ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

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ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Placing on .....
Home Exhibition,

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

Majestic and Imposing in Nature; the Beautiful and Inspiring in Art; the Grandly Scenic, Eventfully Historic and Strikingly Descriptive; Including Impressive Scenes, Heroic Events and Famous Achievements which Mark Human Progress and Distinguish the Nations of Earth.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

Portraits of the World's Most Famous People,

INTRODUCED BY

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL. D.,

America's Famous and Foremost Historian.

TB 913

PUBLISHED AND MANUFACTURED BY
HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Introduction.

The title of ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY sufficiently indicates the scope and character of the present work. The publishers in preparing the volume have gathered their materials from almost every form of art and from every quarter of the world. The gallery is made up of elegant photographic reproductions representing the marvels of the natural world and the principal products of the genius and hand of man. The style in which the pictures are presented is in all particulars such as to commend the volume to the public. The appearance of such a work, appealing as it does to the eye and, through the eye, to the understanding, suggests by way of introduction a few reflections on the importance of the sense of sight in instructing the intellect and delighting fancy.

With the old Greeks *to see* was *to know*. The same word which expressed the act of vision denoted also the perception of the mind. Nor may it be doubted that of all the avenues between the inner soul of man and the outer world of visible and tangible things, the sense of sight is the brightest and most delightful. Vision is the sense alike of information and ideality—the open way of knowledge and of dreams.

It may surprise the reader to reflect how much of the learning and wisdom of mankind has been gathered through the sense of sight. True it is that every child of man learns to speak by the ear; but no sooner is oral utterance attained than the actual beginnings of wisdom are found and followed by the eye. Henceforth through all the devious ways and hard tasks of learning it is the eye that leads and informs the mind. The crooked marks of the alphabet, the curious forms of words, the combination of words into a vehicle of thoughts and ideas, the construction of that written and printed page out of which the accumulated intelligence of the world flashes into the mind of the learner—all this must be gained and mastered by the eye.

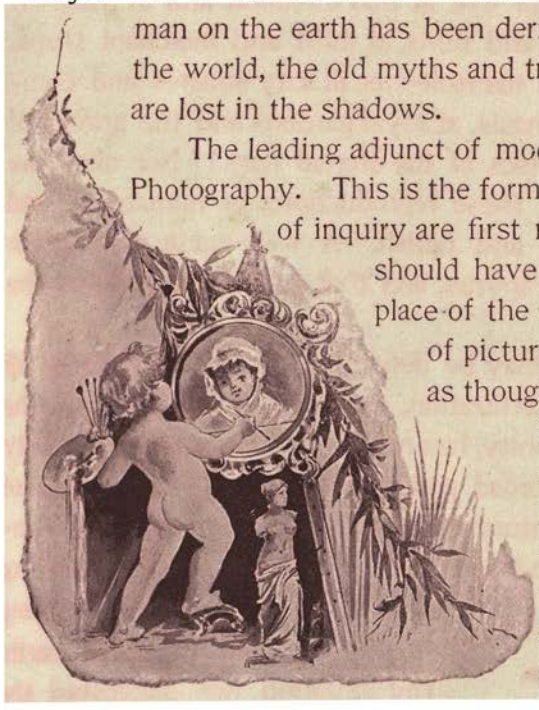
The eye makes us acquainted with nature and with man. It brings to us a knowledge of the illimitable past and spreads before us a picture of the marvelous present. It reveals to us the landscapes of all continents and reaches off to the islands of the seas. It leads us through the streets of olden cities; carries us easily to the summits of inaccessible mountains; sets us free with the strong-winged eagles that circle the tops of the redwoods of Mariposa, and bears us at a glance to the planets and stars. All the other senses with which we are endowed are limited to the narrow circumference of our own being or the few poor roods of street or field where we live. Taste is in the tongue; touch reaches no further than the finger-tips; the heaviest gun or loudest roar of volcano can only catch the ear at the distance of a few miles. All the rest is silence! But the sight of the eye is as infinite as the star-sprinkled dome of space. The remotest world of creation hardly escapes the discovery and visitation of the mind issuing forth through the narrow pupil of the eye.

The modern age more than the ancient has availed itself of seeing. The spirit of seeing has entered into literature. The writers of the former centuries were localized and sequestered. Those of the present age are ubiquitous. It may well surprise us to reflect upon the isolation of mankind which prevailed over all the world until the dawn of the present era. Men lived apart and saw nothing—knew nothing beyond their local environment. They heard nothing save that which came by vague report. They were able to verify nothing because of the constraint and thrall by which they were held to a given spot. The ideas which they entertained of things distant were inadequate and often

grotesque. No man could report from personal observation the character of the peoples in foreign lands or the aspects of the civilization which they had created. The few emissaries and travelers who ventured across the great landscapes of the world were like the stray meteors of the June sky: they were seen rather than seeing, and were more astonishing than astonished amid the scenes of their visitation.

To all this an age of travel has succeeded. Seeing has taken the place of vague tradition. The beneficent reign of science has brought in the means of going abroad over all the earth. The globe has become a landscape for human eyes. The continents are traced in every part with the easy lines of intercourse, and the seas have become thoroughfares. There is hardly any longer an isolated town or an unvisited square league of territory in our terrestrial abode. The result has been the rectification of knowledge. History has been written anew and fitted in time and place to the surface of the globe. Ships are no longer wrecked on the coast of Bohemia, as they were in the time of Shakespeare, and Nineveh is no longer on the banks of the Euphrates, as it was in Lord Byron's day.

We might well dwell upon the new history which has sprung from the investigations and witness of the eye. Behold Wilkinson and Ebers in Egypt; Rawlinson and Smith among the ruins of the Mesopotamian cities; Mommsen exploring the relics of Rome; Schliemann digging up the foundations of heroic Troy! Out of such work a new and true concept of the life and activity of man on the earth has been derived, and as the results are published to the world, the old myths and traditions of the human race fall back and are lost in the shadows.

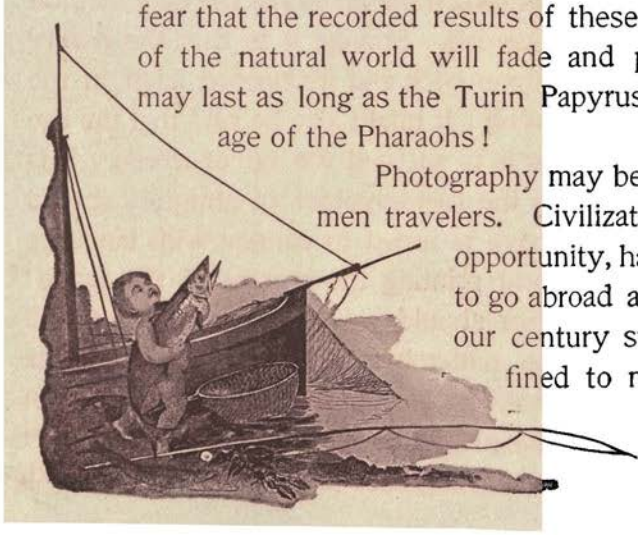


The leading adjunct of modern historical and scientific research is Photography. This is the form in which the results of the new method of inquiry are first recorded. Strange it is that the *picture* should have come back and insinuated itself in the place of the *word*. It might also be said that the age of pictures is to succeed the age of words. It is as though the hieroglyphics of antiquity should have returned to contest with language and printing the empire of the world! Nor should we, in this connection, fail to remember that while most of the written and nearly all of the spoken languages of ancient times have perished from the knowledge of mankind,

the old picture-writings of Egypt still stand out clear and bright as in the morning of their creation.

The camera has become one of the implements of the intellectual life throughout the world. The current civilization seems to be striving to perpetuate itself in authentic outlines by the device of light and shade. The real importance of this method of preserving the current aspects of man-life in the world can hardly be over-estimated. A few photographs preserved from antiquity might change our concept of whole chapters in ancient history. What would the modern world give for a good photograph or photographic reproduction of the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon? What would be the value of a true negative of the Colossus of Rhodes, of the gold and ivory statue of Jupiter, of the temple of Diana of the Ephesians? How much would the British Museum pay for a photograph of the dedication of the temple of Solomon, of a gladiatorial combat in the arena, of the Roman Senate listening to the reading of despatches from Cæsar in Gaul? Would not the poorest ambrotype of Socrates or the Christ outrank all the glories of Michael Angelo's frescoes or the divinest faces of Raphael?

This great lack in pictorial reproduction, which modern scholarship so much deplores in attempting to form a true estimate of the life of antiquity, the present age is attempting to supply for itself and the future. The future may know, if it will, the likeness of man and the aspects of civilization in the Nineteenth Century. The camera turns its wakeful eye in this direction and in that. It glances everywhere; it looks at rivers and ruins, at mills and merchant ships, at trophies and temples, at palaces and mausoleums, at city squares and commercial marts, at light-houses and gymnasia, at royal gardens and the graves of peasants, at the faces of men and the discs of the eternal stars! Nor need we fear that the recorded results of these reproductions of human life and of the natural world will fade and perish. A well-made photograph may last as long as the Turin Papyrus, and that has endured since the age of the Pharaohs!



Photography may be defined as the art of making all men travelers. Civilization, though she has brought the opportunity, has not yet brought to all the ability to go abroad and visit the world. The close of our century still finds the great majority confined to narrow limits of neighborhood or state—shut off from the inspiring sight of the great things of earth. The situation has suggested the

illustrated lecture, the use of the stereopticon as a means of displaying the cities and scenery, the arts and the enterprises of mankind. It has also suggested what is better and more enduring, namely, the reproduction in artistic form of photographic originals of the most wonderful features of the natural world and the most interesting products of the human genius. It has thus happened that photography, from being a mere process of portrait making, has become one of the principal means of recording the best of all things knowable and of diffusing a knowledge of the same to the people.

The advantages of pictorial representation as a means of informing and verifying can hardly be exaggerated. Wherever travel is impracticable—wherever the mountains and seas divide the eager mind from the objects of its longing and search—there the lens, with its quick flash of light and swiftly-caught image of nature or work of man, has come in to supply the deficiency and to transmit to humble homes in distant lands the picture and vision of the reality.

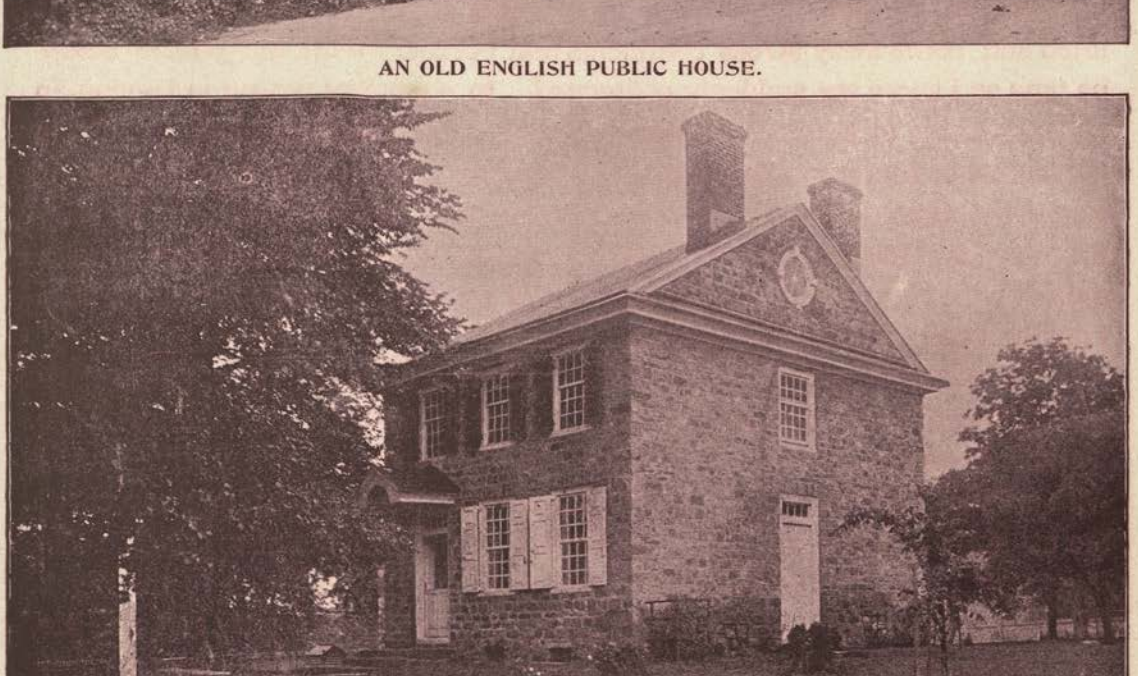
It is needless to dwell upon the vivid and lasting impressions made on the mind by pictorial representations. After the seeing of the eye these are best. By them the memory is traced with indelible images, and the imagination is lifted and borne away across continents and oceans. With the picture before us time and space are suddenly obliterated. In a moment we are in London, in Paris, in Cairo, in Bombay, in Melbourne. We are with Shakespeare's dust, in the haunts of Burns, looking down from St. Peter's on outspread Rome, walking among the ruins of the Acropolis, tracing the pathways where the Son of Mary journeyed and taught. We are with the great actors—with Cæsar and Charlemagne, with Napoleon and Washington. We are with the immortal artists, from Praxiteles and Phidias to Meissonier and Bartholdi.

The publishers of the ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY have, as we have said, gathered the materials for their work out of almost every country of the world. Their aim has been to select and preserve the best. They have sought with artistic success to reproduce in this volume the most striking aspects of the natural world and the highest and most beautiful works of man. The collection in its entirety is a delight to the eye and an inspiration to the mind. The possessor of this elegant volume will find in it history, poetry and art. He will himself become a traveler; he will see reproduced in this panorama of views the principal wonders of the natural world and will dwell, for the hour, amid the chief monuments and trophies of the human race.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1893.

John Clark Ridpath

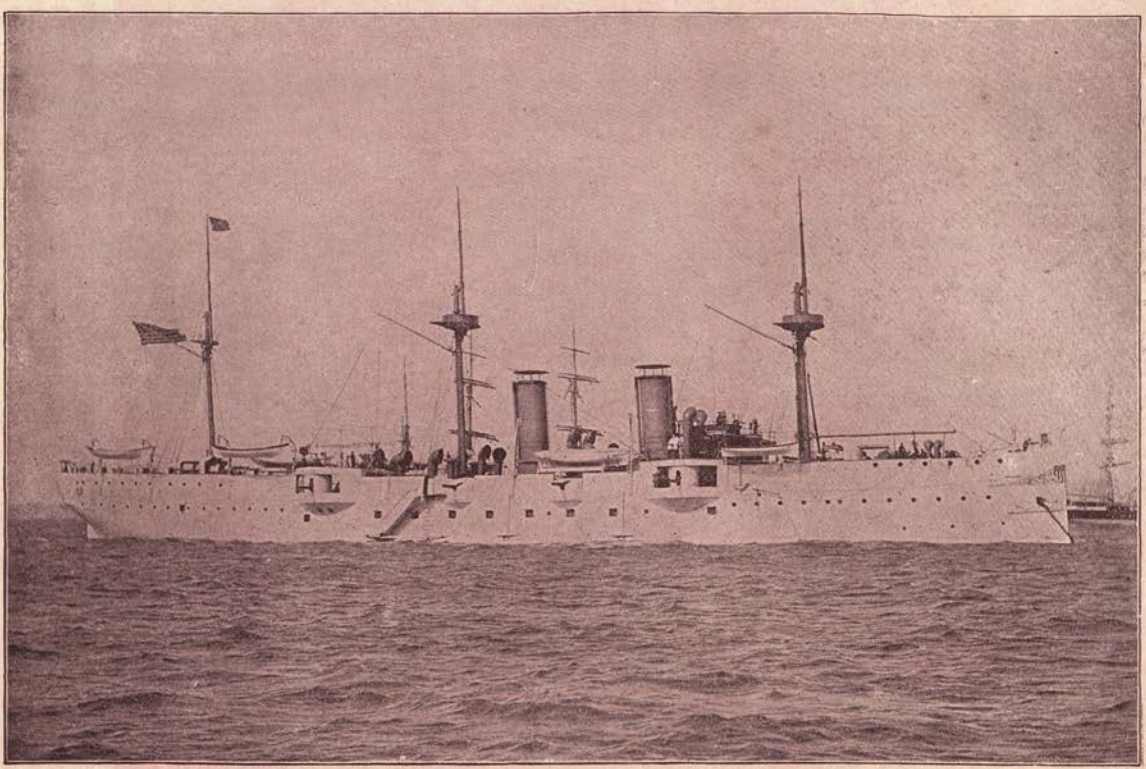
AN OLD ENGLISH PUBLIC HOUSE.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

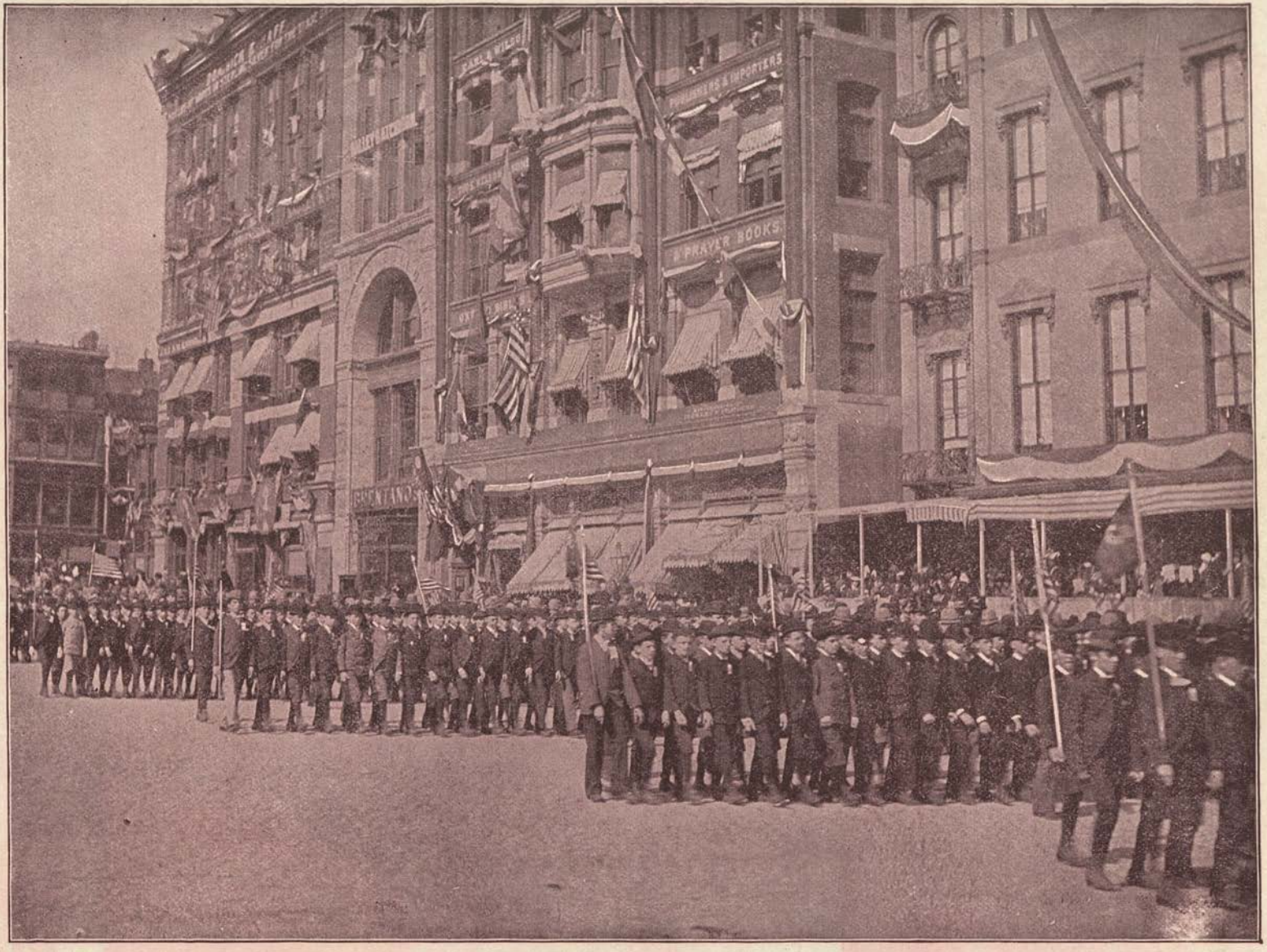
The old thatched public-house of the upper illustration is typical of a class of buildings of which many survive in the middle and south of England. In some purely agricultural districts they are still numerous Their nest-like, comfortable aspect are most inviting, and their unpretending architecture and verdant setting, this sprinkled with odorous flowers and the home of song-birds in variety, are artistic and beautiful in the highest degree.—The old stone mansion at Valley Forge used by Washington and his staff, is kept in good repair and invites patriotic inspection.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.



UNITED STATES CRUISER "SAN FRANCISCO."

The capital of Brazil has one of the finest harbors in the world, pear-shaped, its neck oceanward and a mile in width. Within, the placid waters are dotted with peaks, islands and fortresses, the city a huge amphitheatre with noble mountains in the background. Rio Janeiro has a lively and sprightly population, and is provided with the accessories of advanced civilization; but the visitor is struck with the sickly and undersized appearance of the male white population. Rio Janeiro women appear to spend a good part of their time staring out upon the street.—The "San Francisco" is a first-rate, unarmored vessel of the United States Navy, of the type protected cruiser. She has a steel hull, is propelled by twin screws, has three masts, twelve guns in her main battery, and a displacement of 4083 tons. The "San Francisco" represents the new navy, created within a few years, and giving particular distinction to the administrations of Secretaries Whitney and Tracy, representing respectively the Democratic and Republican parties.



NEW YORK'S GREETING TO COLUMBUS: PARADE OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.—New York's festivities in honor of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus began on October 8, 1892, when the Jews held services in their synagogues to commemorate the event. The parade of the school children was on October 10, when twenty-five thousand boys and girls marched in line, with a precision which one audacious scribbler says was greater than that of the regular troops in the parade of the following Wednesday. No division of the hopeful procession was regarded with greater interest by onlookers who had no family representative in line than that formed by Indian boys and girls from the Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa. The boys were dressed in dark blue, bore stars and stripes over their shoulders, and were led by a brass band of their own; the girls, numbering nearly a hundred, wore blue serge dresses. To make Indian boys and girls worthy of the dignity of citizenship is to solve the Indian problem.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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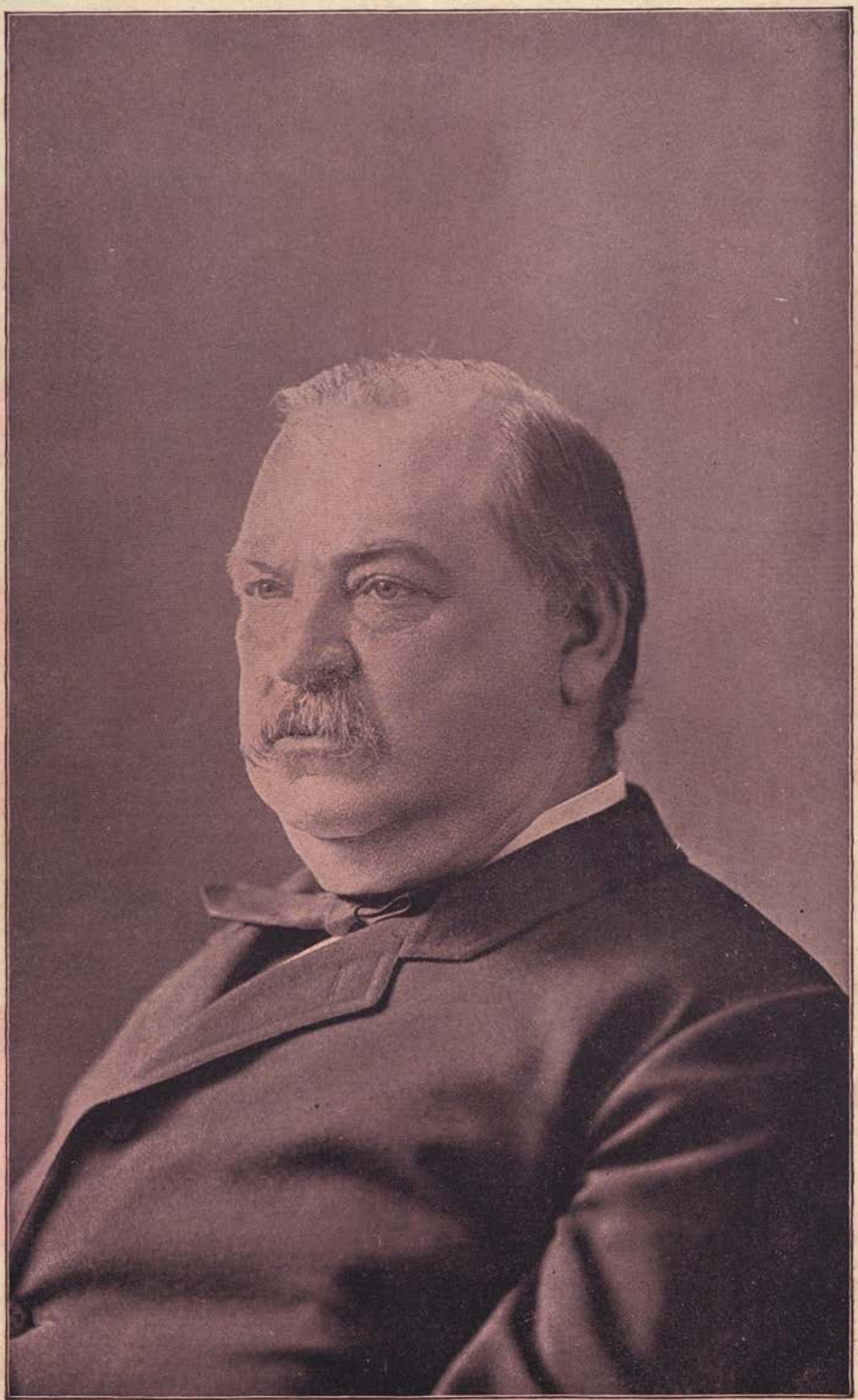
Justice S. J. Field,
Justice Shiras,

Justice Brewer,
CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER,
Justice Brown,

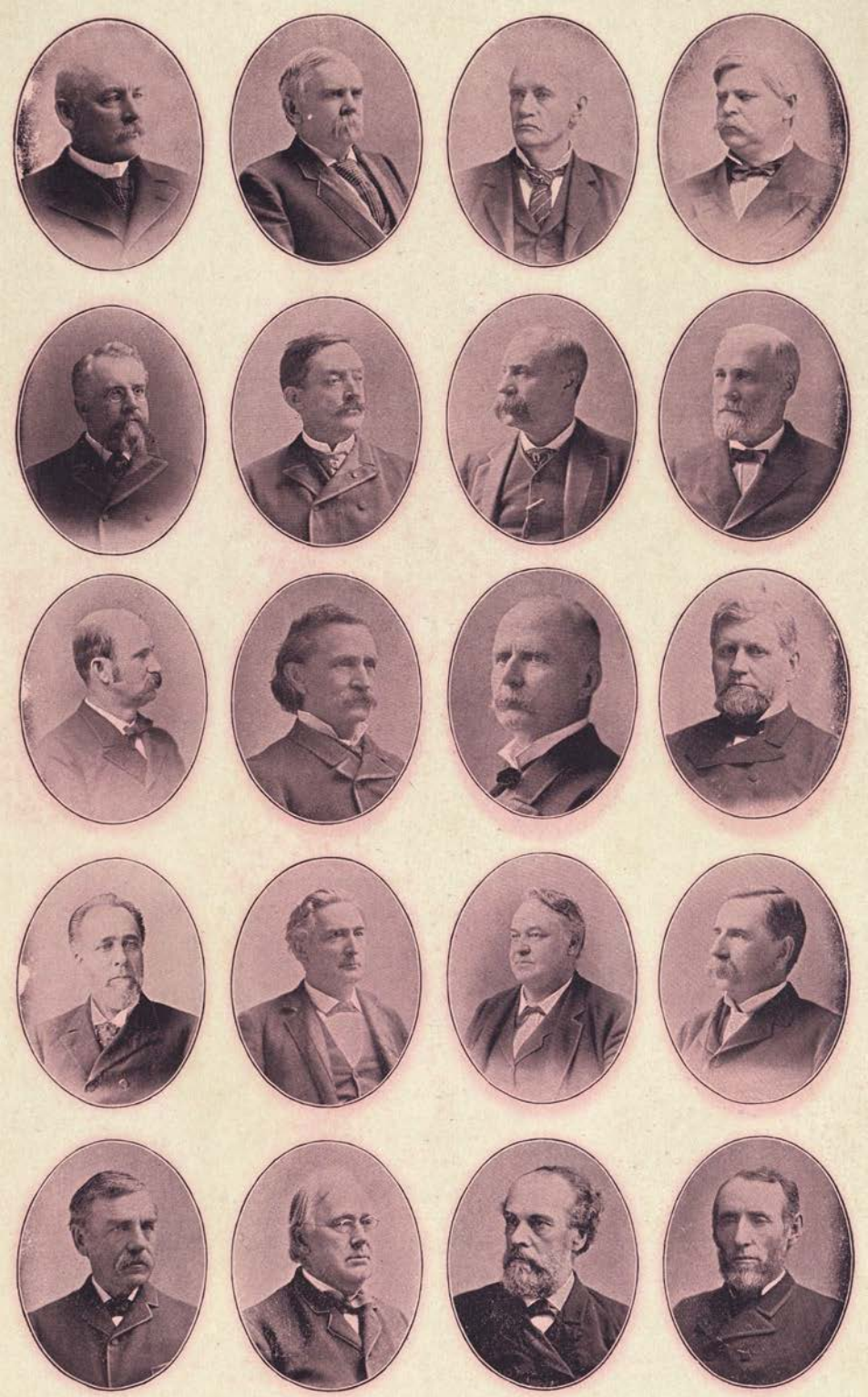
Justice Blatchford,
Justice Gray,
Justice Jackson.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.—President Cleveland married Miss Folsom on June 2, 1886. The interesting event pleased universally—"everybody loves a lover"—and acquaintance with the young bride, brought suddenly into prominence as the queen of the White House, increased the general satisfaction that the honors and duties of the chief home in the land were shared by one who added lustre to those and performed these conscientiously and with the sweetness and good feeling towards all which far more than outweighed the disadvantages of previous inexperience of entertaining on a grand scale. Returning to the White House on March 4, 1893, after the intervening administration of President Harrison, Mrs. Cleveland entered it as a mother, prattling Ruth on her lap. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland is an eminently happy one.



GROVER CLEVELAND.—Three times consecutively nominated for the presidency and elected for a second term after having been defeated, constitute a most distinguished record. The secret of Mr. Cleveland's success is the plodding, conscientious industry of a man intent upon doing the right thing, as he sees it, the carefulness and good sense with which he proceeds to form his judgment on public questions, and the impression he makes of his sincerity and the singleness of his patriotic purpose in all that he undertakes. He sees no obstacle to the performance of his duty in the opposition of other men, nor in the obstruction of his personal interests. Fearless and candid, indefatigable, honest, even his political enemies give him the credit for these simple qualities, which duly impress the great multitude of voters.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET.—Mr. Cleveland began his second administration with the men around him as his Cabinet who appear with him in the engraving. Some of them were generally well-known as public men before his choice fell upon them; some of them were men to whom the experience of national distinction was a new sensation. Carlisle, Gresham, Lamont, and perhaps Herbert, belonged to the first-named variety; while Bissell, Hoke Smith, Olney and Morton had to justify their selection as servants of the whole nation. Herbert, Gresham and Morton, as seen in the picture, are the top row of the fine-looking men called to the Presidential councils; Bissell and Hoke Smith are seen respectively on the left and the right of the portrait of Grover Cleveland; while the still youthful Lamont, Carlisle and Olney constitute the bottom row.

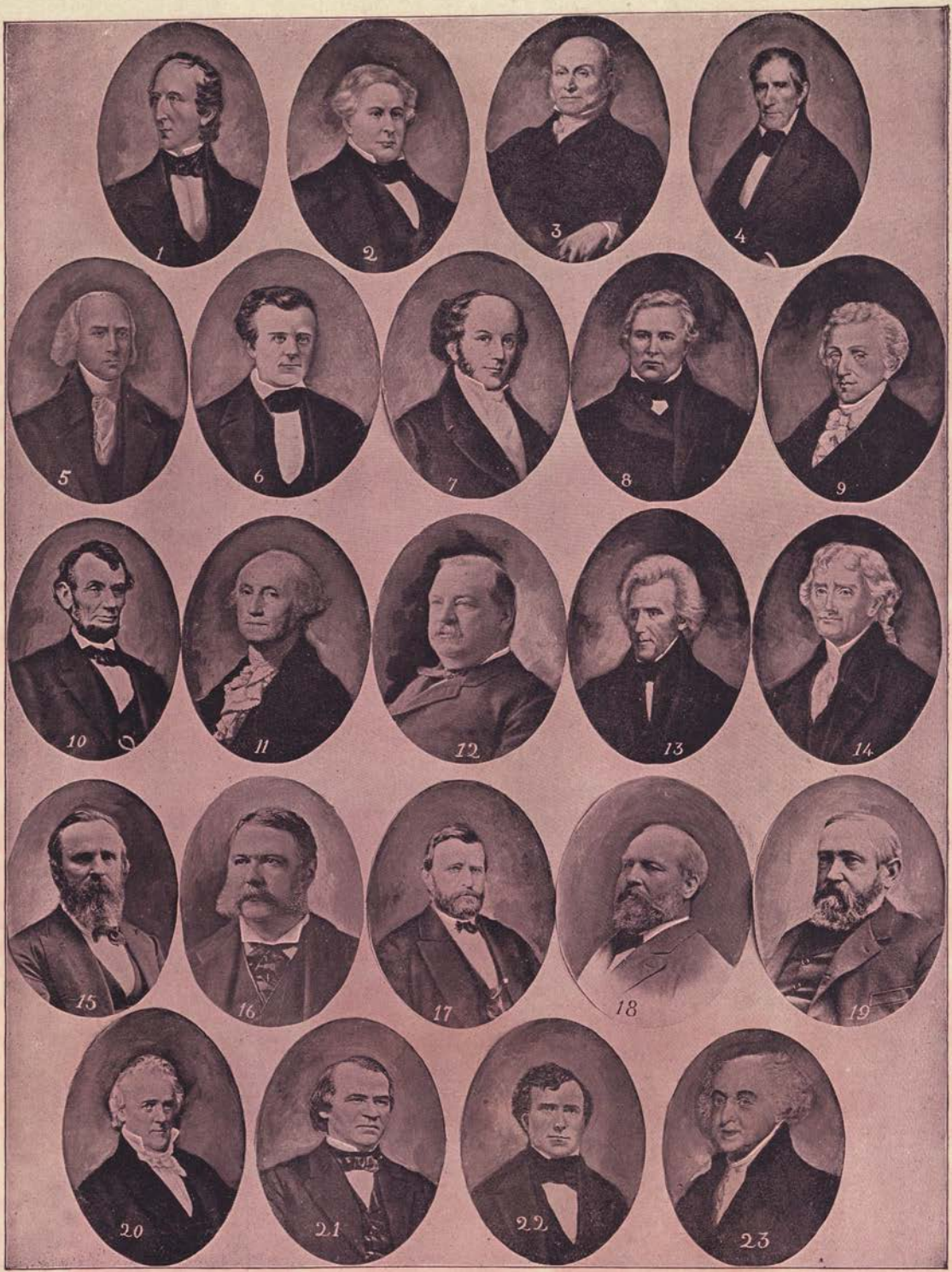


VICE-PRESIDENT AND PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Geo. L. Shroup,	Vest,	Morgan,	Vance,
Manderson,	Quay,	Blackburn,	Dawes,
David B. Hill,	Walthall,	Stevenson,	Allison,
Teller,	Colquitt,	Wm. Lindsay,	Don Cameron,
Frye,	Hoar,	Platt,	Cullom.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thos. McRae, Ark.	J. S. Henderson, N. C.	John H. Gear, Iowa,	Charles Tracy, N. Y.
C. F. Crisp, Ga.	W. J. Bryan, Neb.	W. H. Crain, Tex.	I. H. Goodnight, Ky.
H. H. Bingham, Pa.	D. B. Henderson, Ia.	D. B. Culberson, Tex.	Chas. A. Boutelle, Me.
James J. Belden, N. Y.	W.C.P. Breckinridge, Ky.	William J. Stone, Ky.	J. C. Burrows, Mich.
A. J. Hopkins, Ills.	W. B. Cochran, N. Y.	Gen. D. Sickles, N. Y.	W. S. Wilson, W. Va.



PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—These portraits are from paintings hanging in the White House. The names and dates of all the administrations appear in the following list: 1 John Tyler, from 1841 to 1845. 2 Millard Filmore, 1850 to 1853. 3 John Quincy Adams, 1825 to 1829. 4 William Henry Harrison, 1841. 5 James Madison, 1809 to 1817. 6 James K. Polk, 1845 to 1849. 7 Martin Van Buren, 1837 to 1841. 8 Zachary Taylor, 1849, 1850. 9 James Monroe, 1817 to 1825. 10 Abraham Lincoln, 1861 to 1865. 11 George Washington, 1789 to 1797. 12 Grover Cleveland, 1885 to 1889, 1893 to —. 13 Andrew Jackson, 1829 to 1837. 14 Thomas Jefferson, 1801 to 1809. 15 Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877 to 1881. 16 Chester A. Arthur, 1881 to 1885. 17 Ulysses S. Grant, 1869 to 1877. 18 James A. Garfield, 1881. 19 Benjamin Harrison, 1889 to 1893. 20 James Buchanan, 1857 to 1861. 21 Andrew Johnson, 1865 to 1869. 22 Franklin Pierce, 1853 to 1857. 23 John Adams 1797 to 1801.

TWENTY-EIGHT GOVERNORS.

Russell Brown, R. I.	W. M. Fishback, Ark.	W. A. McCorkle, W. Va.	M. J. Foster, La.	H. Boies, Iowa.	J. E. Rickards, Mont.	W. J. Stone, Mo.
W. E. Russell, Mass.	C. H. Sheldon, S. Dak.	J. W. McGraw, Wash.	Knute Nelson, Minn.	L. D. Lewelling, Kan.	G. T. Werts, N. J.	R. E. Pattison, Pa.
B. R. Tillman, S. C.	Luzon B. Morris, Conn.	Frank Brown, Md.	Levi K. Fuller, Vt.	J. P. Altgeld, Ill.	Thos. G. Jones, Ala.	W. J. Northen, Ga.
L. Crounce, Neb.	Peter Turney, Tenn.	Sylv. Pennoyer, Ore.	J. T. Rich, Mich.	J. Hogg, Texas.	Geo. W. Peck, Wis.	J. M. Stone, Miss.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AND HIS CABINET.—Here are excellent portraits of the President and his Cabinet, who went out of office on March 4, 1893, to be succeeded by an administration of the opposing political party. Secretary Tracy, of the Navy, had distinguished himself in pushing forward the work of creating an effective fleet. Changes introduced by Mr. Wanamaker as Postmaster-General were a real gain in time and efficiency. The brilliant public career of Mr. Blaine had ended the previous summer. On the whole, the administration of President Harrison was not an eventful, though a capable one. The dispute with Chili created an excitement which soon passed away, with the assent of the Chilian government to the reasonable demands of the United States.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS.

J. Sloat Fassett, Sen. Stanford, Sen. Hawley, Chandler, Sen. McMillan,
Powell Clayton, W. W. Phelps, Fred. Douglass, Depew, Cannon,
Wolcott, Reed, Morton, McKinley, Lodge,
Warner Miller, Hiscock, Sen. Aldrich, Lincoln, Whitelaw Reid.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS.

Vilas,
Maj. Chas. H. Jones,
P. M. Gen. Dickerson,
Springer,

Mayor Grace,
Bayard,
Hensel,
Isaac P. Gray,

Sen. Gorman,
Roger Q. Mills,
Williams,
Sec. Fairchild,

Governor Flower,
Wm. F. Harrity,
Sec. Whitney,
R. Croker,

Wm. C. DeWitt,
Gov. Jas. E. Campbell,
Gen. Slocum,
Fellows,

Edward Murphy,
Boies,
Vorhees,
Hugh McLaughlin,

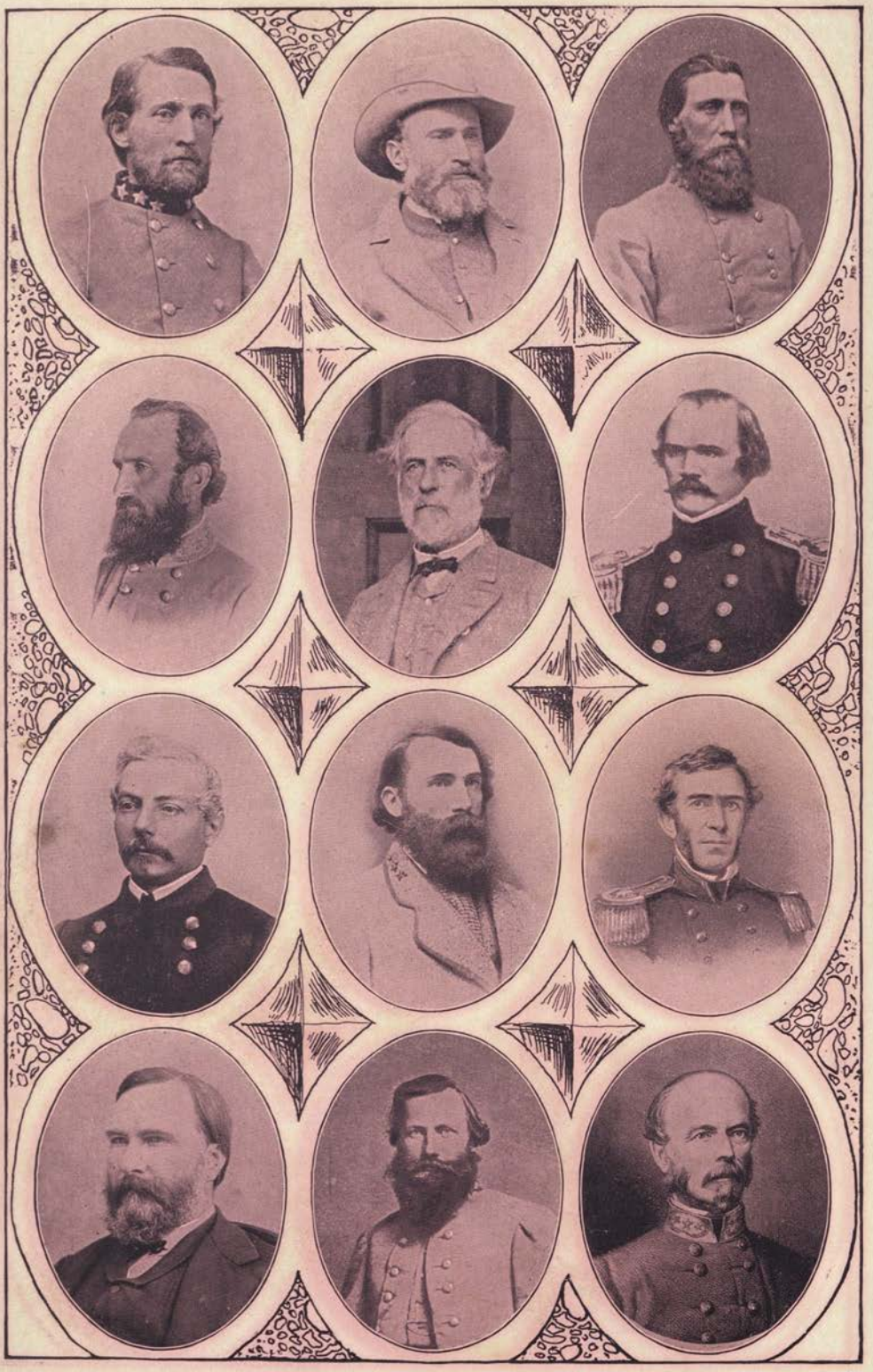
C. S. Brice,
John G. Carlisle,
W. F. Sheehan,
Watterson.

GENERALS FAMOUS SINCE THE WAR.

General Merritt.
General Meigs.
General O. O. Howard.
General Alex. McD. McCook.
General Crook.
General Scofield.
General W. S. Hancock.
General Terry.
General Augur.
General Drum.
General Miles.
General Custer.

CELEBRATED UNION GENERALS.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler,
Gen. Wm. T. Sherman,
Gen. A. E. Burnside,
Gen. Geo. H. Thomas,
Gen. John A. Logan,
Gen. U. S. Grant,
Gen. N. P. Banks,
Gen. Joseph Hooker,
Gen. John Sedgwick,
Gen. Phil. E. Sheridan,
Gen. Geo. G. Meade,
Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.



FAMOUS CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

General Mosby,
General Thos. J. Jackson,
General P. G. T. Beauregard,
General James Longstreet,
General Jubal A. Early,
General Robert E. Lee,
General A. P. Hill,
General J. E. B. Stuart,
General J. B. Hood,
General A. S. Johnston,
General Braxton Bragg,
General Jos. E. Johnston.

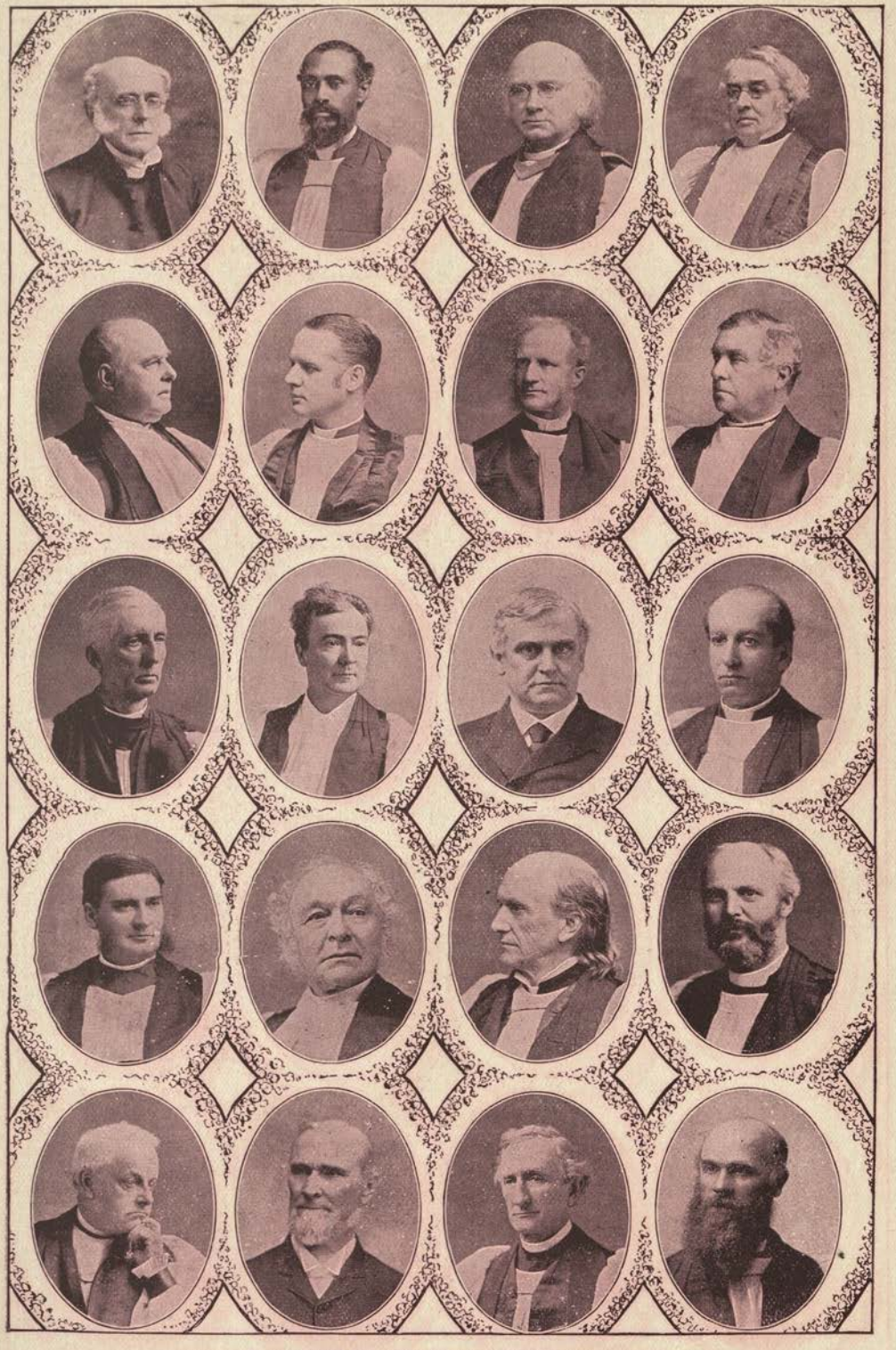
LEADERS OF THE NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Walker, Lieutenant Lemly,
Rear-Admiral Greer, Secretary Herbert, Rear-Admiral Bryson,
Rear-Admiral G. E. Belknap, Rear-Admiral Gherardi, Commodore James O. Gillis,
Commander Richard Warsaw Meade, Commander A. W. Weaver.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Sir Julian Pauncefote (England),
Dr. Bustemonte (Venezuela),
Gozo Tateno (Japan),
Souza Roza (Portugal),
Mr. Yi (Corea),
Gen. Don Coesar Canevoro (Peru),
Mavroyeni Bey (Turkey),
Mr. Claparde (Switzerland),
Senor Roque Casal Carranza (Argentine Republic),
Manuel Mde. Peralta (Costa Rica),
E. de Muruaga (Spain),
Prince Cantacuzene (Russia).

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Eighteen of these men are still at work. Simpson has joined the founder of Methodism in the rest of Paradise. Beginning at the top on the left-hand side, they appear in the following order, in rows of four, every row commencing at the left: Thoburn, Foss, Mallalieu, Warren; Fitzgerald, Andrews, Fowler, Foster; Merrill, Simpson, John Wesley, Taylor; Walden, Ninde, Bowman, Joyce; Newman, Hurst, Goodsell, Vincent.

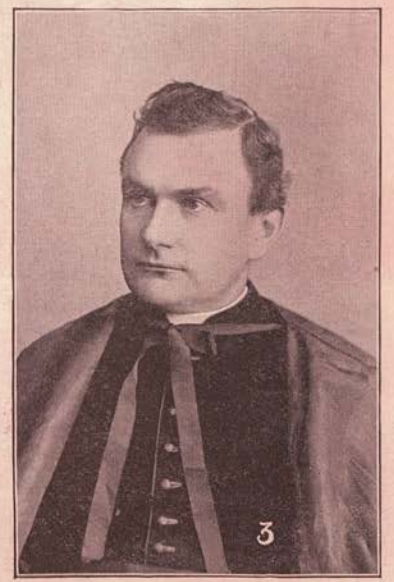


BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

John Williams,
A. N. Littlejohn,
Alex. Gregg,
Bishop Walker,
G. F. Seymourk,
Samuel D. Ferguson,
W. A. Leonard,
W. F. Adams.
A. C. Coxe,
F. McN. Whittle,
W. E. McLaren,
W. H. Hare,
P. Brooks,
H. B. Whipple,
T. A. Starkey,
W. I. Kip,
T. M. Clark,
W. Paret,
C. Whitehead,
Sylvester Tuttle.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.—John Joseph Williams was appointed Archbishop of Boston in 1875. William H. Gross has been Archbishop of Oregon City since 1885. In 1883 William Henry Elder became Archbishop of Cincinnati. Patrick John Ryan was made Archbishop of Philadelphia in 1884; Frederick Xavier Retzer, Archbishop of Milwaukee in 1892. Francis Janssens has been Archbishop of New Orleans since 1888; Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul since 1888, the four previous years Bishop of the same See. John B. Salpointe, Archbishop of Santa Fé, was raised to his present dignity in 1885. Patrick A. Feehan has been Archbishop of Chicago since 1880. Peter Richard Kenrick was made Archbishop of St. Louis in 1847. Patrick W. Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco, succeeded to the See in 1884.

FIVE EMINENT CARDINALS.



ROMAN CATHOLIC LEADERS IN AMERICA.

Eminent members of the Sacred College in the pontificate of Leo XIII. are pictured in the group of five. Simeoni and Haynald, Nos. 2 and 3 respectively, have passed away. Sanfelice, Archbishop of Naples, No. 5, born in 1834, may be elected Pope when the astute statesman now at the head of the Roman Catholic Church shall be at rest. Vannutelli, Archbishop of Bologna, whose portrait is marked 1, is of the same age, and upon him the choice may fall, when the cardinals shall proceed to fill the next vacancy in the papal chair. Rampolla is comparatively youthful as a cardinal, the year of his birth being 1843. He is Pontifical Secretary of State, and a man of superior administrative ability. His name is mentioned in conjecture as to who will be the next Pope. Cardinal Gibbons, No. 2, and Archbishop Corrigan, No. 1, are names familiar to all Americans. No. 3 is Monsignor O'Connell, Rector American College, Rome, who acts as companion, interpreter and secretary to Monsignor Satolli, No. 4, Apostolic Ablegate to the United States. Satolli is by the Pope's appointment a court representing the Propaganda, and is clothed with authority to settle questions referred to him from the Holy See.

REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER MEN.

J. G. Bennett,
New York Herald.
Whitelaw Reid,
New York Tribune.
Frederick Dricsoll,
The Daily Pioneer Press, St. Paul.
E. M. O'Neill,
The Pittsburgh Dispatch.
Charles H. Taylor,
The Boston Daily Globe.

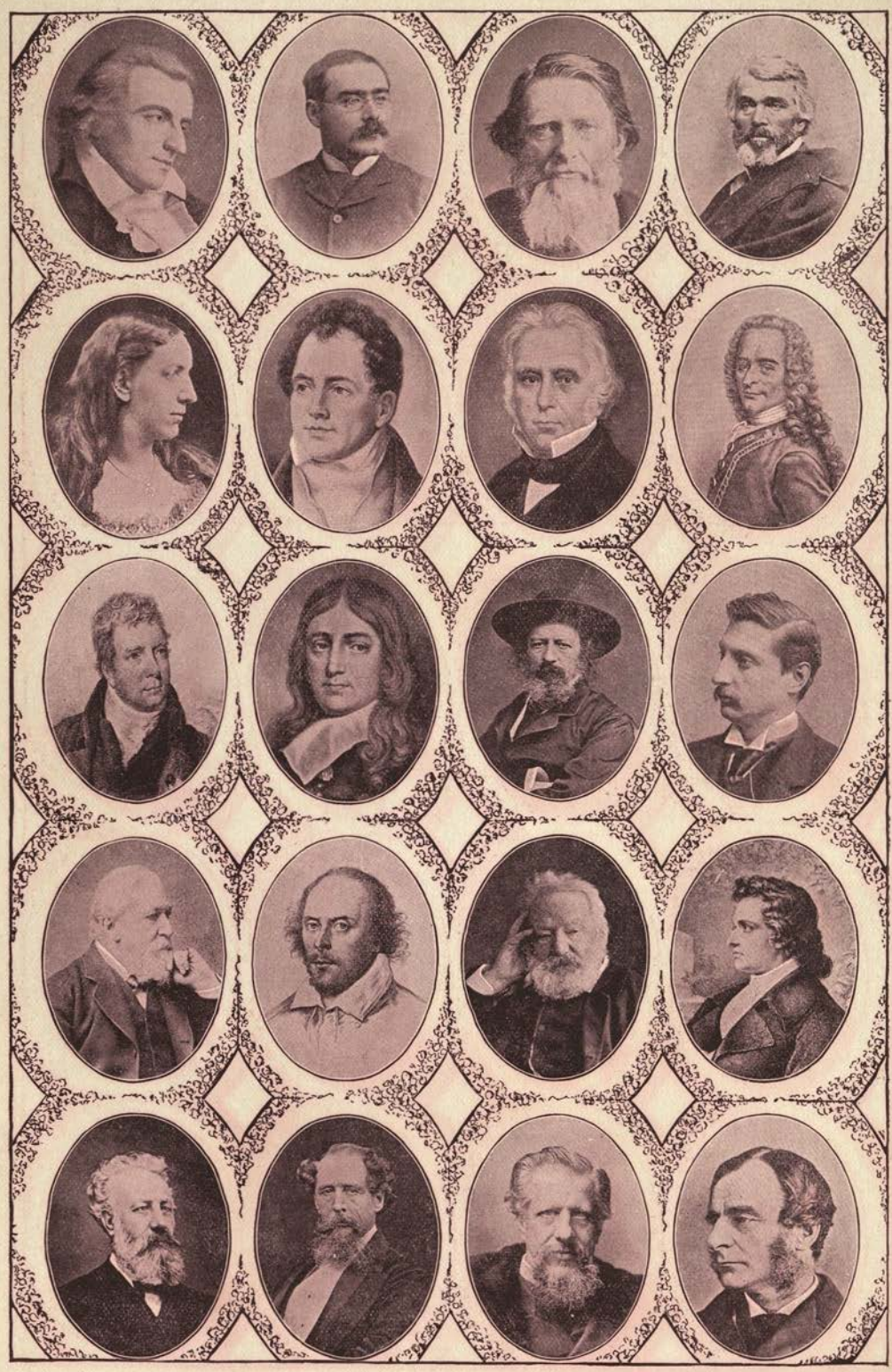
James W. Scott,
The Chicago Herald.
W. R. Hearst,
The Examiner, San Francisco.
Joseph Pulitzer,
The New York World.
Victor F. Lawson,
The Chicago Record.
M. H. de Young,
San Francisco Chronicle.

J. B. McCullogh,
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
George W. Childs,
Public Ledger, Philadelphia.
C. A. Dana,
The New York Sun.
Joseph Medill,
The Chicago Daily Tribune.
Felix Agnus,
The Baltimore American.

Murat Halstead,
Standard-Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clark Howell,
The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta.
Frank Hatten,
The Washington Post.
William E. Quinby,
The Detroit Free Press.
Henry Watterson,
Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

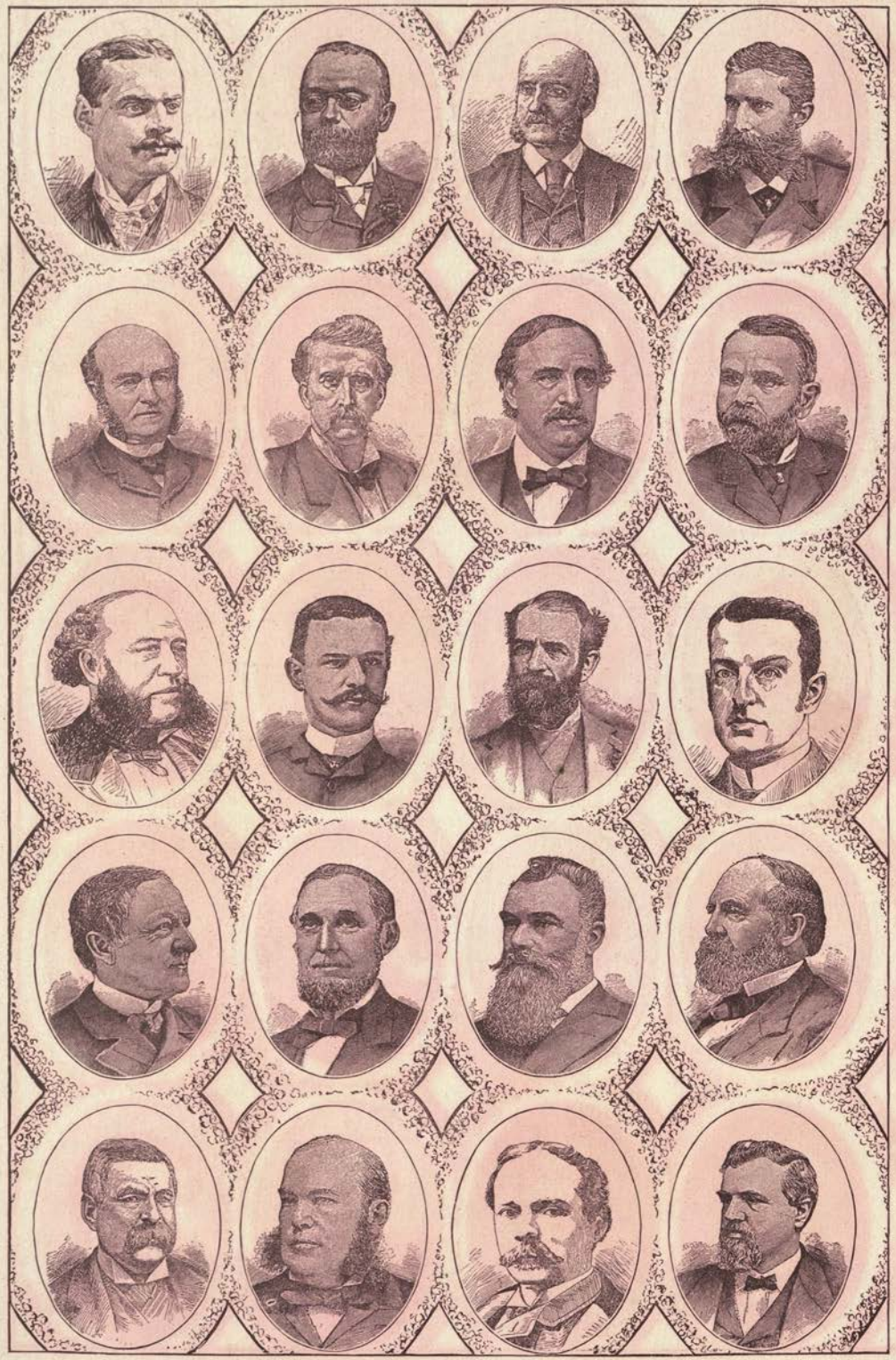
AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, T. B. Aldrich, O. W. Holmes, Emerson, Eliz. Stuart Phelps,
John G. Whittier, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Walt Whitman, Edgar A. Poe,
Washington Irving, G. Bancroft, Ella W. Wilcox, Longfellow, Geo. W. Curtis,
William H. Prescott, Bret Harte, William Dean Howells, Lowell, Mark Twain.



FOREIGN AUTHORS.

Schiller,	Kipling,	John Ruskin,	Thomas Carlyle,
Ouida,	Thomas Moore,	Macaulay,	Voltaire,
Sir Walter Scott,	John Milton,	Tennyson,	Haggard,
Browning,	Shakespeare,	Victor Hugo,	Goethe,
Jules Verne,	Charles Dickens,	Sir E. Arnold,	Charles Kingsley.



MILLIONAIRES.

W. W. Astor,
D. O. Mills,
W. H. Vanderbilt,
Levi P. Morton,
Addison Cammack,

H. Victor Newcomb,
J. W. Mackay,
George Gould,
Russell Sage,
P. D. Armour,

Henry Clews,
Henry Villard,
Jay Gould,
James G. Fair,
Whitelaw Reid,

E. C. Stedman,
George I. Seney,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
C. P. Huntington,
James C. Flood.

GREAT COMPOSERS.

Chopin, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Handel,
Gluck, Bach, Beethoven, Gounod, Rossini,
Rubenstein, Richard Wagner, Meyerbeer, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Verdi,
Weber, Mozart, Schumann, Haydn, Bellini.

NOTED PLAYERS AND SINGERS.

Del Puente,
Edouard de Reszke,
Albani,
Tamagno,
Paderewski,

Materna,
Lilli Lehman,
Christine Nillsson,
Giulia Ravogli,
Schalchi,

Marannie Brandt,
Melba,
Patti,
Eames,
Van Zandt,

Jean de Reszke,
Theodore Reichmann,
Max Alvary,
Lasalle,
Campanini.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES IN COSTUME.

Loie Fuller, Amelia Glover,
Sothern, Della Fox, Louis James,
Francis Wilson, Lillian Russell, Tom Karl,
Marie Jansen, Marie Tempest.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES IN COSTUME.

Margaret Mather, Pauline Hall,

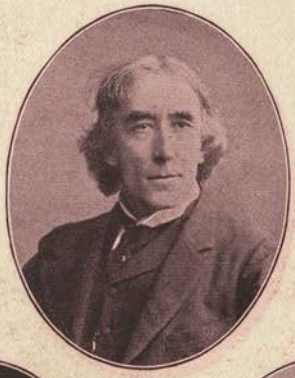
Mantel, Mrs. Langtry, Mansfield,

Jos. Haworth, Georgia Cayvan, Wilson Barrett

Jane Hading, Jessie Bartlett Davis.

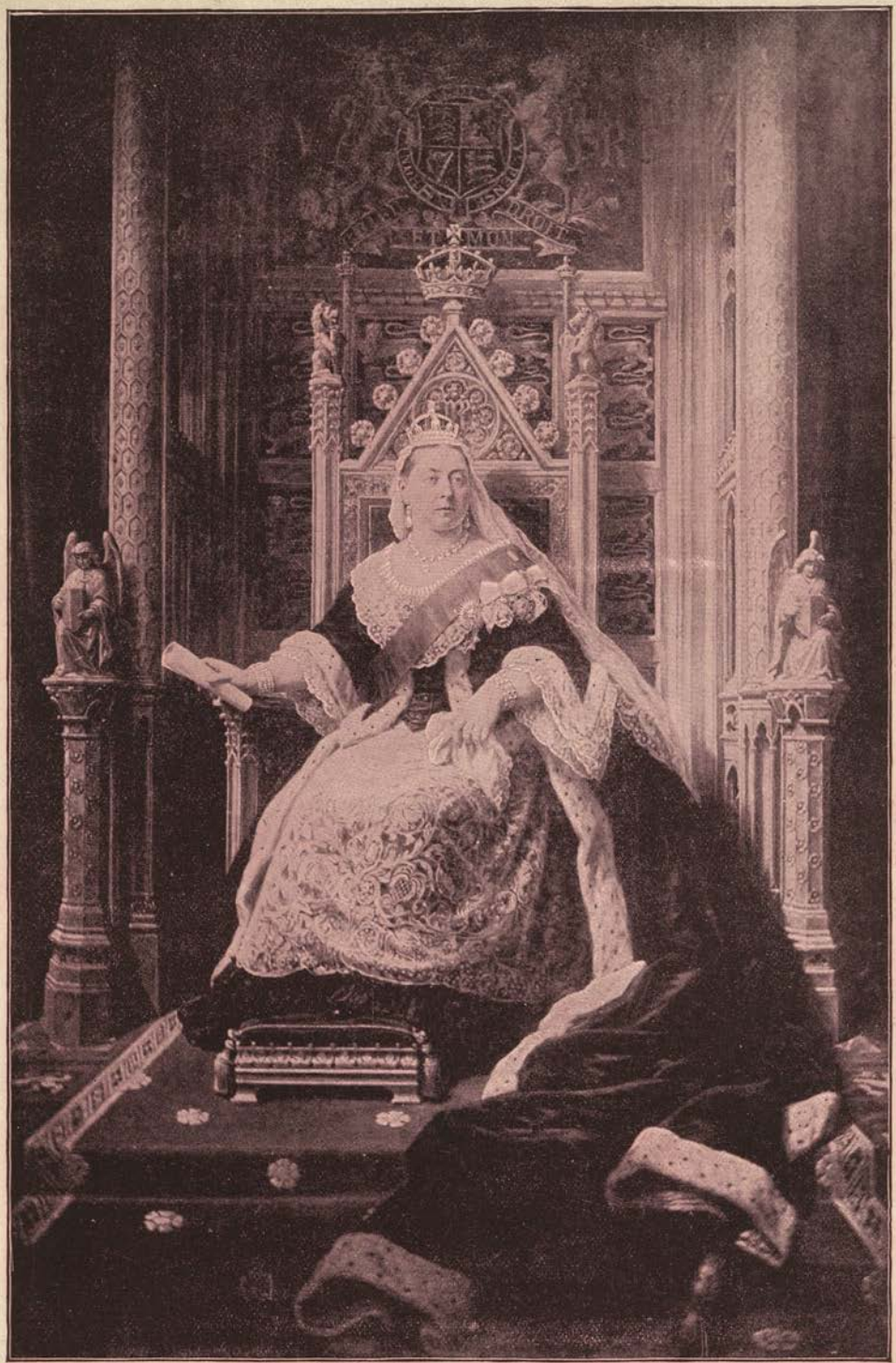
FAMOUS ACTRESSES.

Rose Coghlan, Mrs. Agnes Booth,
Annie Pixley, Sarah Bernhardt, Mme. Modjeska,
Fanny Davenport, Miss Ellen Terry, Julia Marlowe,
Ada Rehan, Rosina Vokes.



FAMOUS ACTORS.

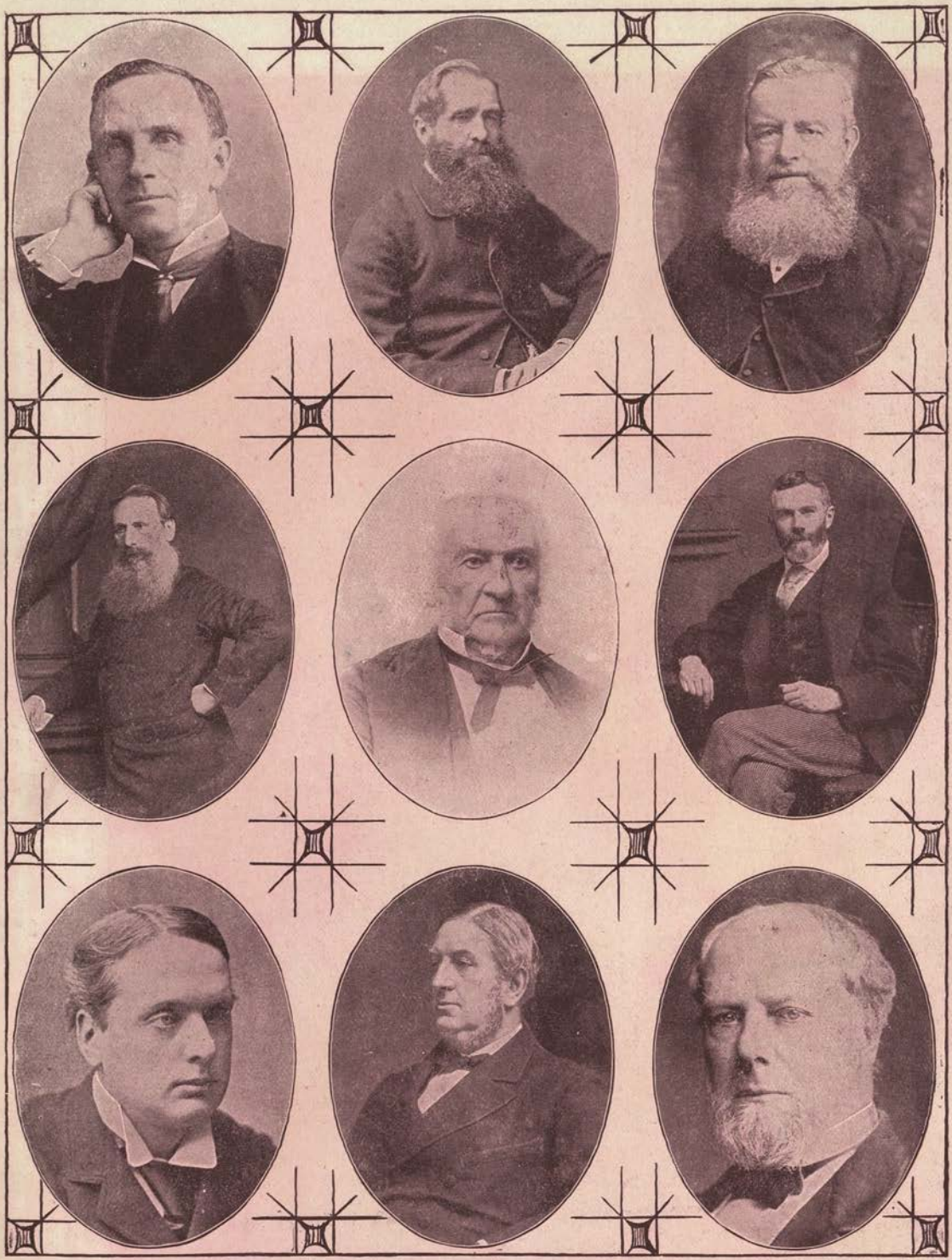
Henry E. Dixey,
James Lewis,
Neil Burgess,
Edwin Booth,
Henry Irving,
Maurice Barrymore.
Denman Thompson,
Jo Jefferson,
Thomasso Salvini,
Stuart Robson.



QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE PORTRAIT.—King William IV. died on June 20, 1837. He was succeeded by a young girl of 18, still Queen Victoria, and possibly to reign some years yet, though her jubilee year seems a long way back. Hers is promising to be the longest reign in English history. Reckoned by the continuous capability for work on the part of the sovereign, it is now the longest. Victoria's is the life of a sensible, God-fearing woman, devoted to duty, and finding her sweetest secular satisfactions in the family and the exercise of beneficence. She loves to be in the open air, is fond of walking and driving, and takes her morning meal, whenever at all practicable, out of doors. The secret of a long and dutiful life is found in its general healthful simplicity, contrasting so strikingly with the pomp and circumstance of functions indispensable by the ruler over hundreds of millions of the human family.

Prince Albert Victor. Princess Maud. Princess of Wales. Princess Victoria. Prince of Wales.
Prince George. Princess Louise (Duchess of Fife).

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS FAMILY.—The following are correct portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their five children: Princess Maud, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise (Duchess of Fife), Prince Albert Victor, who is now dead, and Prince George. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and father of the above family, was born in 1841, is heir-apparent to the throne of England, and is therefore a very central figure in London, where since boyhood he has been constantly seen, and where he has grown-up under the eyes of the people. He is a genial, hearty, cheerful gentleman, and always looks as if he were enjoying himself. The beautiful Princess by his side, his wife, with her sweet face and slight figure, upon which years seem to have had no power, makes a most attractive picture as she stands among the brilliant company around her.



THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT OF 1892.

William Ewart Gladstone was appointed Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury on August 15, 1892. He was born in 1809. Of the three men in the top row, the one with the cleanly-shaven face is John Morley, Chief Secretary of State for Ireland in the Gladstone Government of 1892; Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, is in the middle; and the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the right. Under Morley is A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade; under him, Earl Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; under Gladstone is Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer. To the right of the "Grand Old Man" is Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary of State for Scotland; leaving the Earl of Kimberley, President of the Council, to be mentioned the last.

THE DEAD POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.—The passing of Alfred Tennyson into the unknown life made a profound impression and a beneficent one. As his life, spent in contemplative retirement, was a blessing, his last moments, when final rest fell upon him, were the peaceful and beautiful ending of a career which leaves the world incalculably better for its having been. "In all my experience," said Sir Andrew Clark, the eminent physician, "I never witnessed anything more glorious. There were no artificial lights in the chamber. All was darkness except for the silver light of the full moon, which fell upon the bed and played upon the features of the dying poet like a halo in a Rembrandt picture." "The end was beautiful, calm, and painless," said Hallam Tennyson. "He passed away as if in sleep, and the watchers could hardly distinguish the final moment."

THE SOVEREIGNS OF RUSSIA, DENMARK AND GREECE.

The Czar Alexander III. is a giant physically in appearance, the apt ruler of mighty and progressive Russia. He was born in 1845. the eldest son of Alexander II., who was assassinated in 1881, and succeeded his father upon that terrible event. His wife, Maria Dagmar, wearer of the quaint head-dress of Russia, is a daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, whose portrait is at the bottom of the picture, and Queen Louise, his wife, who takes the mother-in-law's place at the top. Georgios I. of Greece is a brother of the Empress of Russia, and was Prince Wilhelm when, in 1863, the Greeks elected him King of the Hellenes In 1867 the young monarch married Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the Czar Alexander II. These six people are related thus nearly.

RULERS AND LEADERS OF GREAT POWERS.

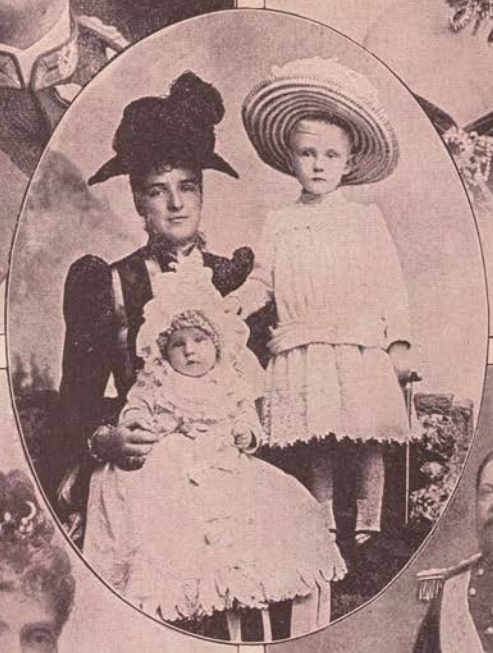
Prince Louis of Bavaria,
Emperor of Austria,

Archduchess Maria Theresa,
Emperor William and Bismarck,

von Caprivi,
Empress of Austria.

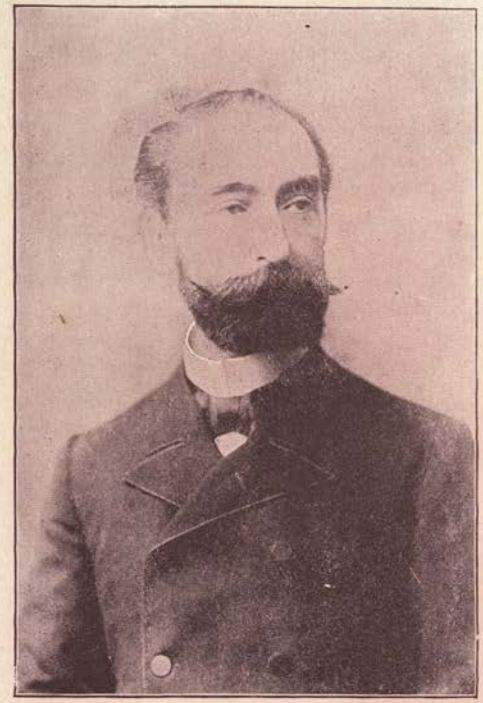
SIX NOTABLES IN CURRENT HISTORY.

The boy Alexander I., of Servia, born in 1876, king since 1889, in the early spring of 1893 declared himself of age, though he had not attained the age of eighteen, that of his legal majority, and managed to get the reins into his own hands so cleverly that no disturbance of the peace followed the revolution. His mother, the ex-Queen Natalie, whose fine face appears among the six, is supposed to have had a hand in the business, though an exile from Servia at the time. She is the daughter of Colonel Keschko, of the Russian army, and was the wife of Milan, King of Servia, until 1888, when the pair were divorced. Milan abdicated in favor of his son the following year. Between the portraits of Alexander and Natalie is that of Jorge Montt, President of Chili since December 26, 1891. The Sultan Abdul-Hamid succeeded his deposed brother, Murad V., in the year 1876. Tsait'ien Hwangti, which means Emperor of China, was about four years old when, in 1875, he succeeded to the throne. Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, has governed since 1887.



ROYALTY IN PORTUGAL.

The lovely young queen in the upper right hand of the illustration is the sweet mother of the central group. She is Marie Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, and was married to Prince Carlos, now King Carlos I. of Portugal, in 1886. Her husband, who was born in 1863, succeeded Luis I. upon the death of that monarch in 1889. The Queen-Dowager Marie Pia survives. This page, be it observed, gives a likeness of the reigning King of Portugal; the vigorous little fellow who stands by his mother will be the next sovereign over that country; while the sword of power held so proudly by Dom Luis only a few years ago has fallen from his grasp in death.



PRESIDENT CARNOT, PRINCE OF NAPLES, AND KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

The gentleman in ordinary dress is Marie François Sadi Carnot, who was elected president of the French Republic on December 3, 1887 Presidential elections in France are by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. The term is seven years. Carnot was born at Limoges, in 1837. He had been twice Minister of Finance, and had held other important offices before his election. Victor Immanuel, Prince of Naples, born in 1869 is the son and only child of the King and Queen of Italy. He was named after the first king of United Italy, his illustrious grandfather, and in due time, all being well, will succeed King Humbert in the throne. The reigning sovereign of Italy, Humbert I., was born in 1844 and is the son of Victor Immanuel and his wife, the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. His beautiful and amiable queen, Margaret, was born in 1851, and was married to him in 1868. She is the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, Duke of Genoa.

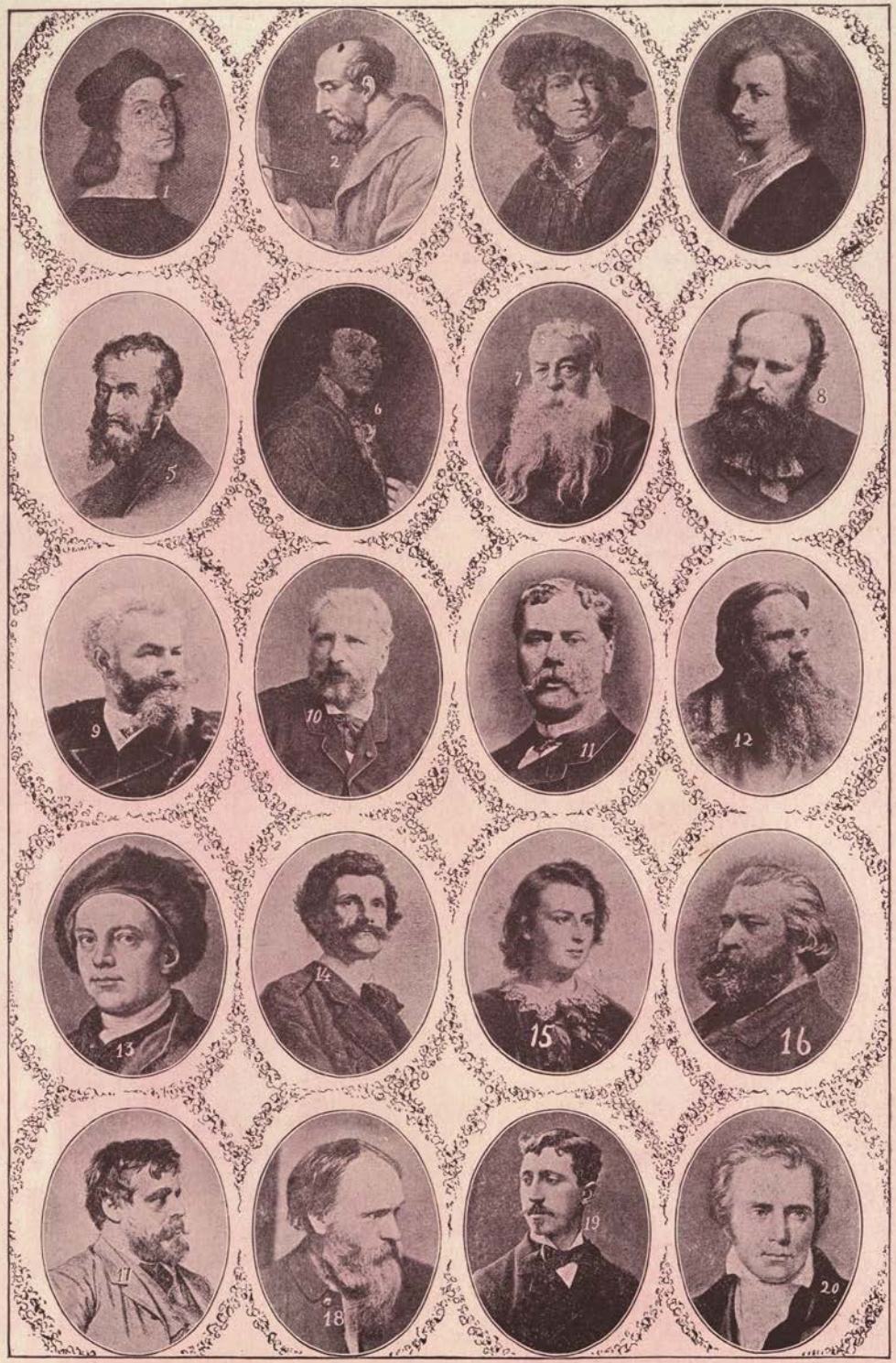
THREE LEADING ANTI-HOME RULERS.

"CARMEN SYLVA," FERDINAND, CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA, AND MLLE. VACARESCO.

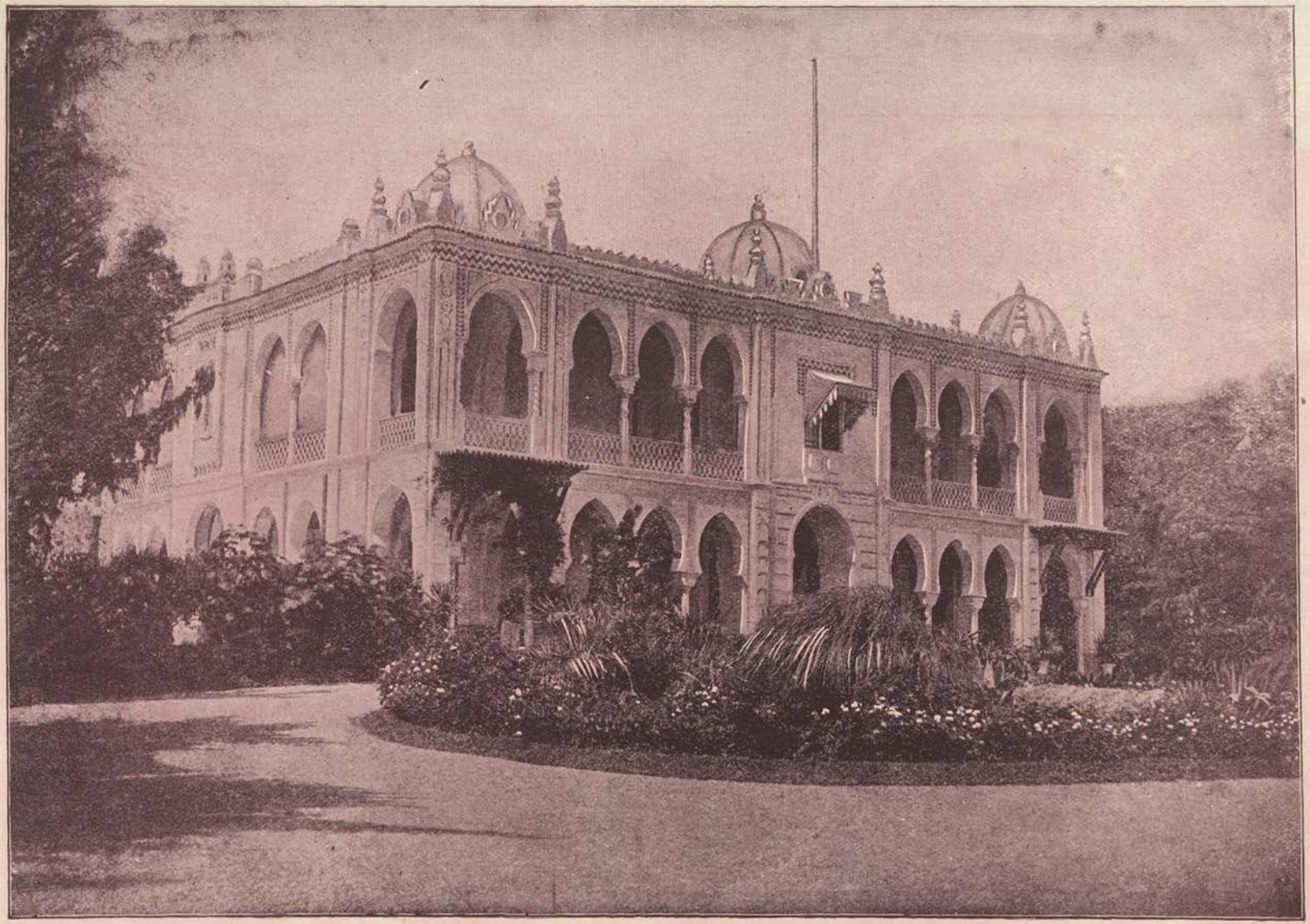
The top one of these two trinities is of the men whose names will be the most prominently mentioned in history ponents of Gladstone's policy of Home Rule for Ireland: Joseph Chamberlain, the Marquis of Salisbury and Arthur lfour. Salisbury is the bald-headed man; Balfour's hair is parted in the middle.—"Carmen Sylva," a dabbler erature, is Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, wife of the reigning King, Charles I. Ferdinand is their son and he the throne. He came near losing the succession by reason of his infatu..tion for Mlle. Vacaresco, one of his mother aids of honor.

INFANTA EULALIA.—Infanta is the title borne by a princess of the royal house of Spain. The Infanta Eulalia, whose beautiful portrait is before you, came to America to represent the Spanish monarchy at the great Columbian Exposition. She proved to be a young lady of intelligence, good sense and democratic notions, and was royally received at the national capital, at the seat of the wonderful Exposition, and wherever she appeared in public. Her name is Infanta Marie-Eulalia-Françoise D'Assise-Marguerite-Roberte-Isabelle-Françoise De Paule-Christine-Marie-De La Prete, etc.

POPE LEO XIII. BORNE IN THE SEDIA GESTATORIA.—Early in 1893 the Pope invested a group of cardinals, resuming on the occasion the magnificent ceremonial of the times when his office was associated with temporal sovereignty. The function was celebrated in the Sistine Chapel and attended by cardinals in their splendid robes, and a host of other ecclesiastics. Double ranks of the *guarda nobile* in mediæval uniform added pomp and the suggestion of power to the scene. When the aged pontiff appeared, borne above the princely throng on the *sedia gestatoria*, cheers accompanied the unwonted spectacle. His head was decked with a richly jeweled satin mitre, lined with crimson damask. He wore a cope of cloth of gold embroidery. The illustration represents the procession of the Pope to the altar at St. Peter's, in 1888, when he celebrated a special mass in the presence of twenty thousand French, Austrian and Slav pilgrims.



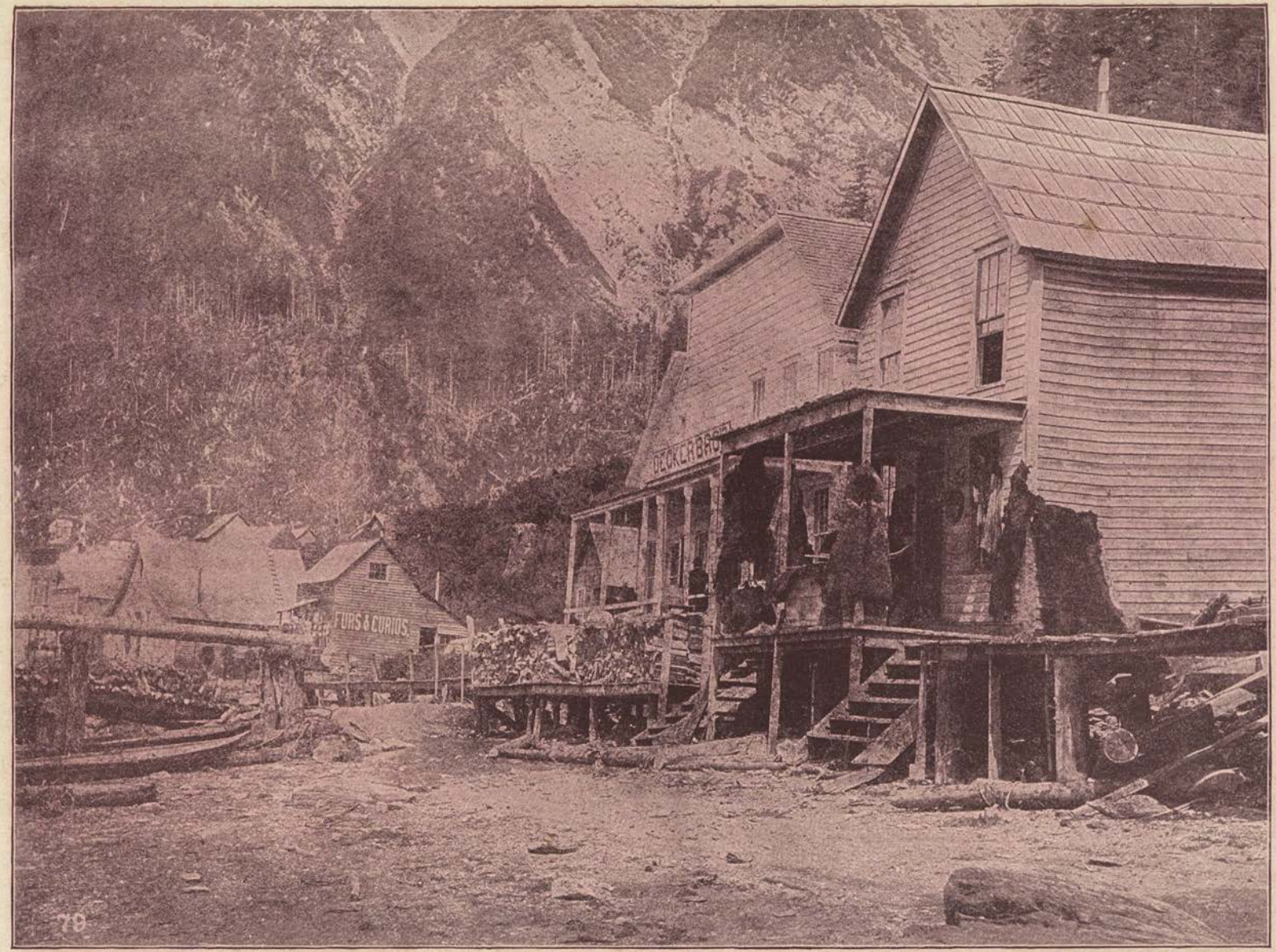
TWENTY GREAT ARTISTS.—To name these eminent people as they have been arranged by number and without regard to chronology, is all that can be done in the space allotted for this paragraph. Their mention excites a species of interest which is refining and elevating. The debt to true artists can never be paid. Only less than religion, their work, as that of eminent writers, orators and musicians, lifts the spirit above the limits of time and space, into the infinite of beauty, light and love whence it came and whither is its destiny. 1 Raphael. 2 Correggio. 3 Rembrandt. 4 A. Van Dyck. 5 Michael Angelo. 6 Sir Joshua Reynolds. 7 Meissonier. 8 Verestchagin. 9 Munkacsy. 10 Bouguereau. 11 Marcus Stone. 12 Holman Hunt. 13 Hogarth. 14 Von Piloty. 15 Rosa Bonheur. 16 Millet. 17 Alma-Tadema. 18 Burne-Jones. 19 E. Detaille. 20 Sir David Wilkie.



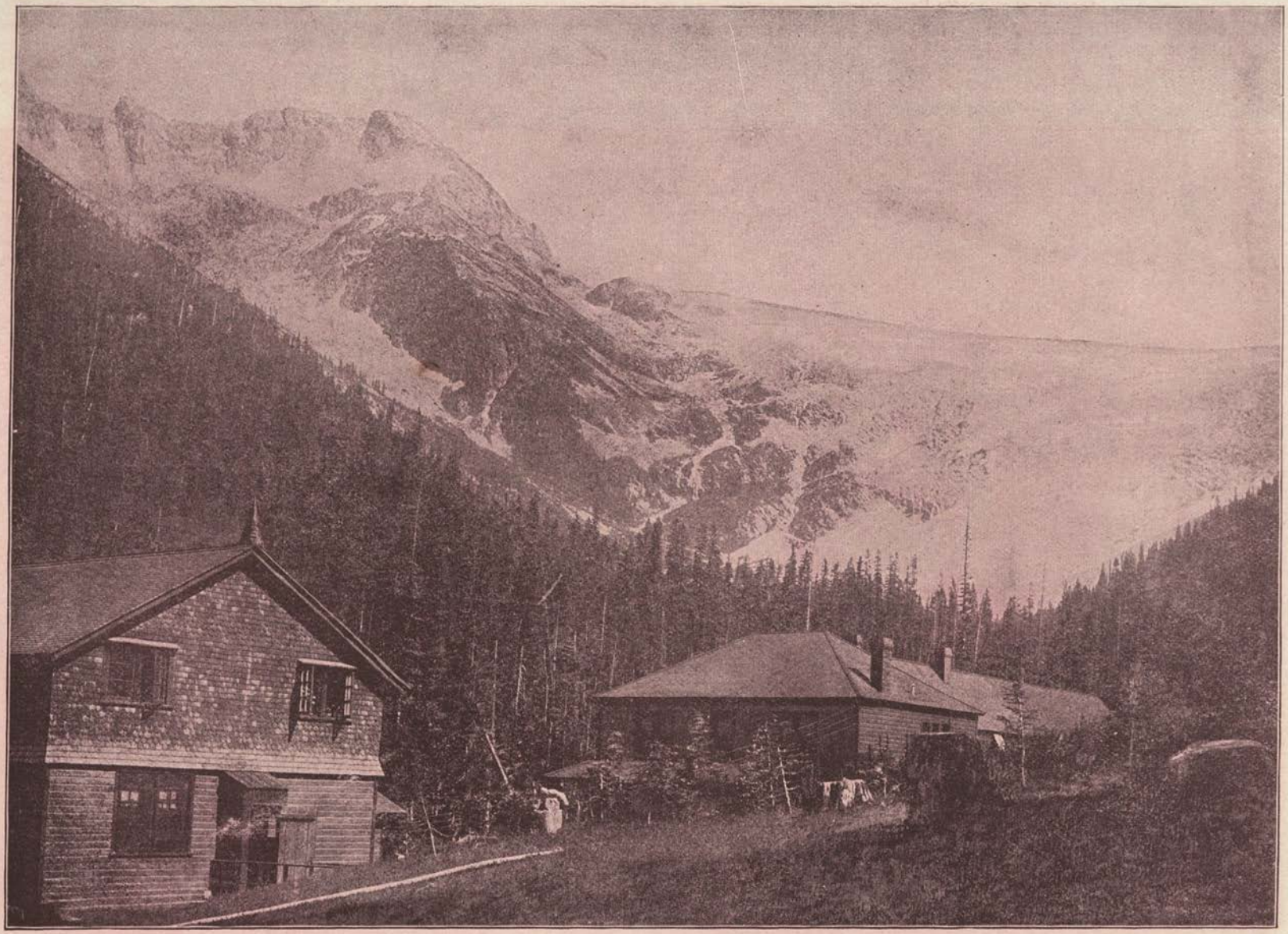
ALGIERS: SUMMER PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT MUSTAPHA SUPÉRIEUR.—The French occupancy of Algiers dates from 1830, when the city of Algiers was taken. French commerce had suffered from Algerine piracy, and three years before the Dey of Algiers had slapped the face of the French consul. This insult rankled in the Gallic mind, and led to the conquest of Algiers, and, with it, the end of piracy as carried on from that country. Many changes and improvements have been introduced by the French, and civilization and semi-barbarism are seen side by side where that has not succeeded in putting an end to this. An incongruity of less importance is the occupation of Oriental mansions by European tenants. This is perhaps not as common as the building by the conquerors of residences like those of Paris. The most Parisian of Parisian wineshops, for example, are to be seen in the French quarter of the city of Algiers, where are hackney coaches waiting to convey the visitor whither he listeth under a tariff of rates regulated by law. One of the pleasantest of the drives practicable is to El Biar, whence, among many other interesting things, is seen the palace of the illustration, built in Arab style and beautiful to look upon.

MOSQUE OF EL-DJEDID, ALGIERS.—The mosque of El-Djedid is a prominent object in Algiers as viewed from the harbor. Its tall minaret, large and elegant dome and white walls, dazzling in the sunny atmosphere of the north of Africa, render it conspicuous almost wherever in the city the stranger finds himself. The mosque is built in the form of a Latin cross, and covers an area of 2000 yards. Tradition says that the architect, a Christian, was impaled alive, by order of the Dey, for giving it a form hateful in Mohammedan contemplation; but there is no authentic record of the execution. Both within and without the mosque is severely destitute of decoration. Its floor is covered with matting. The building is prettily but inadequately lighted.

TAKING OF IMALAH ABD-EL-KADER.—Abd-el-Kader, who was the emir of Algeria from 1831 until, after many victories over, and numerous defeats by, the French forces invading his country, he surrendered in 1845. He was born about the beginning of 1807, and had early acquired a great reputation among his countrymen for learning and piety. He was living in obscurity when, in 1831, he was recommended by his father to the people of the town of Oran as their chief. He immediately collected an army of 10,000 horsemen, marched to Oran, which was in possession of the French, but was repulsed, after three days' battle, with great loss. After his surrender he was sent to France and imprisoned in the castle of Pau, and subsequently liberated and sent to reside in Brousso, in Asia Minor.



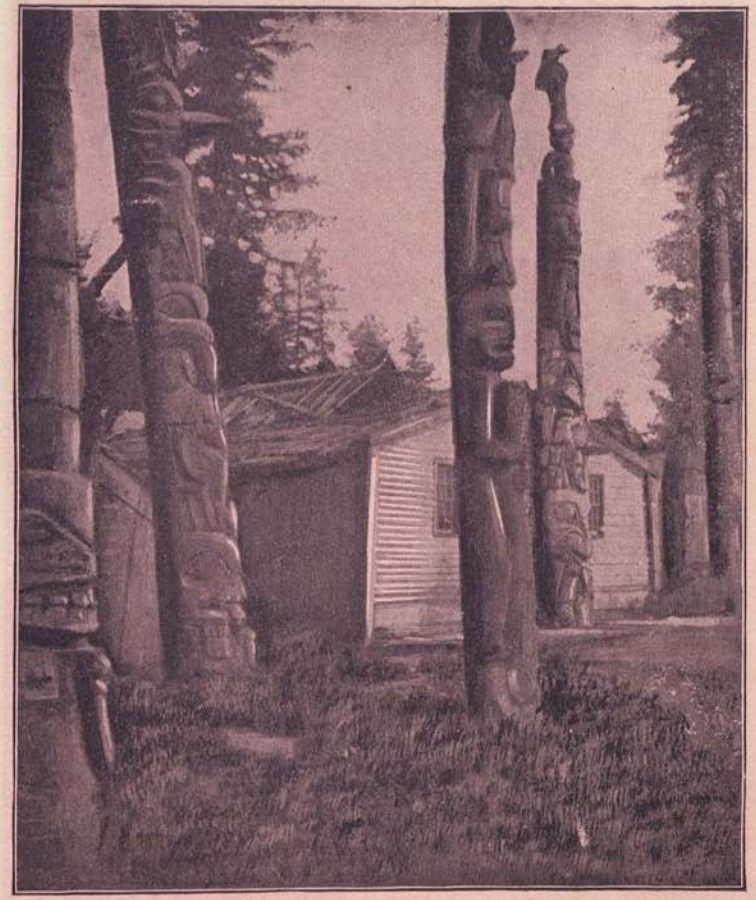
VIEW NEAR SITKA, ALASKA.—Sitka, in the Island of Sitka, formerly known as New Archangel, is now the headquarters of the United States authorities in Alaska. Alaska formerly belonged to Russia, but the whole Russian possessions were ceded to the United States in 1867. The territory abounds in fur-bearing animals, such as the wolf and fox, the beaver, ermine, marten, otter and squirrel. Near the coast and islands there are innumerable fur-bearing seals, which are caught in great numbers by the settlers, but from the rigor of the climate the trapping of the animals of the interior is left to the Indians. Salmon also abounds in the rivers, and about eighty whalers prosecute their fishing off the coast of Alaska. The above is a view of a trading post, showing a portion of the mountain range extending from British Columbia in a northwesterly direction along the coast of Alaska.

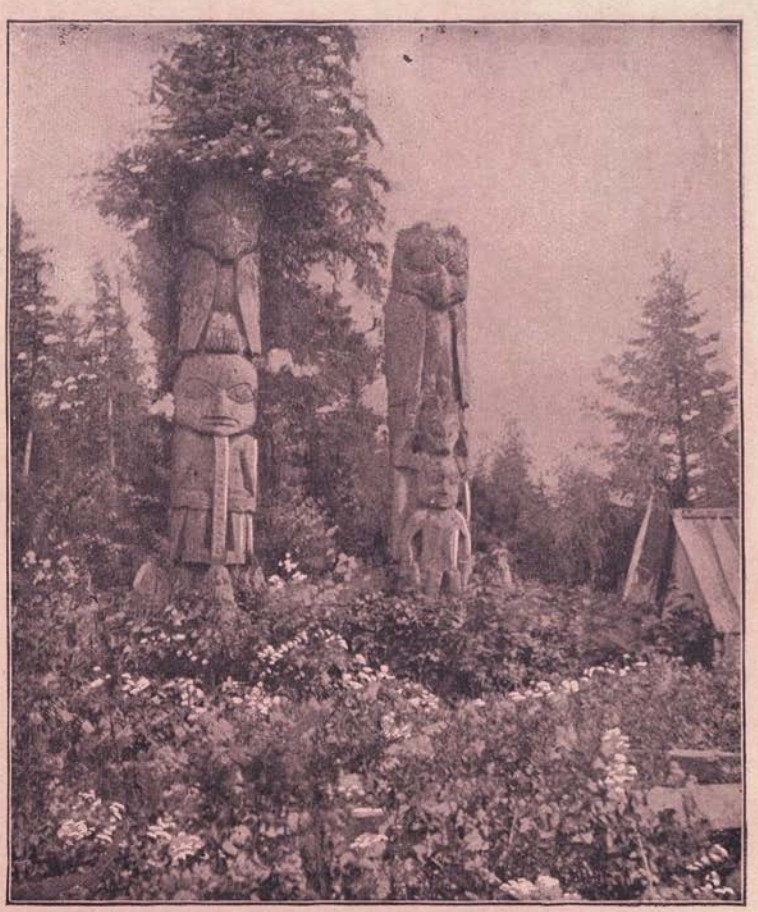


UNLATOK, ALASKA.—This is a view of one of the many settlements which have sprung up in Alaska since its purchase by the United States from Russia. The settlement, which is chiefly populated by fur hunters, is, as will be seen, located in a valley, or rather bottom, formed by the eternally snow-capped mountains surrounding it. Alaska is chiefly valuable for the excellent furs obtained from the beaver, the otter and various other animals which abound within its limits, and for the seal fisheries along its coast and around the islands adjacent. While Alaska will never perhaps prove profitable in an agricultural sense, the soil is capable of cultivation to an extent necessary to supply a population equal to any it will ever possess.

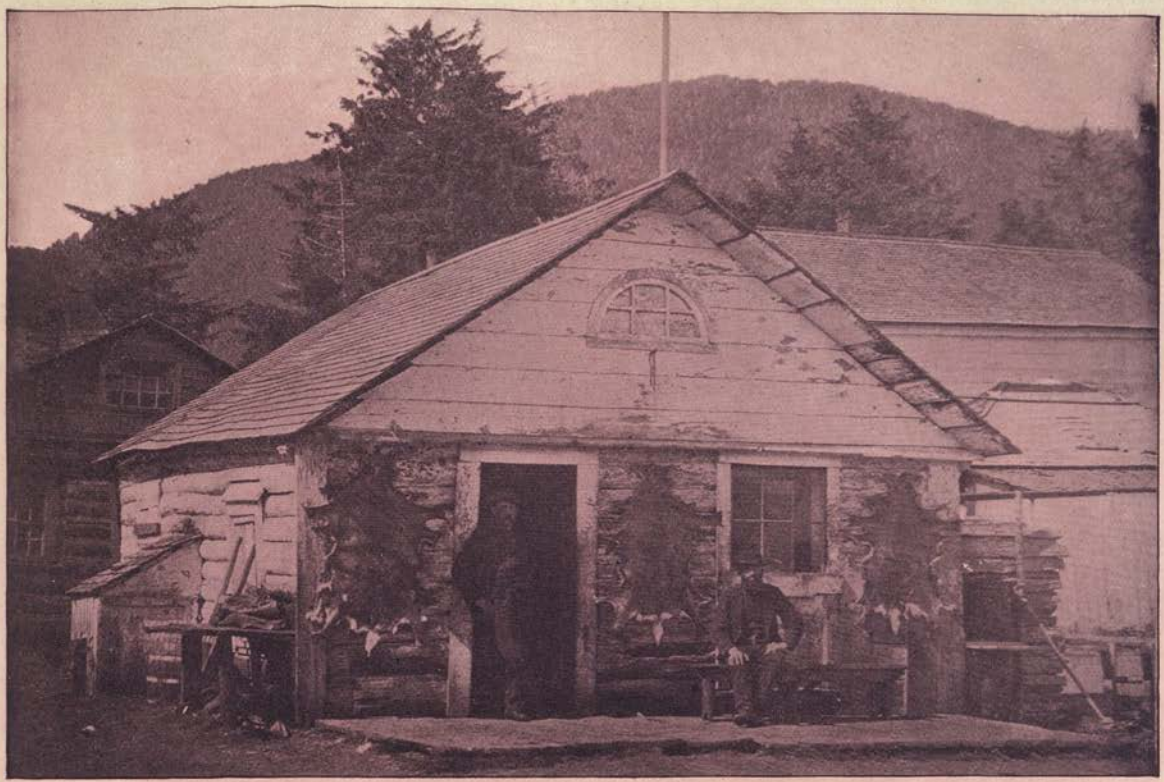
TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS AT PERIL STRAITS.—Peril Straits, Alaska, is also frequented by tourists, and the above is an animated view of a party of them engaged with their Kodaks in taking views in that region.

STEAMER AND MUIER GLACIER.—Muier Glacier, Alaska, is a popular resort for tourists, as the bays and straits in the vicinity are the favorite grounds for those engaged in the seal fisheries.

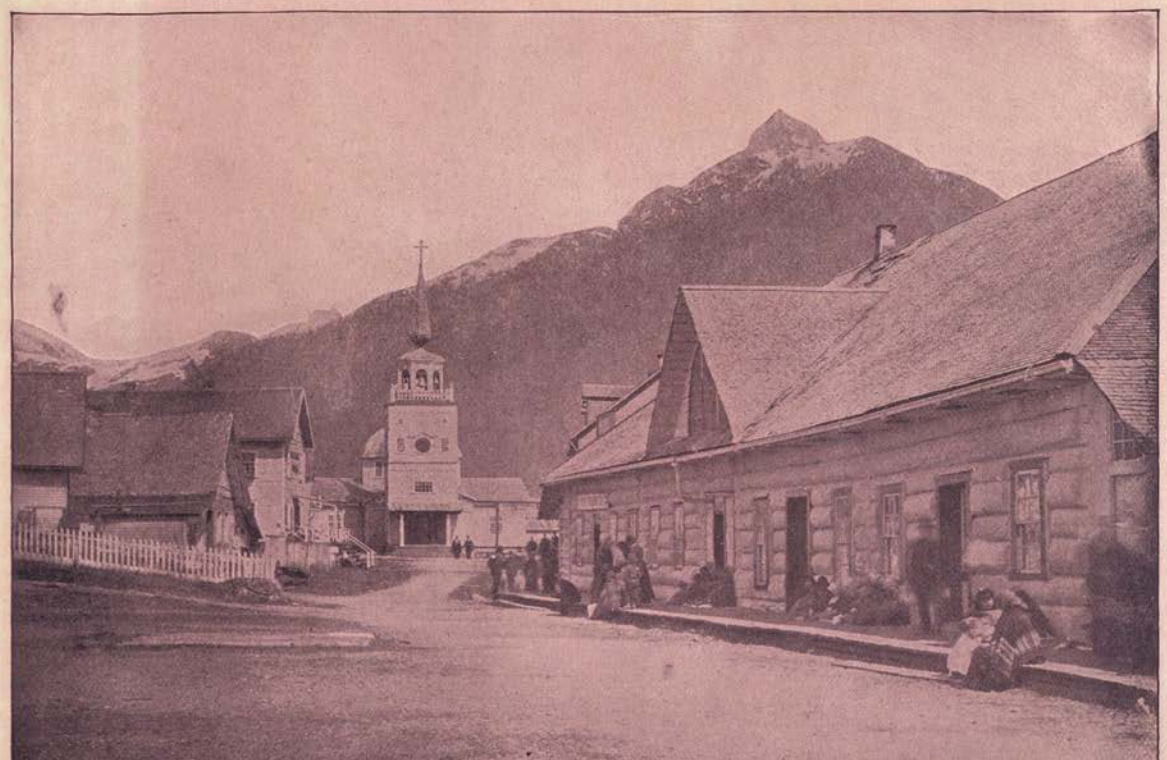




THE TOTEM POLES OF ALASKA.—Totem poles, as seen in Alaska, are trunks of trees set upright in the ground, from twenty feet to sixty feet and more in height, and often several feet in diameter. On their surfaces are carved quaint, rudely cut figures, painted as queerly as carved, which record, in a kind of sculpture writing, the genealogy of the owner, his most noble deeds, and notable events in the history of the family. Each totem pole is erected in front of the dwelling of its owner. According to the native traditions, the raven or crow is the representative of the Supreme Creator, and was the first living thing created, through which all life is derived. Next, woman was made, and, afterward, man. The crow thus became the emblem of woman, while the wolf was made that of man, or the warrior. Tribes are divided into sub-families, which have each a totem of its own, as the whale, bear, eagle, beaver and fox. No marriages are made within the great families, a crow, for example, not marrying a crow, but a bear, or a member of some other family. The man takes the totem of his wife's family as his own, and descent is counted on the female side, the first figure on the pole being that of the great family from which the owner is descended through his mother. If two totems are before one house, one gives the descent of the wife, the other that of the husband. Totems were costly, and a feast was given upon their being raised. They are no longer erected, and have fallen into neglect.

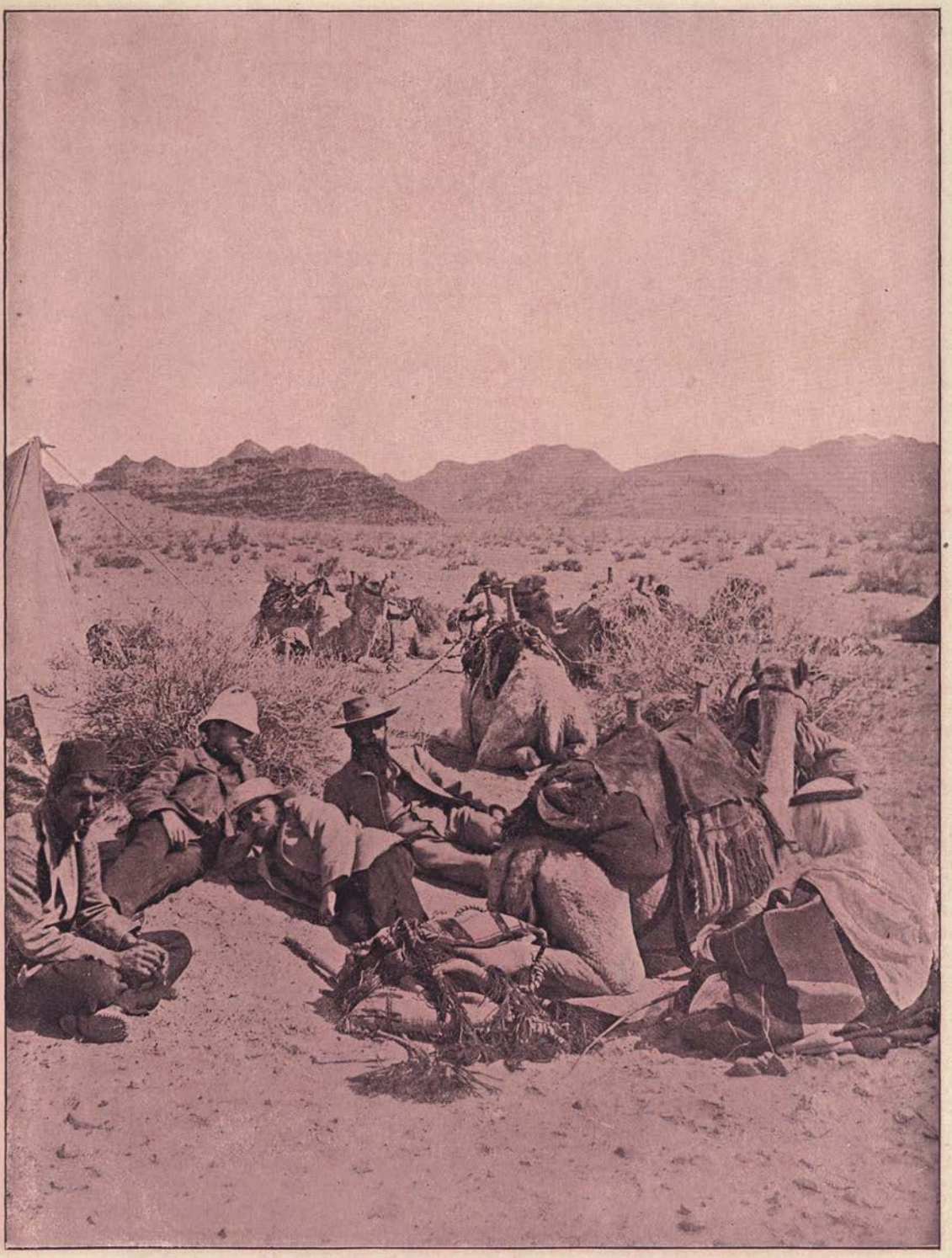


OLD FUR STORE.—The above is a view of an old fur store in existence before the cession of Alaska to the United States.

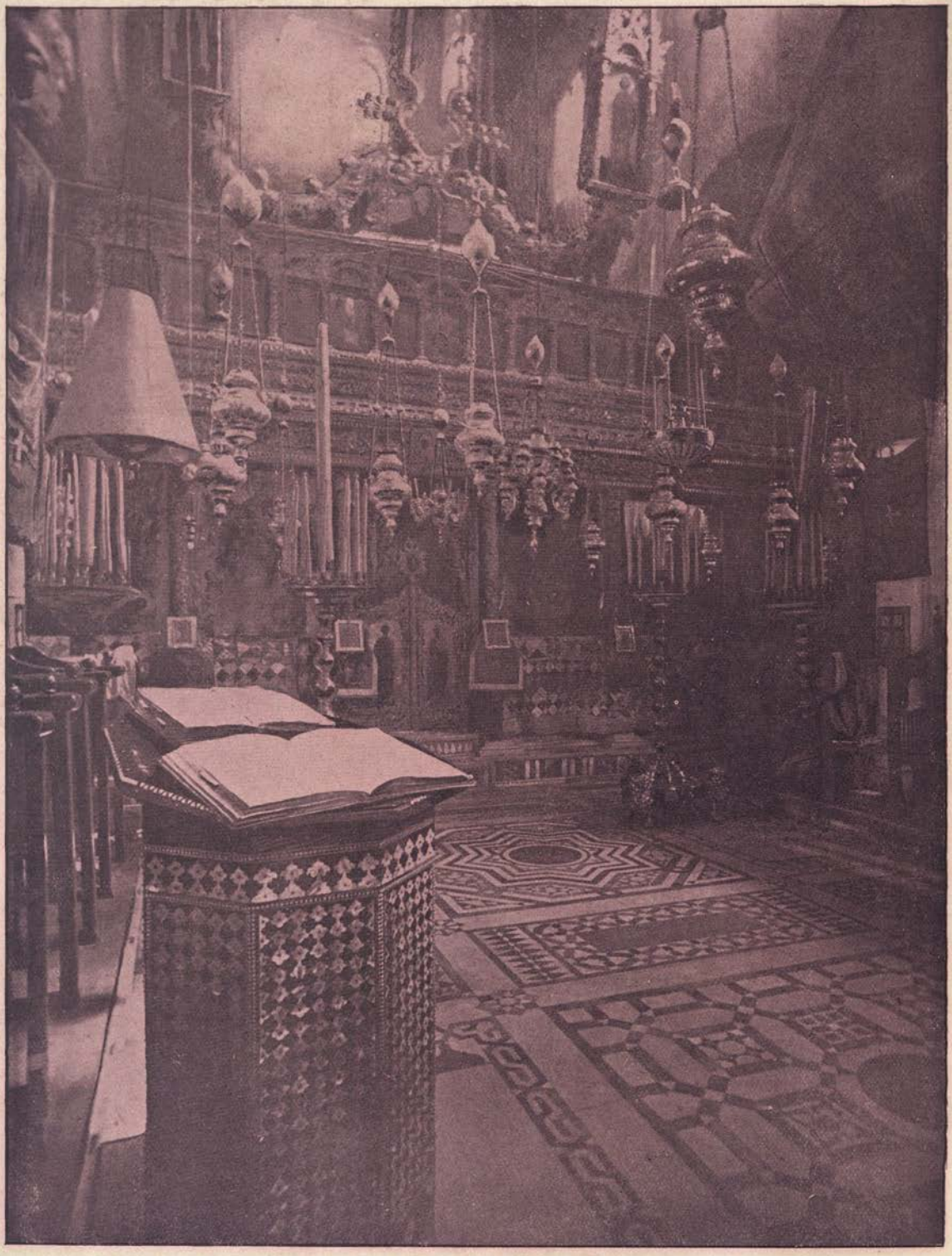


GREEK CHURCH AT SITKA.—Sitka is the residence of a Greek Bishop, and the above is a view of a primitive Greek Church there. Of course, Sitka, like all the old towns and business localities in Alaska, have rapidly progressed during the past twenty years.

BEDOUINS AT LUNCH, ARABIA.—This scene types the living and eating customs of that Arab population called Bedouin. The tent is the home of a people whose life is pastoral. It is such as sheltered the Patriarchs, and housed the children of Israel through their Arabian wanderings. The bowl, or platter, is hollowed from the wood of the ithel (larch) tree. The meal service is common, sans table, sans knife, sans fork, sans spoon. The fingers select and convey to the mouth what the taste craves. These primitive habits are perpetuated by all the desert dwellers of Arabia. The Arabic population is divided into villagers, who are commercial, and the "Ahl Bedoo" (Bedouins) who are "dwellers in the open lands." They are tent dwellers and occupy the waste lands as shepherds and stock raisers. From both the nature of their occupation and the character of the country, they are rovers. The search for fertile spots during periods of drought frequently brings families into hostile clash, just as in the time of the patriarchs. They have a love for booty and an unenviable reputation as desert pirates, subtly waylaying and remorselessly attacking and robbing the caravans that seek journey through the sandy wastes. These attacks are too often construed so as to give them a blood-thirsty reputation. But the truth is, they are only attempts to levy toll on supposed invaders.

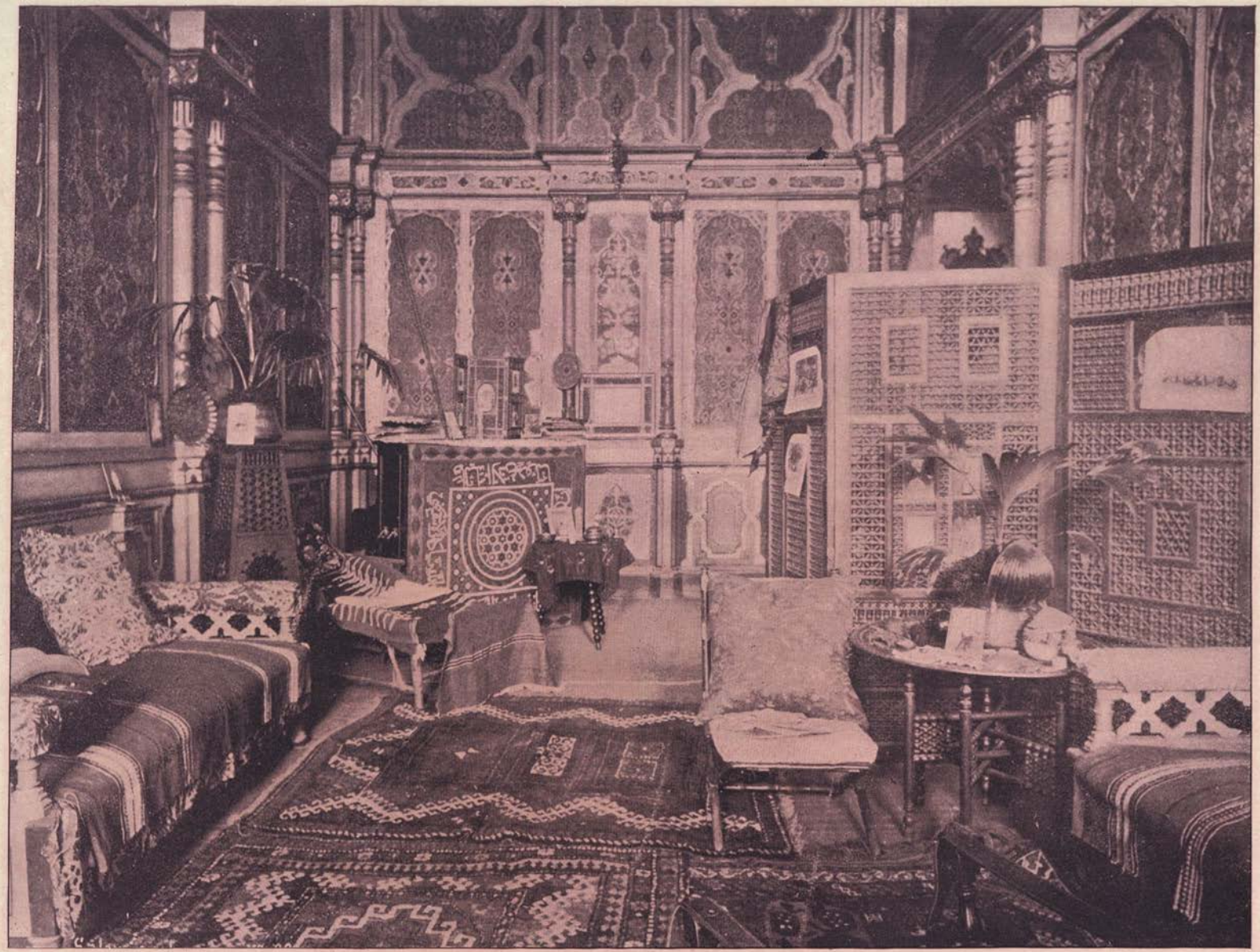


MID-DAY REST IN THE DESERT BETWEEN MOUNT SINAI AND AKABA, ARABIA.—The scene of dreary desolation portrayed probably appears now just as when, many centuries ago, Moses led Israel through the same desert. At the head of a caravan, probably of three million people, the great lawgiver was guided by Divine wisdom in the exercise of his authority over them, and water and food were miraculously provided for their support. We read that their garments did not wear out, and that noonday heats and nocturnal darkness were modified respectively by the pillar of a cloud and the pillar of fire. These facts in the Biblical account of the wanderings of the Children of Israel in the wilderness afford a strong contrast to the scene of the illustration, which is destitute of any interest, beyond its artistic merit, of a poetic, much less, supernatural order. For business or fancy a few Englishmen cross the desert, escorted by a hired dragoman, and the scene is an everyday incident.

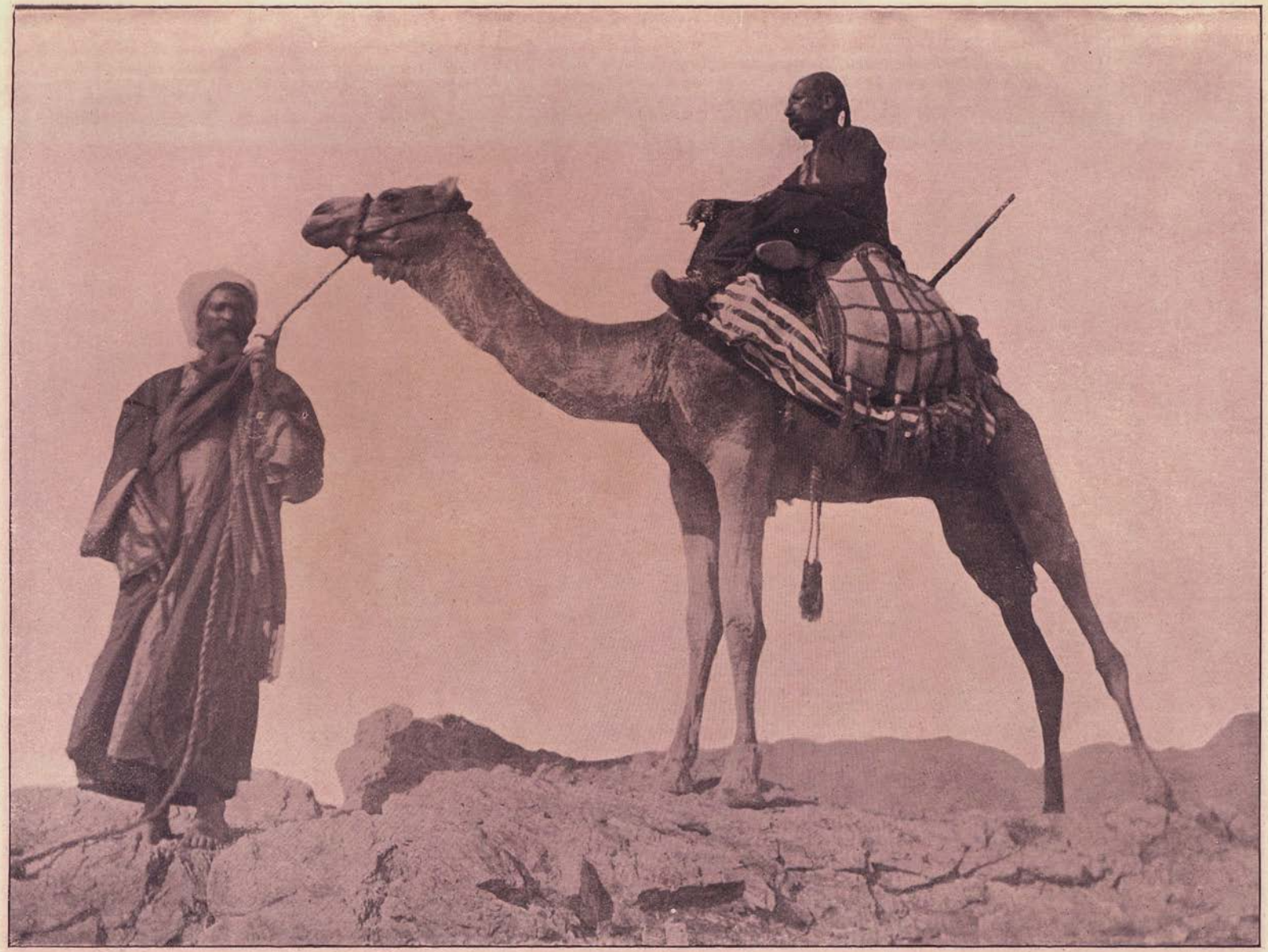


GREEK CHURCH, CONVENT OF ST. CATHARINE, MOUNT SINAI, ARABIA.—Between the Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Akaba and bounded by the desert on the north is the peninsula of Sinai. The mass of rugged heights, which is its chief natural feature, is marked by three distinct mountains, of which that of St. Catherine, more than 8,500 feet above the level of the sea, is believed by many to be the "secret top" whence was given the Ten Commandments. It has two peaks, one Horeb, the other Jebel Musa, or Mount of Moses. At the foot of the second named, situated in a ravine, is the convent of St. Catherine, founded by the Emperor Justinian, about 527 A. D., and now the home of twenty monks. The sublime story of Elijah in the wilderness (1 Kings xix) is commemorated by a chapel on the mountain side, known as that of St. Elias, and the Little Pilgrims Church stands on the summit.

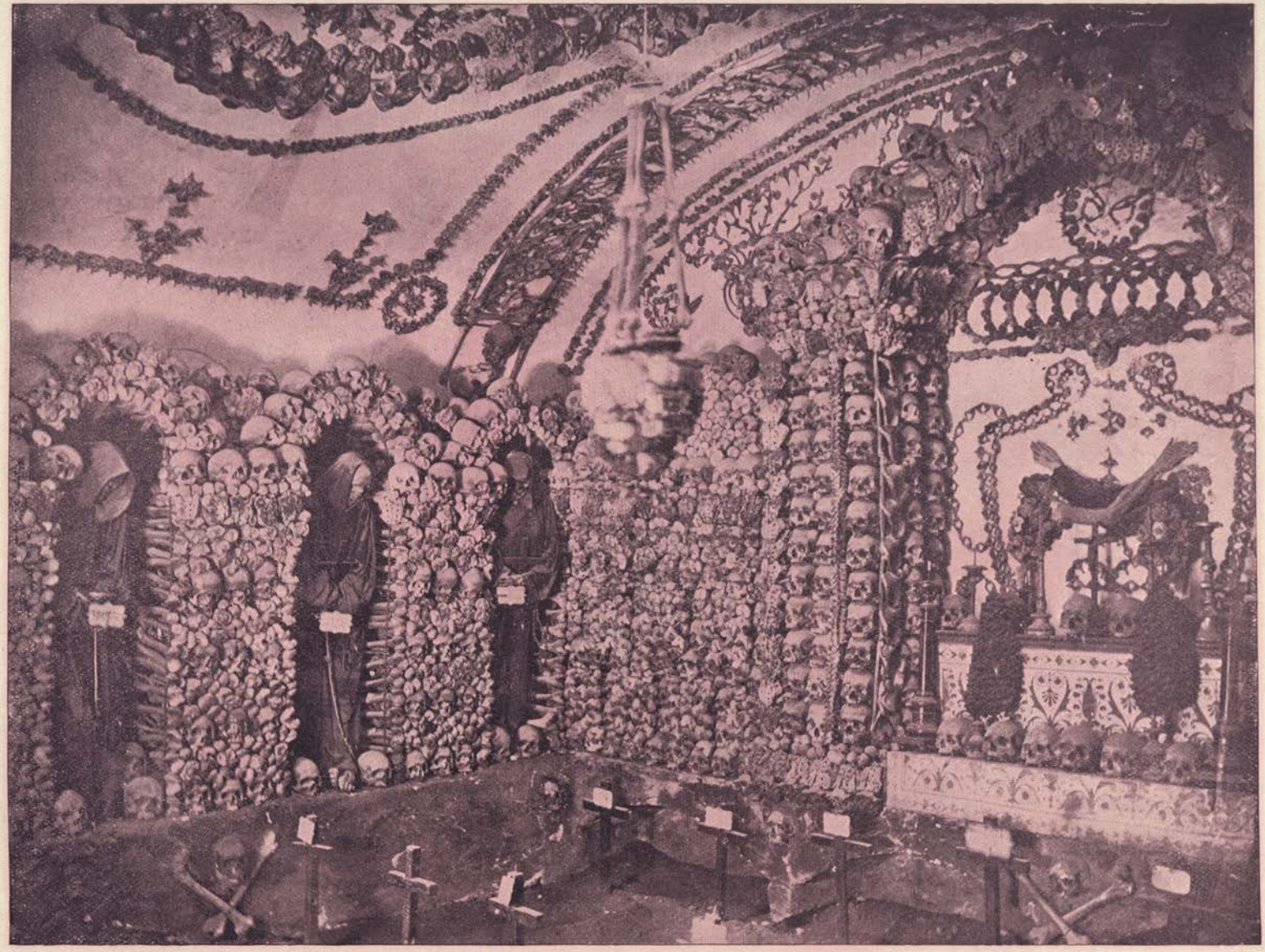
BEDOUIN SHEIKH AND STAFF, PETRA, ARABIA.—The remains of the ancient city of Petra are in northern Arabia, in a region designated in the Bible as the Valley of Edom. They are enclosed by beetling heights, one of which is Mount Hor, where Aaron, brother of Moses, died. The first inhabitants of this grim valley were called Horim, or dwellers in caves, and these same caves are now the haunts of Bedouin Arabs, whose chiefs are virtually independent sovereigns commanding hordes of semi-savage, but dignified retainers, always ready for something profitable to do, be it service as guides, adventure, plunder, or, if need be, conflict. After its destruction by the Mohammedans Petra was unknown for 1,200 years. Its ruins are objects of great interest to antiquarians.



AN ARABESQUE SALON.—The above view of an Arabesque salon, in which is exhibited a variety of specimens of Arabesque work, consisting of intricate, sectilinear and curvilinear lines, fruits, flowers, and other objects, to the exclusion, in pure Arabesques, of the figures of animals, which the religion of Islam forbade, gives a comprehensive idea of the peculiarities and beauties of the Arabian style of architecture. The Arabs made a great use of this style of architecture, and hence, probably, the name by which it is known was given it. The Arabs, however, were not the inventors of this ornamental system; it was known to the ancients many centuries before adopted by them, for we find the frieze of their monuments frequently decorated with foliage and various descriptive ornaments. It was reserved, however, for Raffaelle, the artist, to bring this style of ornamentation to a perfection which has not been surpassed.



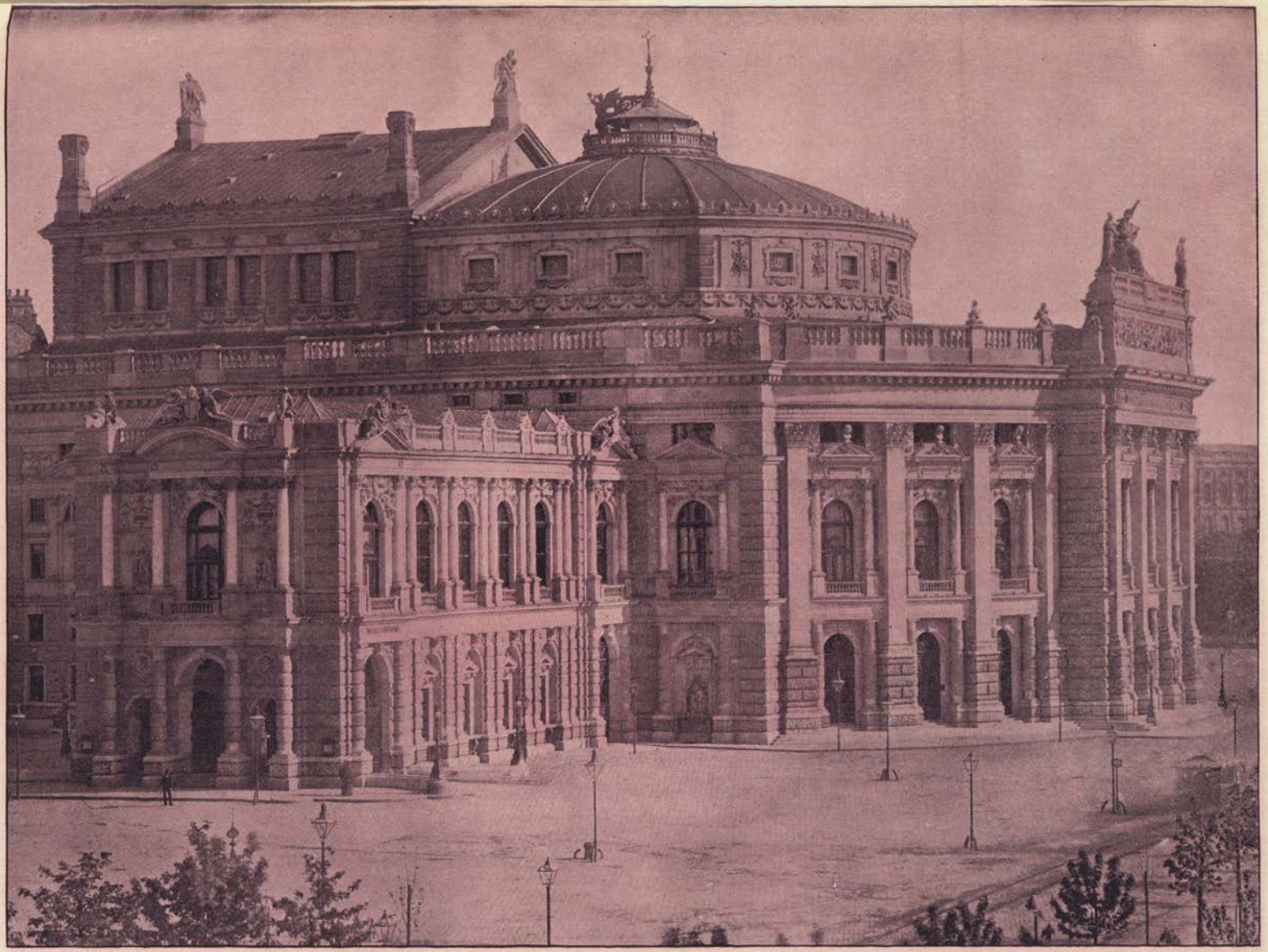
ARABIC SHEIK AND DRAGOMAN.—An Arabian scene impressive of types of the desert. The sheik, or lord, reposes with the dignity, and perhaps not without some of the thoughts, of a pirate upon the back of his "ship of the desert." He would seem to be monarch of all he surveys. His faithful dragoman is hardly less patient and useful to him than the camel that kneels to receive his person and merchandise, for the dragoman is not only his hostler and personal attendant, but his interpreter as well. He must necessarily be a traveled and learned man, and therefore indispensable to a lord of large estate or one engaged in trade.



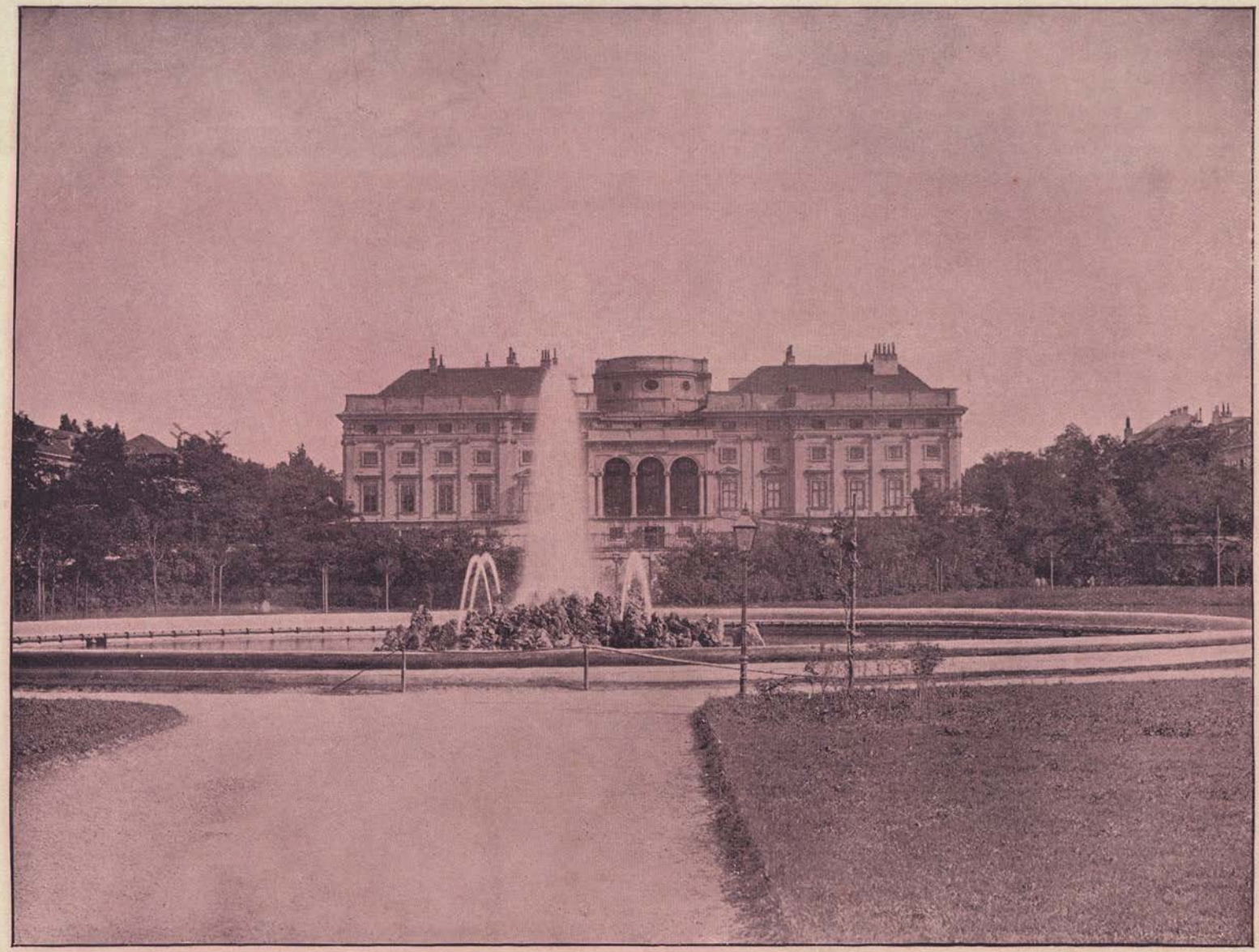
CAPUCHIN VAULT, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.—This weird, cryptic scene represents the chamber of the dead as made after the ideals and practices of the Capuchin monks at Vienna. The same ideals are met with elsewhere. The one in question is not only a receptacle for the dead bodies of those belonging to the order, but in its inner recesses repose the remains of many of Austria's sovereigns. The general aspect of these vaults is that of depth, repose and safety. Niches are provided for newly-arrived remains. After the mouldering process is done, the bones are sacredly gathered and given final disposition, the skulls being placed in rows around the walls of the vault. The Capuchins were a branch of the great Franciscan order of monks or friars. They date their origin from the year 1525, when Matthew, a Franciscan, adopted a new garb and habits. After several years of controversy, they were permitted by the Pope to impart their hooded habit to any person who might join them, to live as hermits in wild and desolate places, to go bare-foot, to wear beads, and to call themselves "Hermit Friars Minor." Their vaults, crypts or *cæmiteria*, are survivals of the era of catacombs.

VOLKSGARTEN, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.—This famous summer resort cannot be shown in its entirety in one picture, but a good idea of its size may be formed remembering that the small building shown at the left of the illustration, embosomed in trees, stands in about the centre of the garden. This building, by the way, is a copy of the Temple of Theseus, Athens, and contains Canova's group of Theseus killing the Minotaur. Napoleon I. ordered the group, intending to place it on the arch of the Simplon, Milan, but it fell into the hands of the Austrians after the wars terminating at Waterloo, and in 1822 was taken to Vienna. Eight years after was erected the beautiful temple in which it is now seen. The Volksgarten was laid out by the Emperor Francis in 1824. Its café is shaped life a horseshoe. Roman antiquities are exhibited in subterranean passages leading down from the garden.

NEW OPERA HOUSE, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.—The Austrian capital, which boasts of many splendid buildings, both public and private, possesses in the New Opera House one of the most sumptuously fitted up places of amusement in the world. It was eight years in course of construction, and was opened in 1869. The plans after which it was built were prepared by Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg. In the front of the main structure is a loggia adorned with frescoes by Schwind. The interior presents a magnificent appearance, combining perfection in form with a vast capacity. The boxes occupy three tiers, and the auditorium accommodates three thousand persons. Decorations are in white and gold, disposed with a degree of chaste simplicity and harmony rarely equaled. The house is illuminated from a chandelier of enormous size and beauty, brilliant with sun lights. Great performers render the best productions in the hearing of audiences eminently cultivated and appreciative. Attendance at this glorious temple, dedicated to the kindred arts of music and the drama, affords surpassing gratification to those persons capable of enjoying it.

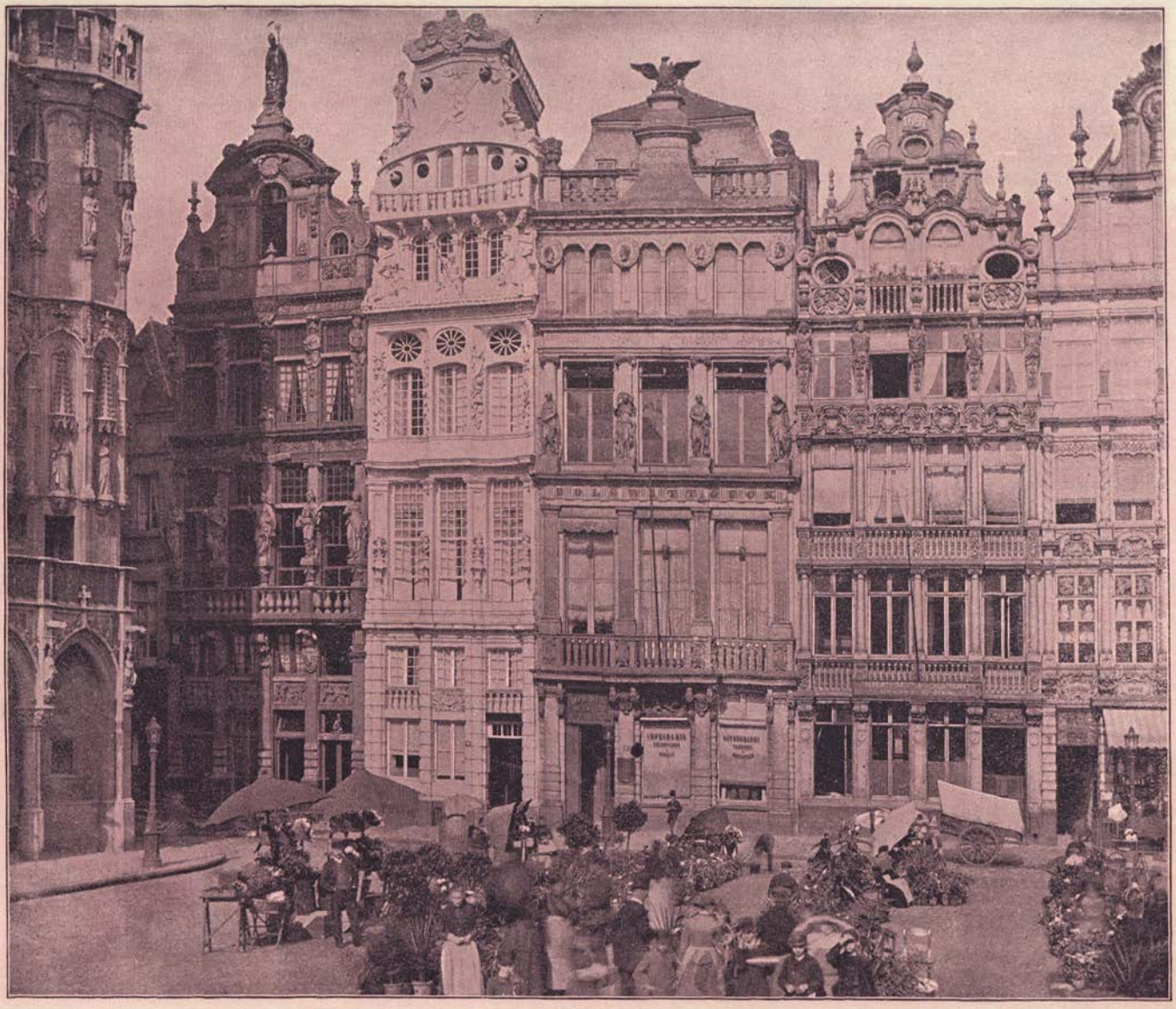


HOFBURG THEATRE, VIENNA.—The Hofburg is the Imperial palace of the Austrian capital, and attached to it is the Hofburg Theatre shown in the picture, which is a building of recent construction. It is devoted to the performance of tragedy, comedy and the classical drama, under conditions providing for accuracy of representation and perfection in the histrionic art. In its importance to the drama of Germany it corresponds very closely to that of the Théâtre Francais at Paris. The Hofburg Theatre is closed every year from July 1 to August 16. Vienna is a magnificent city, a fact strikingly shown in those specimens of its many attractions given in this book.



PALACE OF PRINCE SCHWARZENBERG, AUSTRIA.—This excellent piece of art work brings into view the palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, its magnificent grounds, and the superb fountain, known as "Gabrielle Brunnen." Its owner and occupant was the Austrian Field Marshal, Karl Philip, Prince of Schwarzenberg, born at Vienna, 1771. He rose to distinction in the French campaigns of 1793–94, and was rapidly promoted, till he reached the high position of Field Marshal in 1799. In 1813, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied forces of Europe, and defeated Napoleon at Leipsic. He followed up this victory by a triumphal entry into Paris in 1814. After six years of comparative retiracy, spent partly at his palace, situated in the very heart of Vienna, upon the banks of the Wien River and close by the Belvedere Garden, and partly in the city of Leipsic, he died at the latter place in 1820.

FRANZENS-RING, VIENNA.—The entire inner city of Vienna is encircled by a street 165 feet wide, called the Ring-strasse, or circular street. The handsomeness of its architecture is unsurpassed in Europe. One of its finest portions is the Franzens-Ring, where the buildings are nearly new and very beautiful. The foreground in this grand view is the People's Garden, elegantly laid out and planted; on the right is the University; toward the left towers the new Rathhaus, or public hall, which cost $4,000,000; on the extreme left stand the Houses of Parliament, in Grecian style of architecture.



HALLS OF THE CORPORATIONS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.—Little Paris, as Brussels is sometimes called, is distinguished for its architectural peculiarities and beauties, an example of which is seen in the illustration. It is a favorite resort of the American tourist, whose financial offerings on the shrine of intellectual curiosity are truly profitable to its thrifty citizens. The churches and museums of the city contain many objects of great interest, those pertaining to art predominating. Brussels has more paintings from the hand of Rubens and Van Dyke than any other city in the little kingdom of Belgium. At the museum named after Wiertz is a collection of the powerful productions of this great genius, whose horror of war is characteristically expressed in a painting, "Napoleon I. in the Infernal Regions." Flames envelope the warrior, while women, whose countenances are distorted by suffering and hate, thrust the limbs of his sacrificed legions under his eyes. A trip to the field of Waterloo is the inevitable destiny of the man who finds himself in Brussels.

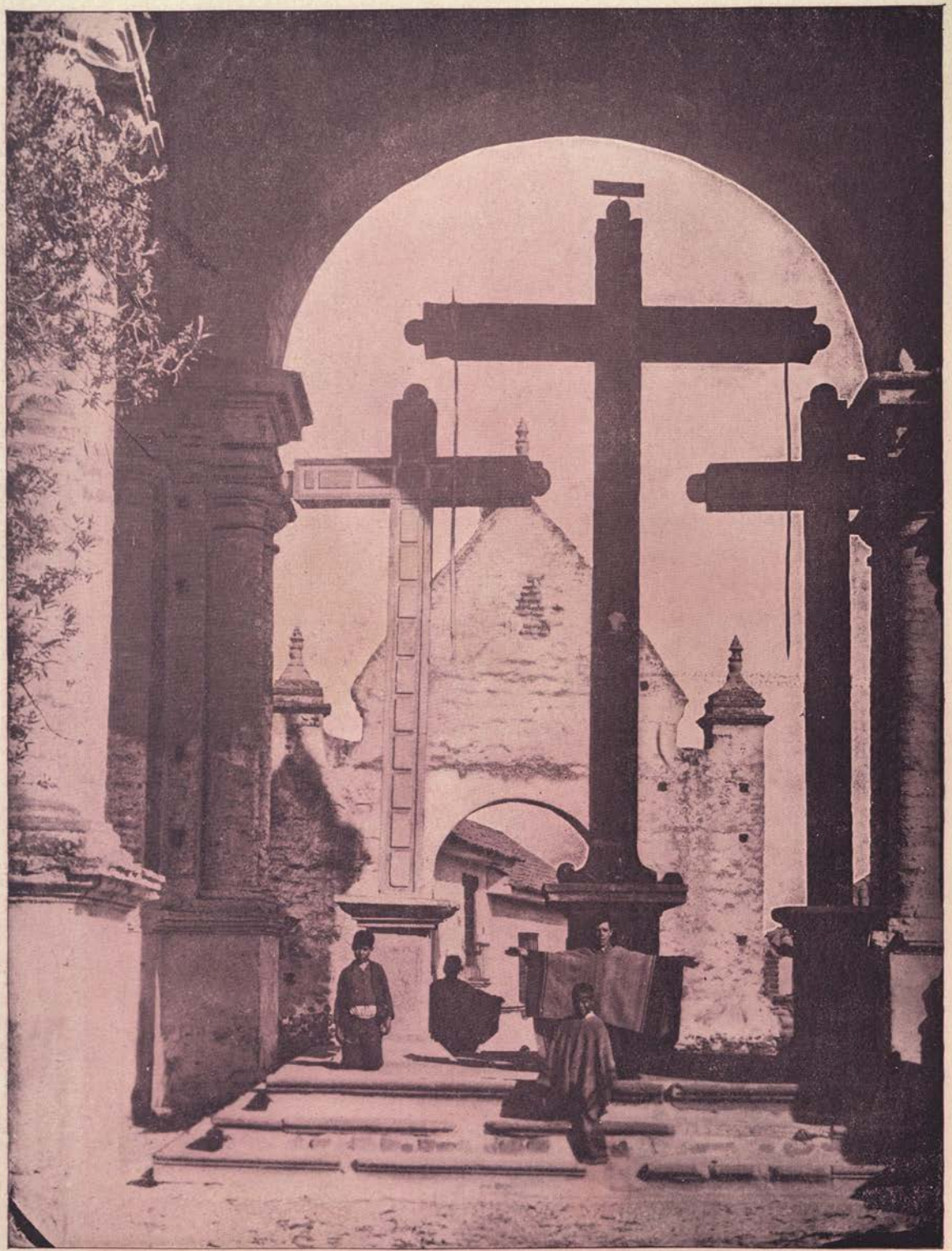
THE BOURSE, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.—Brussels is among the most favored of capitals in the matter of splendid buildings, and these appear to good advantage by reason of the fortunate geographical position which the city occupies, partly on the side of a hill. The upper town is the newer and more fashionable, containing the royal palace, public offices, the leading hotels, and the mansions of foreign ministers. There, also, is the park of thirty-two acres, of which the people are fond and proud. The Bourse is situated in the Boulevard Central. It is a very handsome edifice in the semi-classical style. Two Corinthian porticoes, which are notably beautiful parts of the structure, were designed by Suys. The hall in which stock-jobbers scream and rave, after the manner of the fraternity at the Stock Exchange in New York, is transeptal in form.

BRUGES: HOUSE OF THE FRANK.—Once the leading commercial mart of Europe, Bruges is now most eminent for its sights. The cathedral is a remnant of the thirteenth century. Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, killed by the Swiss republicans at the battle of Nancy, rests in the church of Notre Dame. In the same church are a marble and painting by Michael Angelo. The chapel of the Holy Blood is celebrated for owning a bottle of the blood of Christ, which is exhibited every Friday and carried around the town once a year in a casket richly crusted with gems. This relic is treasured in an iron safe in the upper chapel, that part of the structure built in the fifteenth century. The lower chapel is three centuries older. Its roof is supported by pillars of irregular stones cemented together, and its walls are solid masonry. Time has imparted a rich dignity to the interior, which even its present use as a bazaar hardly can impair. A statue of the artist Jan van Eyck is one of the great attractions of Bruges, the commerce of which was destroyed in 1487, when Antwerp and Amsterdam blocked up its port of Sluys to please Archduke Maximilian, against whom the citizens had rebelled. It was in 1430 that Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, instituted the order of the Golden Fleece. Thirty-seven villages were included in the property owned by this order, which property was called the Franc de Bruges.

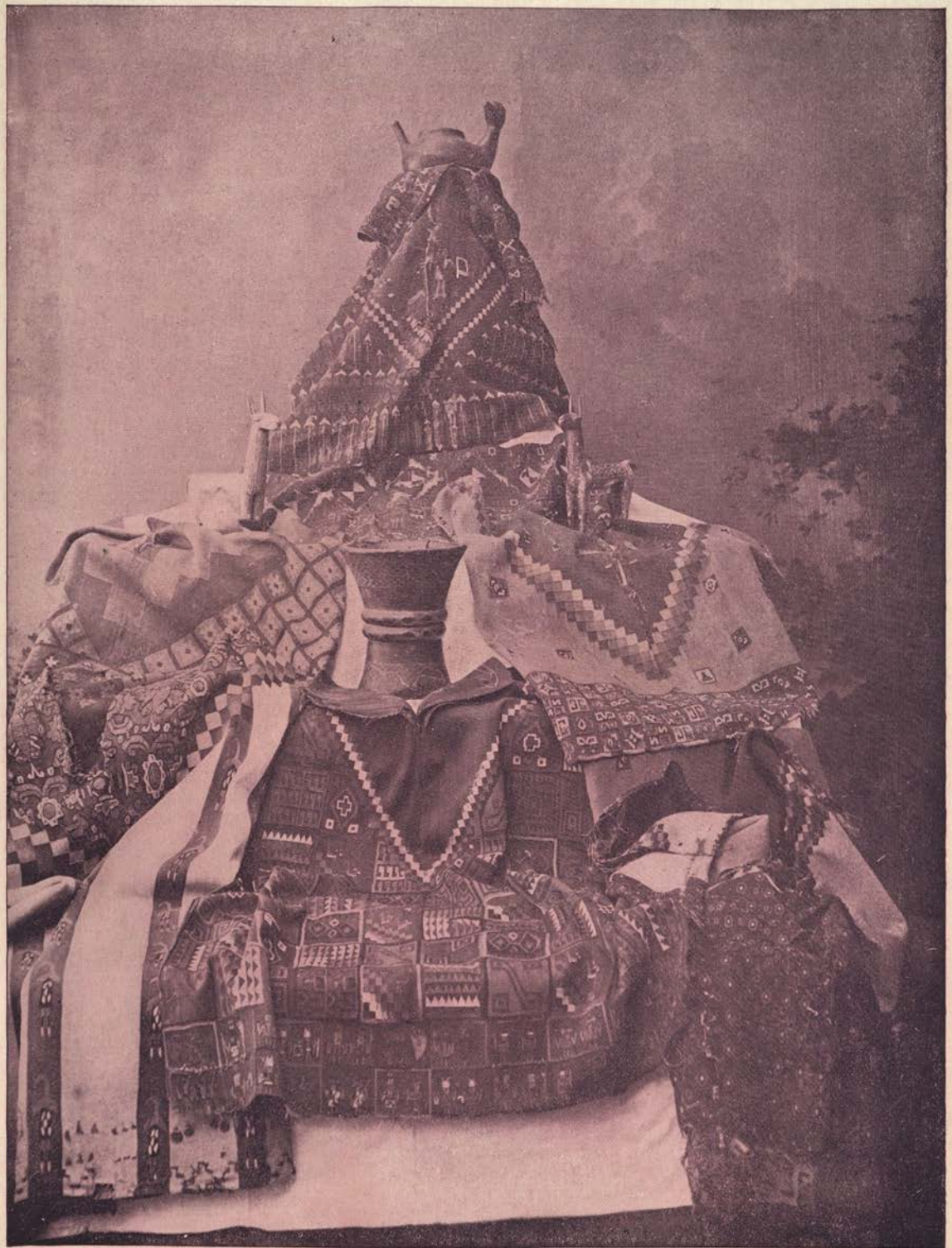
LA HAYE SAINTE, WATERLOO, BELGIUM.—The battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, June 18, 1815, beginning half an hour before noon, after heavy rain and the ground in an unfavorable condition for the movements of artillery and cavalry. Wellington, who had probably fewer than twenty-five thousand British soldiers in his army, the rest being of other nationalities, acted on the defensive, in expectation of being reinforced by Blucher with a Prussian army, according to arrangement between the two generals. When practically nothing had been gained for the French cause, and Napoleon saw the advancing Prussians in the distance, he directed an attack by French cavalry on the British centre. It was partially successful, a portion of the enemy's position, including the farmyard of La Haye Sainte, being taken. But this was only a gleam of good fortune. Prussian reinforcements were nearing the place of deadliest conflict, and as the Old Guard broke and fled under an impetuous bayonet charge by Wellington's finest infantry, the time was opportune for the English commander to order that general attack on the French lines by the now combined armies which shattered the power of Napoleon forever.

DINANT UPON THE MEUSE, BELGIUM.—This exquisite natural scene is one of many that characterizes the course of the river Meuse before it makes its way into the lowland sections of Belgium. All the upper course of the Meuse is picturesque, but at Dinant, where nature in the form of water and rock seems to have been particularly stubborn, the rocks take on most fantastic forms, showing the difficult triumphs of water. The river here has forced its way through a very solid stratification, and has left standing the remarkable formation before you, which consists of an almost perpendicular crag, several hundred feet in height, whose end has been severed from the main body of rock, and is left to tower in single majesty. The scene is one admired by all artists, and the waters of the upper Meuse are a never-failing source of attraction for tourists of all nations. The whole country in the three upper provinces of Belgium is rugged in the extreme, being intersected by deep ravines through which sweep rapid streams. These features extend as far north as Namur, capital of the province of the same name, and twelve miles from Dinant.

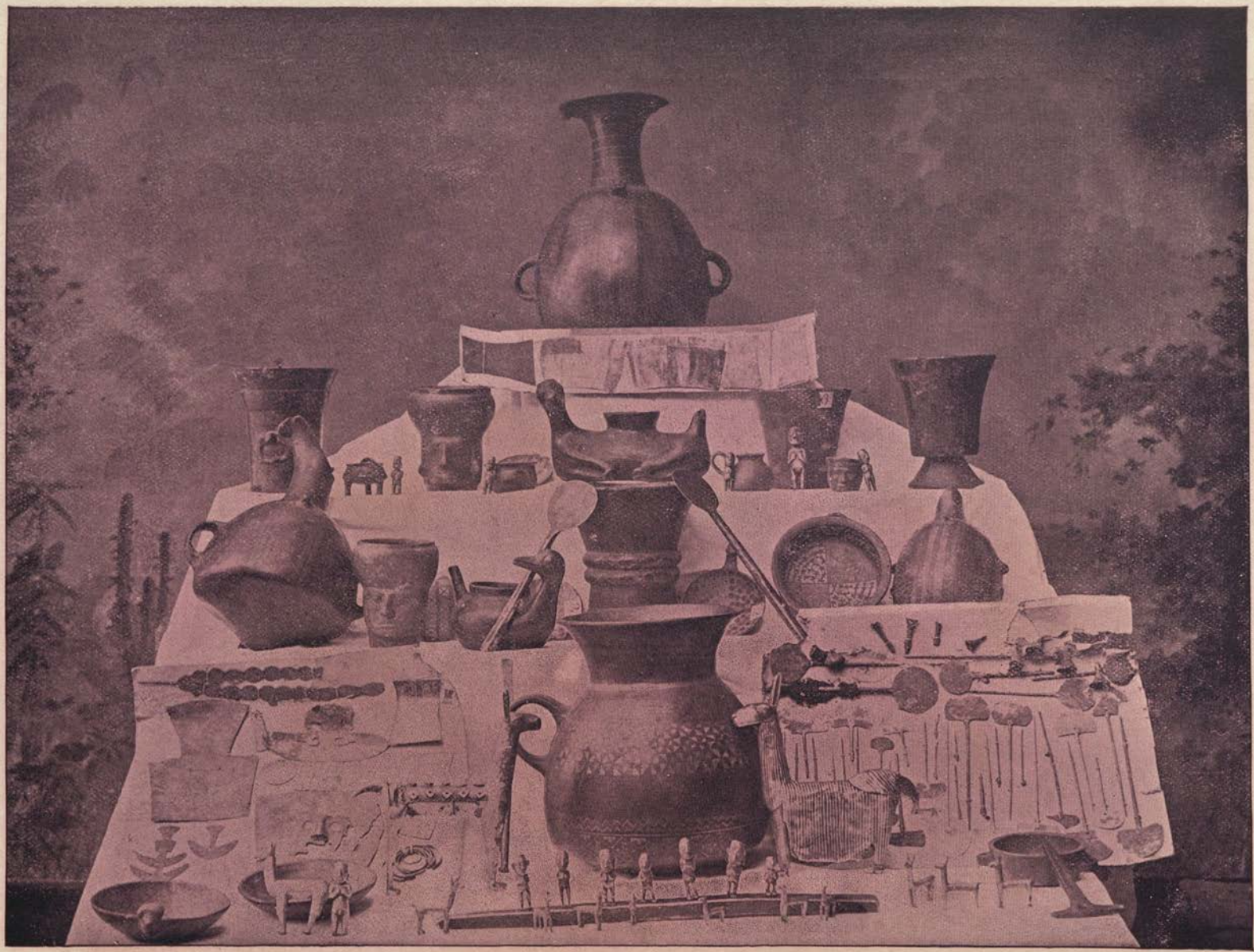
THE PLAZA ON MARKET DAY, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.—This city lies in a valley three miles wide and ten miles long, and is situated 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, hidden away from the rest of the world in the bosom of giant mountains. Sunday is the principal market day, and buying and selling go on in a plaza set apart for the purpose, and which is not the grand plaza of the town. The market buildings are roofed galleries open at the sides and running at right angles to each other. Most of the merchants are women, but a few men are employed as butchers. One kind of fish from Lake Titicaca, a generous display of vegetables and fruits, representing both tropical and temperate weather; native-made clothing, earthenware, knick-knacks, horns, herbs and roots sold by traveling quack doctors, dry goods of native manufacture, skins of animals and beautiful flowers are among the medley collection tempting the buyer.



ALABASTER CROSSES, BOLIVIA.—This superb view presents a wonder without parallel in sculpture. The three crosses which ornament the Catholic church at Copacobana, Bolivia, and which are of immense height and proportion, are of pure alabaster, cut solidly and of exquisite finish. They represent an untold amount of labor and the highest artistic skill. They are regarded as peculiarly sacred, and no one is allowed to approach them except in a kneeling posture. The sum involved in their sculpture and erection must have been enormous. They are justly regarded as one of the greatest curiosities of Bolivian travel.



CLOTH MADE BY THE INCAS OF BOLIVIA.—The Indian population of Bolivia show considerable ingenuity in weaving the cloths of bright colors which are used in dress for both sexes. Their choice of patterns is shown very clearly in the engraving. The llama and kindred creatures, both wild and domestic, furnish them with an abundance of wool for the various fabrics produced by their ingenious industry. Ponchos, often of striking pattern and brilliant tints, are picturesque cloaks worn universally by men, and are nothing but shawls with a hole cut in the centre through which the head is thrust. Simplicity and considerable grace surely show no more admirable association than in this instance.



ANTIQUITIES MADE BY THE INCAS OF BOLIVIA.—An author, learned in South American antiquities, points out a striking resemblance between them and the Egyptian. To the plain understanding there seems to be nothing surprising in coincidences which represent like stages of artistic development, the suggestions of necessity or convenience, and the copying of natural forms which have a general likeness all the world over. In the picture before him the reader sees at least one subject of which the ancient Egyptians had no knowledge, but of which the unknown Inca who made it had as intimate knowledge as the Bolivian of to-day. The llama was a pretty good subject for the primitive artist, being an every-day object to him ; and it may be taken for granted that an ancient Egyptian would have chosen, like him, that graceful animal for a model had he been acquainted with it

SACRED VIRGIN OF CAPACABANA, BOLIVIA.—The town of Capacabana is a calling-place for steamers running on Lake Titicaca, which large body of water is 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. There is nothing particularly interesting about the place, it consisting, for the greater part, of mud huts with straw roofs, excepting its large brick church, the towers of which are curiously ornamented with tiles. Within the edifice is the sacred virgin shown in the picture, an immaculate lady duly honored at certain seasons of the year by the visits of great throngs of pilgrims, who, it is hoped, are edified by the contemplation of her virtues.

GRASS BOATS ON LAKE TITICACA, BOLIVIA.—The valley which is occupied by the lake of Titicaca and the river Desaguadero, in Bolivia, South America, forms the most elevated table-land on the globe, with the exception of that of Thibet, which presents towns and populous cities, and affords support to numerous herds of cattle and sheep, and is covered with harvests of maize, rye, barley and wheat, at an elevation which has nothing to equal it in any other part of the world. The lake of Titicaca is 12,600 feet above the level of the sea, and its extent is 3220 square miles, the greatest depth being upwards of 700 feet. The lake admits of extensive navigation for small vessels, but is not unattended with danger, as it is subject to sudden storms from the neighboring mountains. The boats engaged in the grass trade, which is extensive, are a peculiar feature of the lake in question.

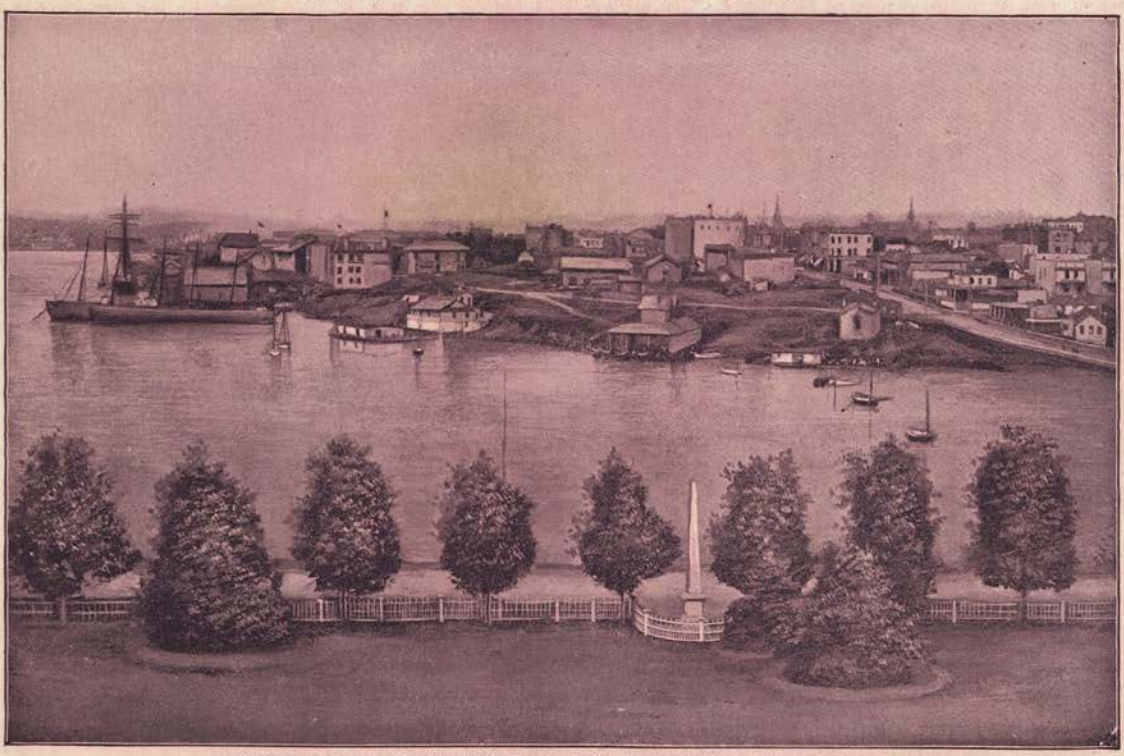
OTTAWA, LOOKING UP THE OTTAWA RIVER.—Ottawa, or Grand River, is an important river of British North America. It has its rise in latitude 48° 30′ N., longitude 80° W., and flows a general southeast course between Upper and Lower Canada to Lake of the Two Mountains—an expansion of the St. Lawrence River—a distance of about 800 miles. During this course it receives many large rivers, as Rouge River, Riviere du Lièvre, Gatineau, Madawaska, Bonne Cher, Petewahweh and Manwagemon. It also expands into considerable lakes, as Grand and Temiscaming lakes. Owing to numerous rapids and cataracts, navigation is much impeded at times, but rafting is extensively carried on, and immense quantities of lumber are annually floated down.

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.—Victoria Square is located in the most beautiful section of the new portion of Montreal, Upper Canada, known as the "Upper Town." The residences, public institutions, business palaces, etc., lining the "Square" on either side are all modern structures and of exceptionally fine architectural designs. Though small, it is certainly a very beautiful promenade, and rivals anything of the kind yet attempted by its more pretentious neighbors on this side of the St. Lawrence. What is called the "lower town" of Montreal differs very materially from the "upper town," the houses in the former being built of a gloomy-looking gray stone, with dark and heavy iron window-shutters and tin roofs. The latter consists of modern structures, and is inhabited principally by the wealthier class. Among the prominent public edifices in the vicinity of the "Square" are the Roman Catholic Cathedral, opened in 1829, the church of St. Sulpice and the Montreal General Hospital.

ICE PALACE AT MONTREAL.—An ice palace, such as is given in the above view, is purely original with the people of Montreal, and has been a midwinter attraction in that region for the last decade or two. In architectural design, which is varied annually, they are equal to any permanent structure of ancient or modern times, and, until the sun gathers its strength in the spring-time, equally as safe and solid. The ice palace is built of huge blocks of ice, "cut, squared, marked and numbered," and placed in position under the supervision of a master builder, just as if the material was granite. Under the bright rays of a winter's sun, the milder light of the moon, or the artificial rays of gas or electricity, the ice palace has a more beautiful effect upon the beholder than had the brilliant and dazzling temple of King Solomon upon the gaze of the Queen of Sheba.

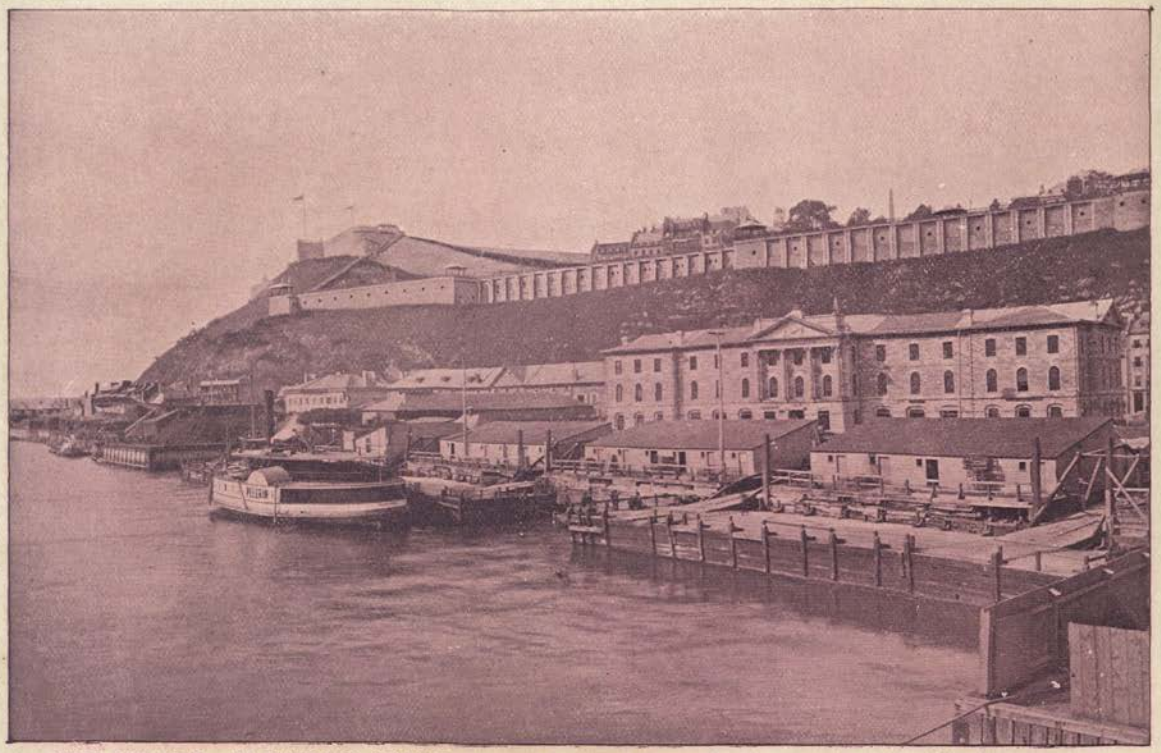
ICE CARNIVAL, MONTREAL.—A carnival of skaters in the interior of an enclosure constructed of ice is a novelty to be seen only at Montreal, Canada, in British America, and at St. Paul, Minnesota, in this country. The above is an animated view of one held at the former place only a few winters since, which attracted visitors from the States near and far in great numbers. The palace in which it was held was constructed solely of huge blocks of ice, over which a temporary roof was thrown as a protection from the wind and snow, while the surface space in which the vast throng enjoyed themselves was covered with the smoothest and hardest ice possible, with the thermometer below zero. Montreal, formerly the capital of Canada, is the principal and second commercial port of British America. It is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence Rivers.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEBEC, CANADA

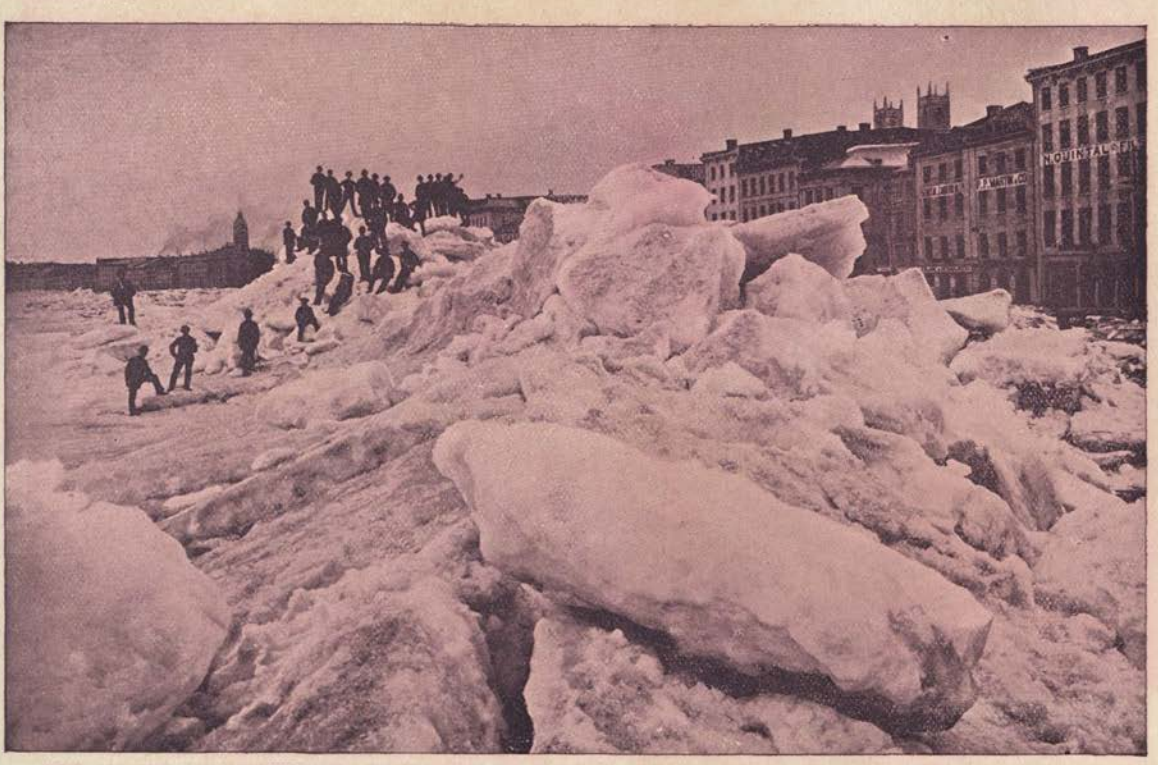


VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, DOMINION OF CANADA.

Seven provinces form the Dominion of Canada, each of which has a separate parliament and administration, with a lieutenant-governor appointed by the governor-general, who is at the head of the entire confederation and is himself an appointee from the United Kingdom. Each province has full powers to regulate its own local affairs and to dispose of its revenues, subject to restrictions imposed to maintain the supremacy of the central government. The province of Quebec has a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, this consisting of sixty-five members.—Vancouver's Island is a part of British Columbia, one of the seven Canadian provinces, and Victoria is its principal city and port.



THE CITADEL AT QUEBEC, CANADA.—This fortress is located on the heights of the plains of Abraham, and covers, with its works, an area of forty acres. The town is built around the base of Cape Diamond. An attempt was made by the Americans to capture it in 1775, but it failed on account of the accidental death of General Montgomery, who commanded the force.

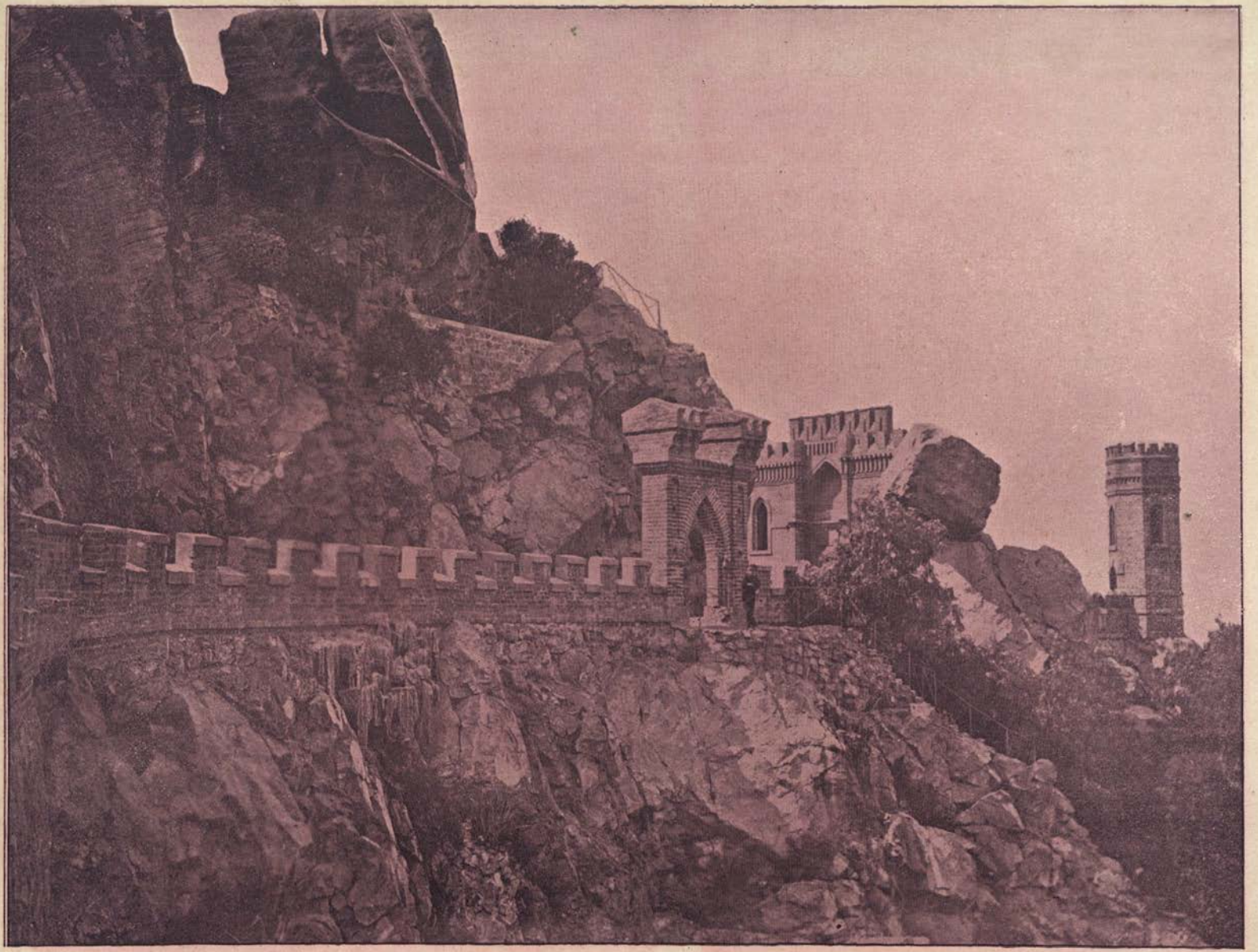


ICE SHOVE AT MONTREAL, CANADA.—During the winter, generally, the river front of Montreal is barricaded with ice, as seen above. An ice shove at Montreal is more frightful to behold than those in the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rivers, but rarely more destructive, as the break-up of the ice in the spring is not confined to narrow bounds as it flows out.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FROM CITADEL, LOOKING EAST.

VIEW OF HALIFAX FROM THE CITADEL.

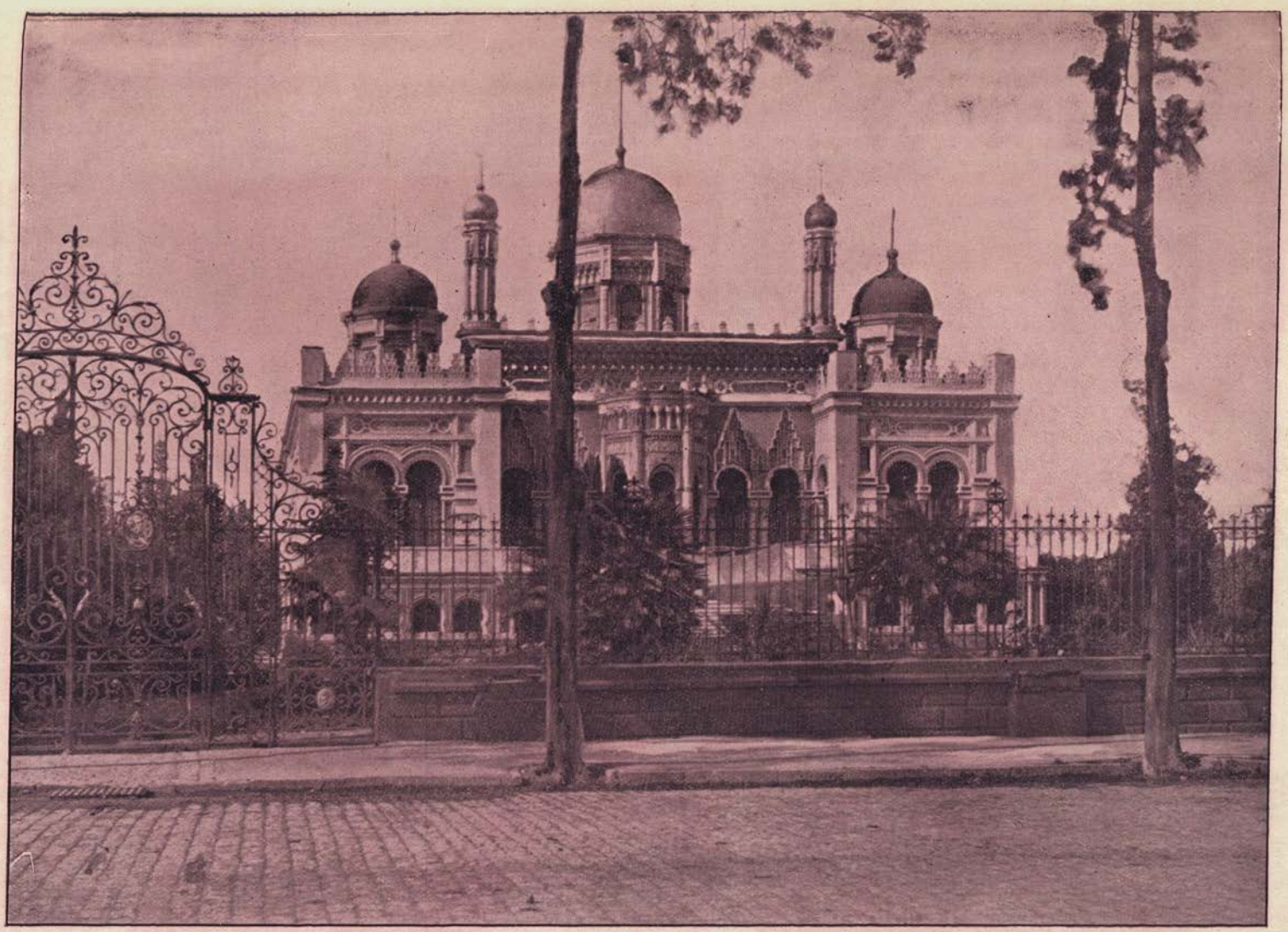
The population of Halifax, N. S., was increased not a few after the Revolutionary War by Tories who could not content themselves to live under an independent government in the United States, and accordingly migrated to a city within the dominions of King George. In the second war with Great Britian, Halifax was a place of importance to the English. The "Chesapeake" was taken there a prisoner by the victorious "Shannon" after the terrible fight off Boston, in which the noble Lawrence fell. In the event of a war between England and Russia, Halifax would be the port used in the transportation of British troops to Central Asia partly by the Canadian Pacific Railway.



SPANISH AQUEDUCT, SANTA LUCIA, SANTIAGO, CHILI.—Baths are among the attractions offered to the public at the resort of Santa Lucia, which is singularly complete as a popular resort, providing for the gratification of people of all ages, tastes and degrees of cultivation. Visitors from other countries are enthusiastic in their praise of Santa Lucia, to reach the very apex of which is a toilsome climb, but rendered perfectly safe by a guarding wall. It is covered by an octagonal cupola of glass, commanding a wide range of landscape. No better observatory for noting the leading peculiarities of Chilian outdoor life, city architecture and natural scenery can be imagined than that of Santa Lucia, which, in itself and what it brings under command, is supreme among places of recreation, and the people of Santiago are, very properly, proud of it.

GATEWAY TO SANTA LUCIA, SANTIAGO, CHILI.—Art has transformed a huge brown rock, 800 feet high, into a delightful place of recreation for the people of Santiago. Woods, gardens fragrant with choice flowers, well-kept walks, battlements after mediæval designs, restaurants and drinking places, a well-appointed and comfortable theatre, all the buildings of pleasing architecture, assist the enjoyment of a fine view of the city lying below, and are a very creditable expression of the enterprise of the municipal government. At night the brilliancy of the resort contrasts finely with the occasional illuminations below and the sombre majesty of the Andes.

SPANISH COAT OF ARMS, SANTA LUCIA, SANTIAGO, CHILI.—The wonderful and unique pleasure grounds of the Chilian capital, known as Santa Lucia, were provided under the direction of that eminent writer, orator and statesman, Benjamin Vicuña MacKenna, who was Governor of Santiago for many years. It was indeed a happy thought to transform a barren brown rock, which lifted its unsightly head to a height of 800 feet above the city, into a resort presenting an almost endless diversity of interest to the visitor. Battlemented buildings are the conspicuous artificial feature, and one presenting, in the noble specimen of the picture, a good opportunity to honor the motherland, Spain, by using her coat of arms as an ornament recalling proud and chivalric memories.



RESIDENCE AT SANTIAGO, CHILI.—Santiago is the Paris of South America, and will be the finest city south of the equator if prophecy does not fail. It is now in a transition state, presenting strange contrasts of paltry with fine residences, well and ill-kept thoroughfares, every possibility in imitative architecture in modern houses, but no distinctive style, as yet. Stucco and paint have been laid under greater contribution than real stone for the rich colorings seen on its buildings—blue, rose, green, yellow and brown chiefly—but genuine slabs of fine marble, etc., are not very uncommon. Many of the most modern dwellings have the old-time courts and their fragrant orange trees. The streets end in perspectives of noble mountain scenery, in winter capped deeply with dazzling snow.

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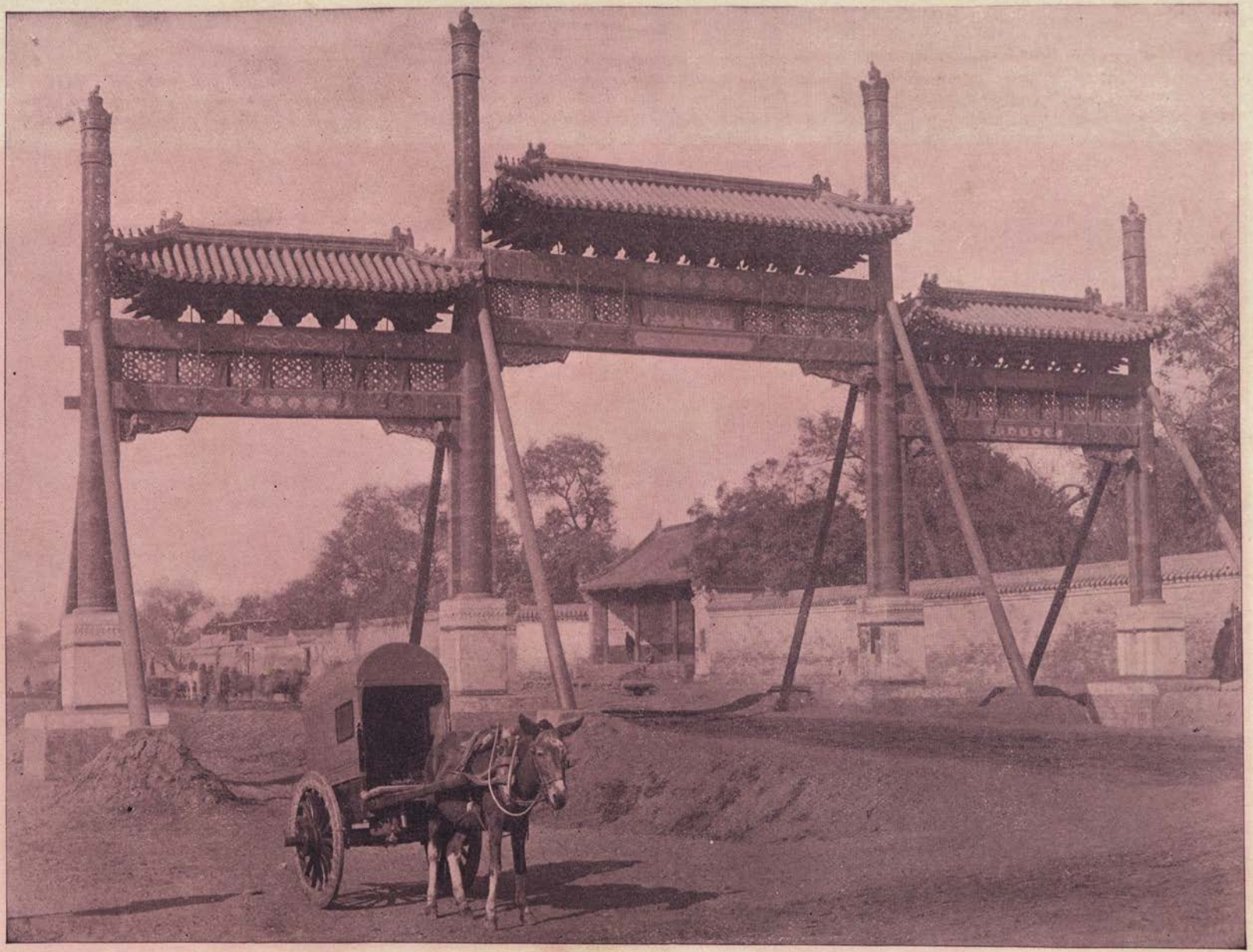
POST-OFFICE AT VALPARAISO, CHILI.

PALATIAL RESIDENCE AT VALPARAISO, CHILI.—The finest private houses in Valparaiso are situated on Victoria Street, which is a centre of great wealth and luxury. Its name suggests English influence, which predominates in Chili, trade and commerce and the other progressive elements in Chilian life being chiefly due to the enterprise of our British cousins, many of whom are residents of Valparaiso, and English is the prevailing language of the city. Two generations ago Valparaiso was one street on the edge of the harbor; now it is a wealthy place with 130,000 inhabitants. European steamers on their way from New Zealand and Australia call there, as well as those from Panama and San Francisco. The post-office has business with many countries besides Chili and is managed with the ability proper to its importance as a receiver and distributer of a large and international correspondence.

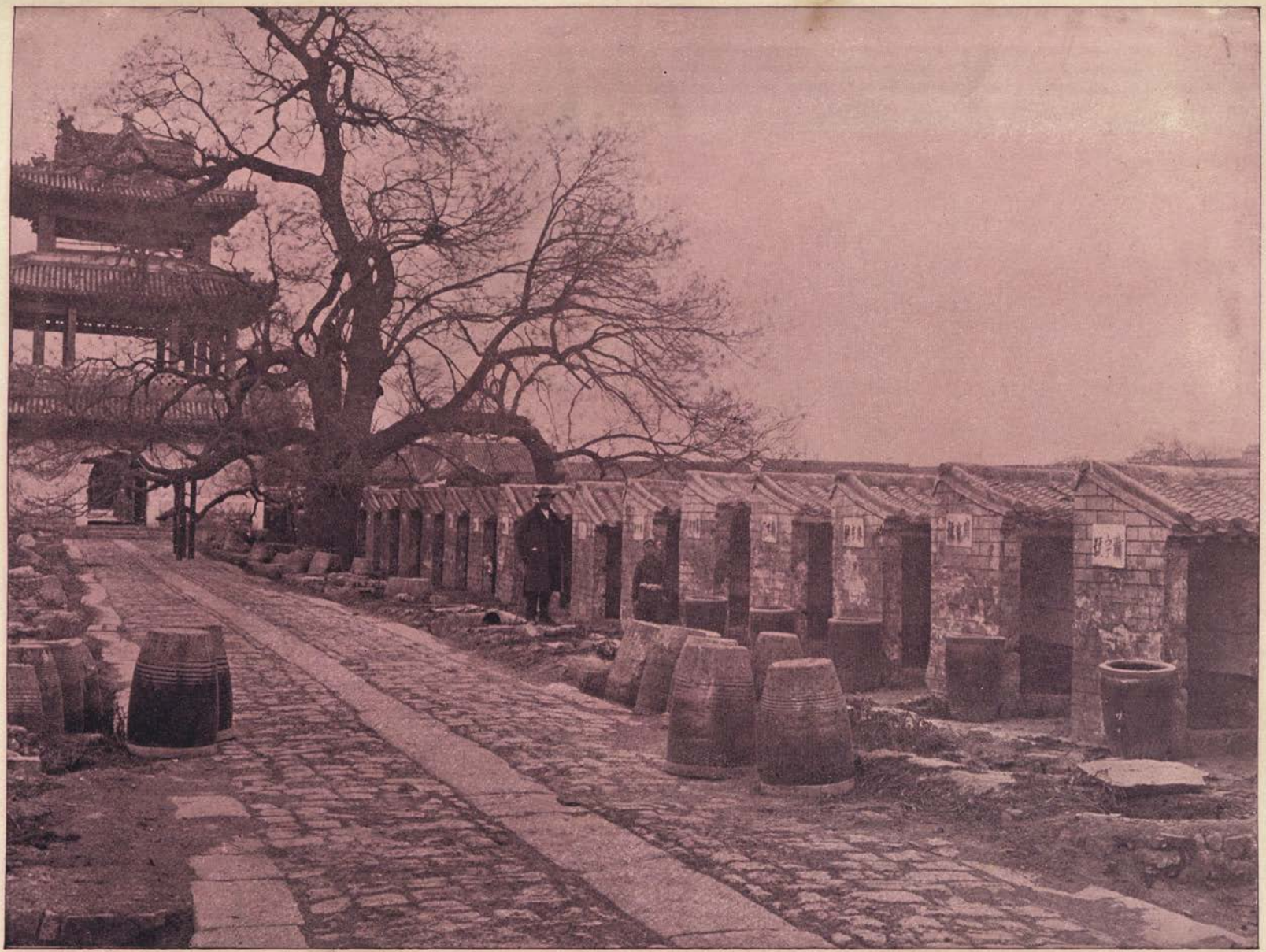
HARBOR OF VALPARAISO, CHILI.—The name signifies "Vale of Paradise," and the city itself is thriving and important. It is the port of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. Valparaiso is situated on a bay semi-circular in form; back of it looms up a crescent-shaped range of mountains. It is the principal seaport of Chili, and indeed of the west coast of South America. On three sides the harbor is well protected, but strong winds are apt to sweep down through its entrance on the north side, during two months of the winter season, and to endanger the safety of ships. Valparaiso is well-built, clean, and provided with electric lights and telephones.

LA CUECA, CHILI.—This is a variation of the Spanish dance jota, and is the favorite recreation of peasantry whose lot is a hard and hopeless one. Occasionally they have a festive time, when, inspired by draughts of chicha, the excellent and wholesome wine of Chili, they dance with care-forgetting vim. Such a time is at the end of the threshing season, and again after a rodeo, or round-up, when cattle of the plain and mountain pastures have been driven into corrals and branded. A recent writer says that after drinking a certain amount of chicha the Chilians must dance the cueca.

COUNTRY FAIR IN CHILI.—Here is a motley scene, strong in local color and of great interest. Herds of cows have been driven in by vociferous horsemen armed with lassoes, scores of ox-carts laden with wheat have made their way hither. Here is alfalfa, an excellent fodder, in large supply, and asses and pigs are bought and sold. Women are selling soup, wine, peaches, possibly roast fowls and onions, cakes, pies made of onions, garlic and cabbage, hard-boiled eggs, live ducks, watermelons, cigarettes, spurs and bridles. Roulette tables attract patronage. Brightly colored cloaks (ponchos), shawls, and saddle-bags tempt the buyer. A Yankee circus will please the crowd by and by.



GATE, OR PAILOW, PEKING, CHINA.—This is one of those architectural curiosities which constantly greet the eye of the traveler in the "Imperial City" of China. It is not a gateway in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but more nearly meets the modern view of a triumphal arch, though of permanent architectural value. It spans one of the main streets of the city, and almost directly overlooks the gate and grounds of the Japanese Legation. It types Chinese architecture very perfectly, and is by no means an unartistic structure, with its round instead of square pillars, its ornamental truss work, and its unique coverings made of split bamboo, and so closely jointed as to be completely rainproof.

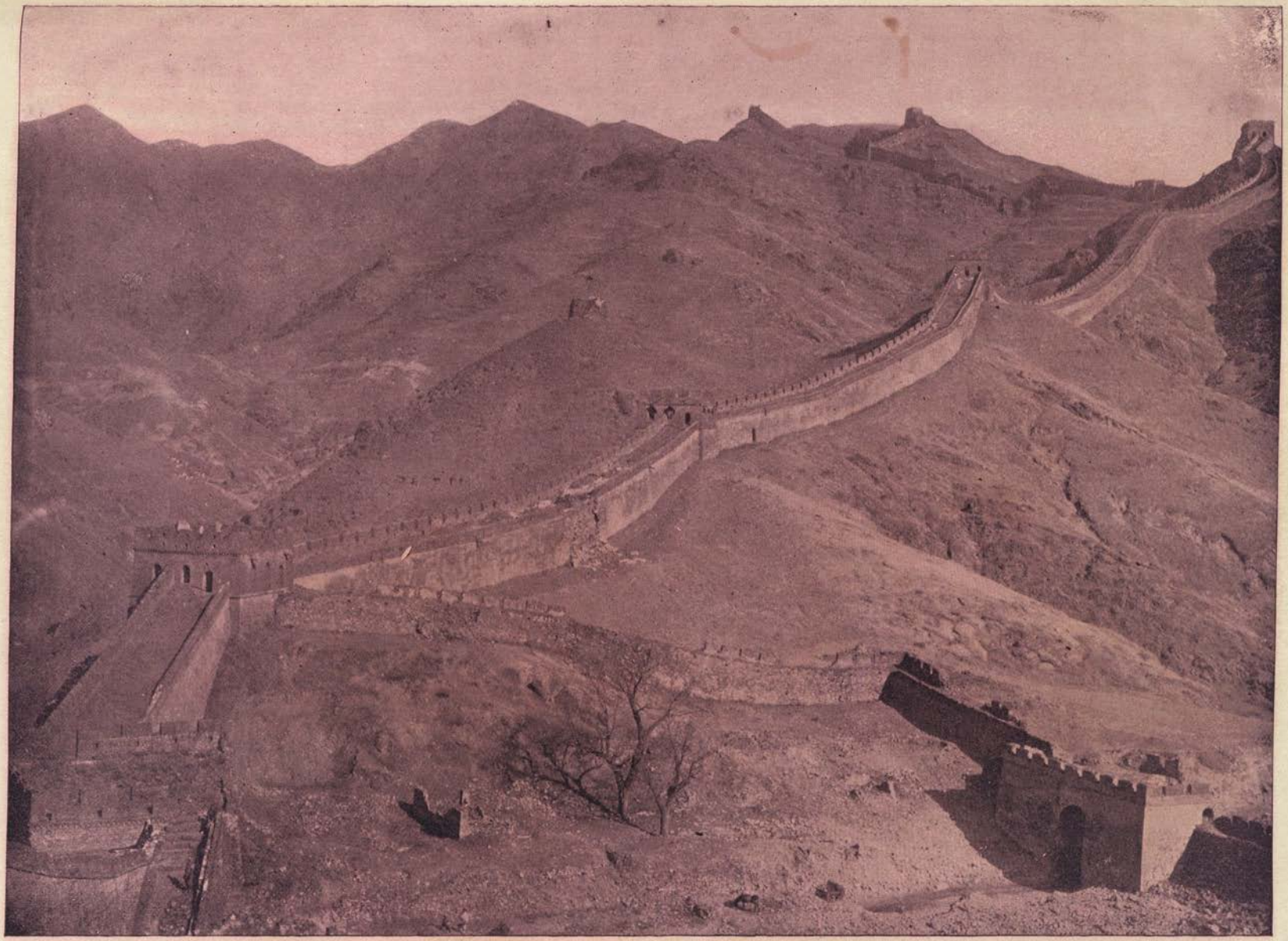


EXAMINATION HALL, PEKING, CHINA.—This oriental curio is a study with every traveler who enters the gates of Peking. The twenty-five miles of wall which surround the imperial city are pierced by sixteen gateways. They are not all guarded alike, but are generally towered and watched vigilantly. The hall here presented is a series of inspectors' stations, all under surveillance from the tower over the gateway. The visitor must therefore run, as it were, a gauntlet of inspection, and food and produce must pass the same ordeals. The architecture, the custom, and all connected with this scene, are highly characteristic of the "Flowery Kingdom."

BRONZE LIONS AT WAN-SHON-SHAN GATE, PEKING.—Of the sixteen gates of the "Imperial City" of Peking, the Wan-Shon-Shan is made most conspicuous by its elaborate specimens of Chinese plastic art. The most remarkable and ostentatious of these are the mammoth bronze lions which guard the gateway on either side. They are erected on elaborately ornamented pedestals, and their proportions are such as to fill the beholder with surprise. While they lack symmetry of proportion and that truthfulness to nature which is an accomplishment of modern art, they are nevertheless objects of profound study by artists, and they evidence the wonderful genius of the Chinese in compounding and controlling molten metals.

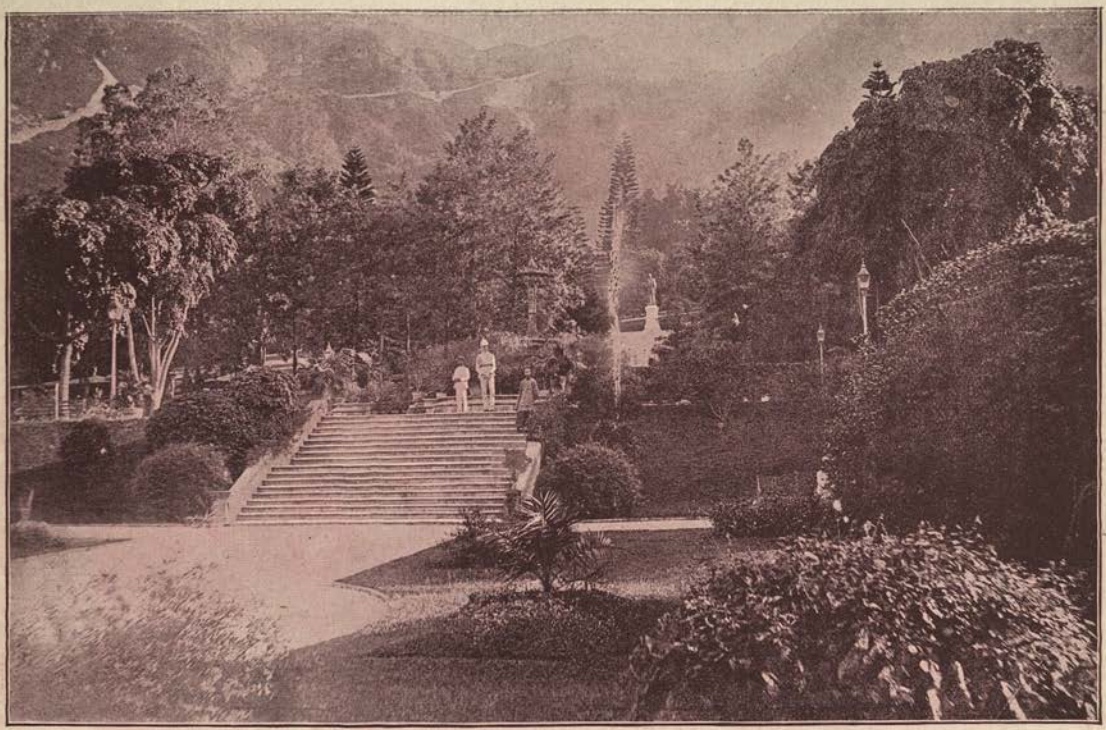
DRAWING-ROOM OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION, PEKING, CHINA.—The American Minister to China holds an exceedingly interesting as well as responsible office. He is accredited to a government which dominates at least one-fifth of the human family, and is surrounded by a civilization so ancient, powerful and unique that it presents material for absorbing observation on every side. Curiosity is checked, however, even that of the representatives of foreign and therefore "barbarian" governments, at the confines of the prohibited part of the city of Peking, which is situated in the centre of the capital, covers an area of two square miles, and is the site of the emperor's residences and buildings dedicated to public business, religion and pleasure, all intermixed with natural and artificial decoration very tantalizing to be seen from a restricted distance.

A CHINESE INN.—This is a faithful reproduction of a Chinese inn, adjacent to the American Legation at Peking. Whilst it may lack the architectural effects and luxurious appointments of an American hostelry, there is no denying its apparent comforts. Man and beast may find rest, water and food, for these are essentials in Chinese life to an extent never dreamed of amid the pushing peoples of the West. The air of calmness that pervades one of these Oriental hotels is in strange contrast with the hurly-burly that seems inseparable from the public house in countries that claim to be civilized. Yet by every known law of health and comfort the heathen has the best of us.

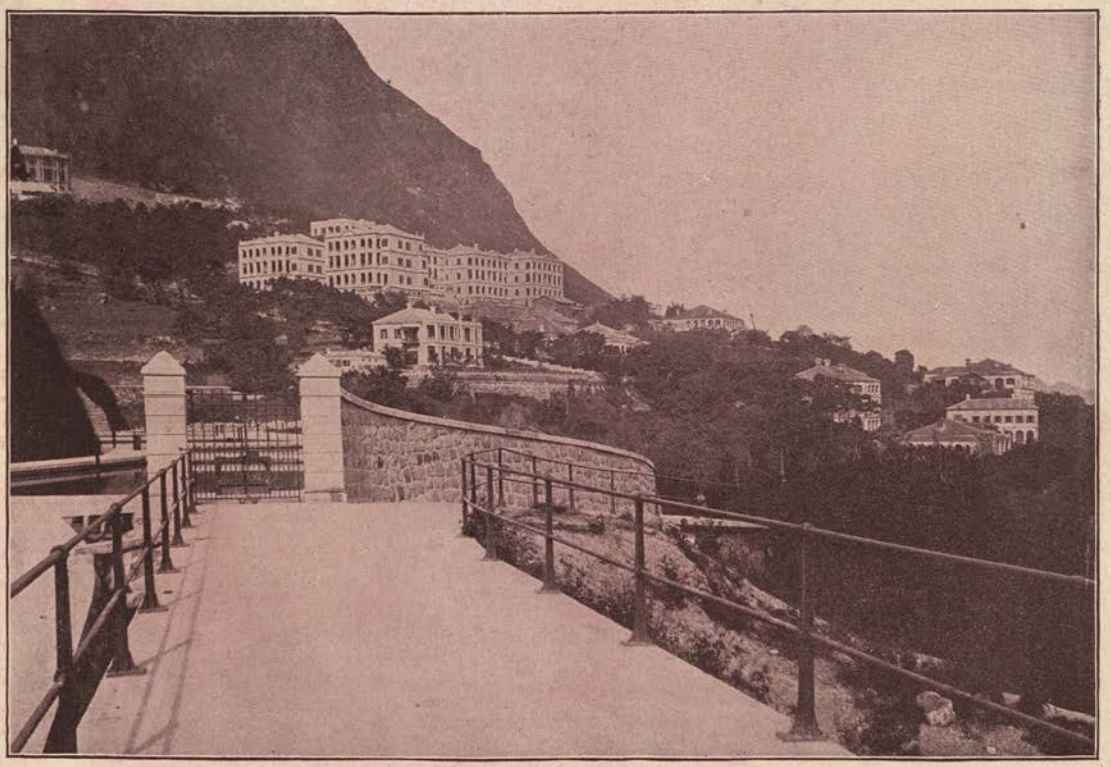


THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—Ching Wong, who died about 200 B. C., finished the great wall of China, and from his name originated that of the country. He is a great hero in Chinese history. Extending his conquests over people inhabiting the country immediately contiguous to the western frontier of his kingdom, he also drove the Tartar tribes of the north back to their mountain fastnesses. To prevent their incursions he then proceeded to complete the wall, which is at least two thousand years old in its newest parts. It is fifteen hundred miles long—a monument of great labor, and that is all, for it answers no military purpose under modern conditions.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, HONG-KONG, CHINA.—The island harbor of Kong-Kong formed one of those maritime spots whose advantages were early perceived by England and quickly appropriated. As the name implies, it is the place of "sweet streams." It is one of a group of several islands, none of them large, which lie close in against the mainland, and which in the hands of a powerful naval nation serve to command the cities and commerce of the Chinese shores for hundreds of miles. The Governor's Residence, so stately in appearance and here so finely photographed, is on one of those elevated knolls overlooking Victoria, the capital. It was in this residence that General Grant was so royally received and handsomely entertained by the then Governor, during his trip around the world. The numerous islands adjacent to Hong-Kong are all picturesque, and in the distance one may see the symmetrical peak of Mt. Stenhouse, on the island of Lamma, whose crest rises to the height of 1140 feet.



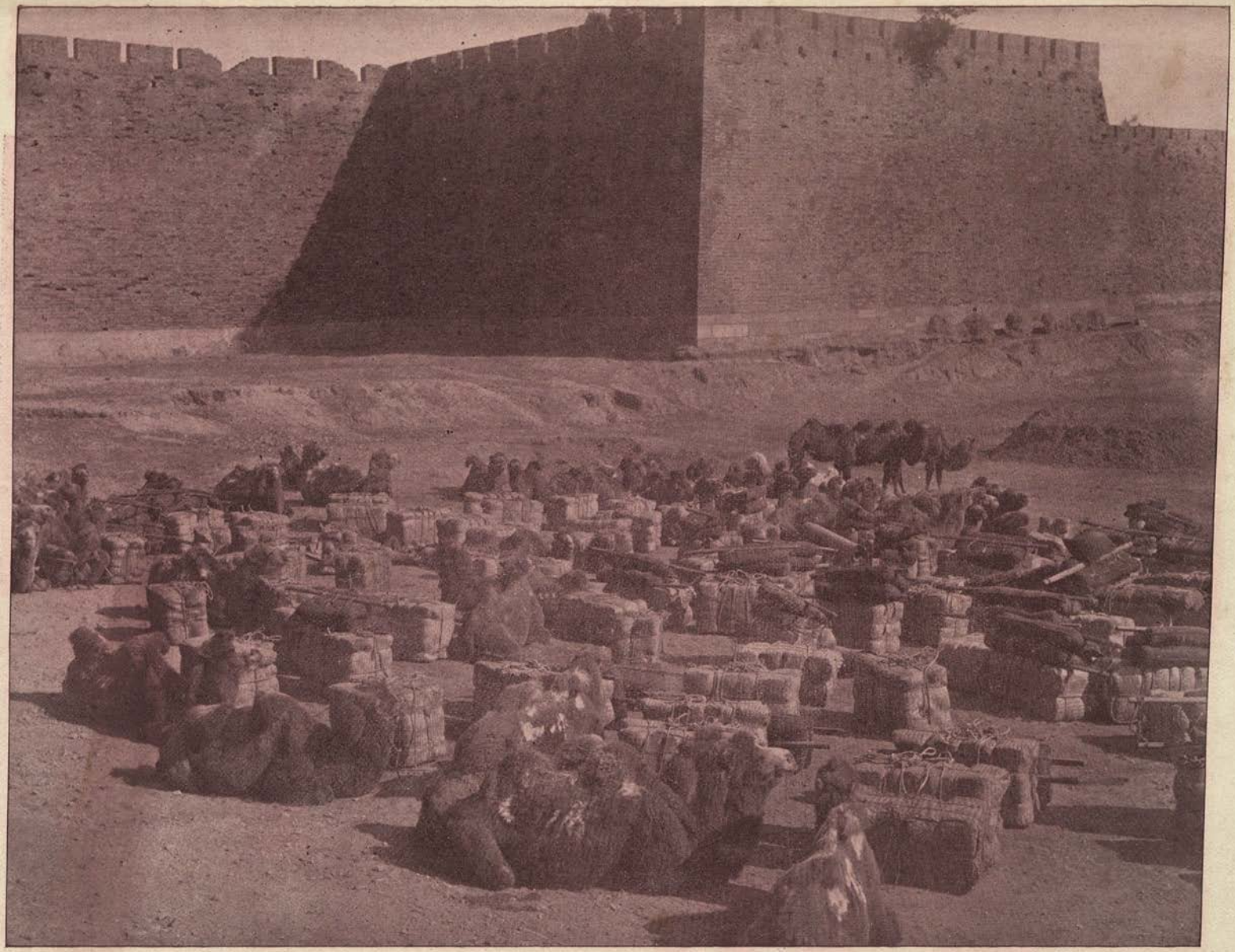
GARDEN OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG, CHINA.



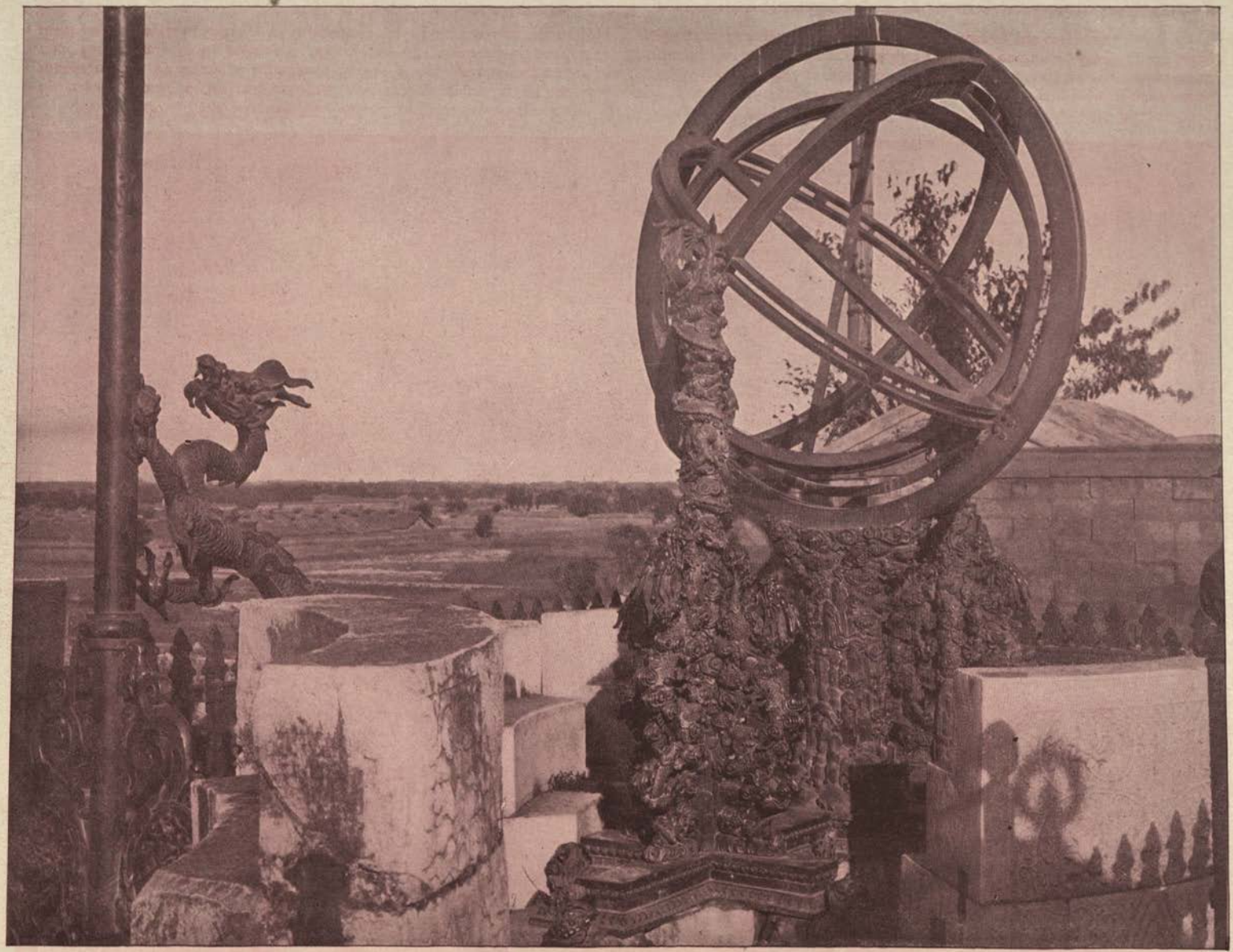
ENGLISH QUARTER, CITY OF HONG KONG, CHINA.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, that the "Geary Law," for the exclusion of the Chinese is valid, has created more or less interest in China, its people, and their manners and customs. China hopes, however, that the threatened evil may be averted.—The English quarters selected by the subjects of Queen Victoria in the city of Hong Kong, China, exhibits excellent discretion on their part, for it is one of the most delightfully pleasant spots in or about that city.

RAIN TEMPLE AT TIEN-TSIN, CHINA.—This curious, yet beautiful structure at Tien-Tsin, China, is one of a system of temples which ornament the leading cities of the "Flowery Kingdom," and are peculiar to Buddhic faith and worship. They are of light, airy architecture, highly ornamented within, and all covered with split bamboo in such a way as to preserve the natural appearance of the material. The rain temple before you is regarded as one of the handsomest of its type. It is dedicated to the service of rain begetting. During droughts the priests enter it and offer prayers and propitiations to the power of atmosphere which holds moisture in its keeping. Similar temples exist in and around the chief cities, dedicated to agriculture, the sun, the moon, and in general to those influences which effect the plenty, health and comfort of the land.



CARAVAN AT REST, CHINA.—The illustration gives some idea of the immense overland trade done by China with countries west of it, and in the remote parts of the empire itself. Its tea, silks and other commodities are taken to places far distant from where they are respectively grown and manufactured, by means of caravans. In the picture, sheltering under the Great Wall of China, the weary camels find repose, their huge burdens lying near them ready to be resumed. Before the wall was built—it may be for many centuries before—scenes just like this were common; but the inevitable must happen even in China, and it is safe to anticipate the time when modern methods of transportation will supersede those of the caravan.



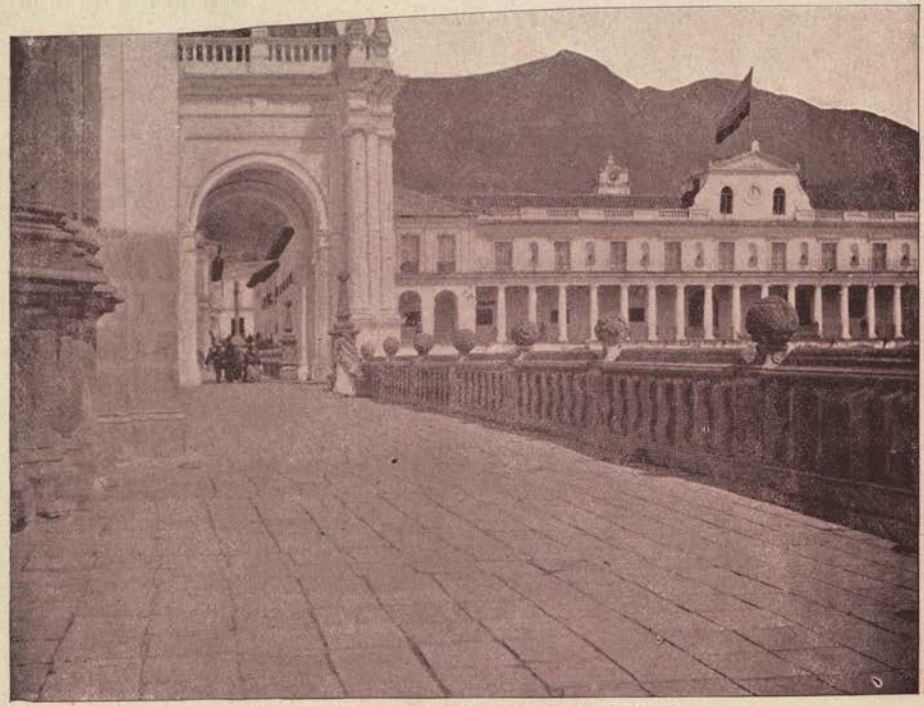
ANCIENT ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENT, INDIA.—This curious instrument of Chaldaic origin, and one of the prizes of modern archæologic research, shows how clear a conception the ancients had of the planetary system and of the relation of orbits to an ecliptic plane. Astronomy justly ranks as the most ancient of sciences, and the nations which excelled in it were the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Phœnicians and Chinese. The monuments of Egyptian astronomic knowledge are the most numerous; those of the Chaldeans are the best contrived and most curious; while the exact data of the Chinese are best preserved, they claiming to have a record of eclipses extending over 3858 years. The Arabs, and indeed all pastoral peoples, were astronomers by force of circumstances. Many of their instruments were ingenious, and their computations marvelous for accuracy, considering the fact that they regarded the earth as stationary, and that the ecliptical orbit of the planets was unknown.

A NATIVE HOUSE, ECUADOR.—Ecuador is one of the South American republics of the American continent. It is traversed by the equator, from which it takes its name, and is bounded on the north by the United States of Columbia, east by Brazil, south by Peru and west by the Pacific Ocean. The great South American chain of the Andes traverse Ecuador from south to north, and forms the predominant factor in its physical constitution. Artificial means of communication are still for the most part in a very primitive condition, and many of the roads between important centres of population are mere mule-tracks, altogether impassable in bad weather. The habitations of the natives of the interior are of primitive construction, such as shown in the above illustration, and afford sufficient shelter at all seasons. With the exception of a few rude forms of belief among the semi-civilized Indians the only religion professed by the native population is the Roman Catholic.

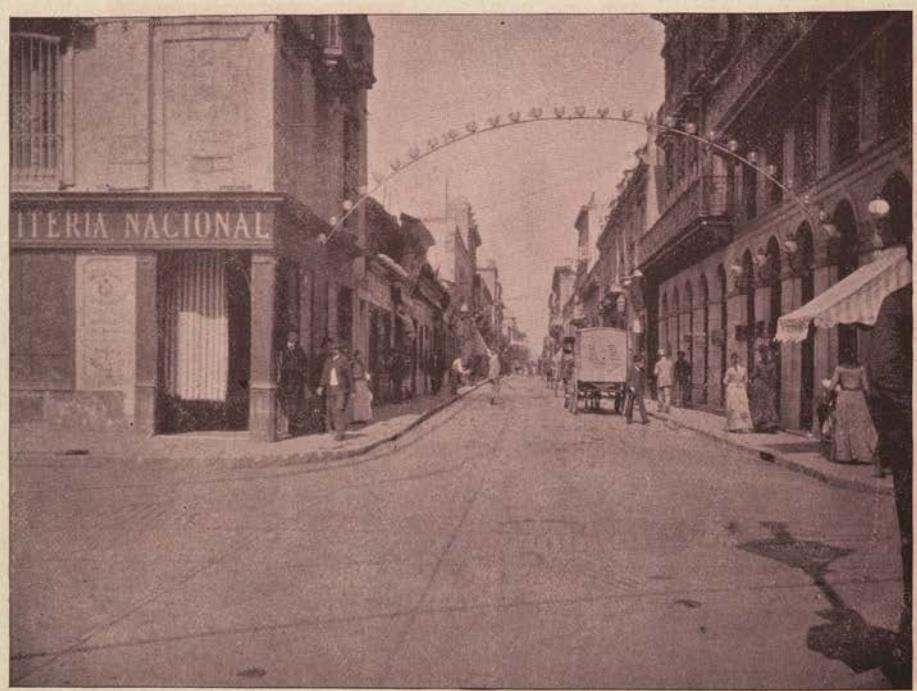
MOUNT CHIMBORAZO.—Mount Chimborazo is one of the highest of the many snow-clad mountains—many of them volcanic—of Ecuador, one of the republics of South America. It lies under the equator, whence it takes its name. Like other States situate along the Cordillera of the Andes, Ecuador embraces every variety of climate, but the cultivated land of this republic lies chiefly in the valley which extends along between the summits of the Cordillera. Mount Chimborazo is the sixth loftiest peak of the Andes, being surpassed in height by four in Peru and one in Chili. It is 21,424 feet above the level of the sea. Its peak, which is covered with perpetual snow, presents a most magnificent spectacle when seen from the shore of the Pacific, after the transparency of the air has been suddenly increased.

CARRIERS OF QUITO.

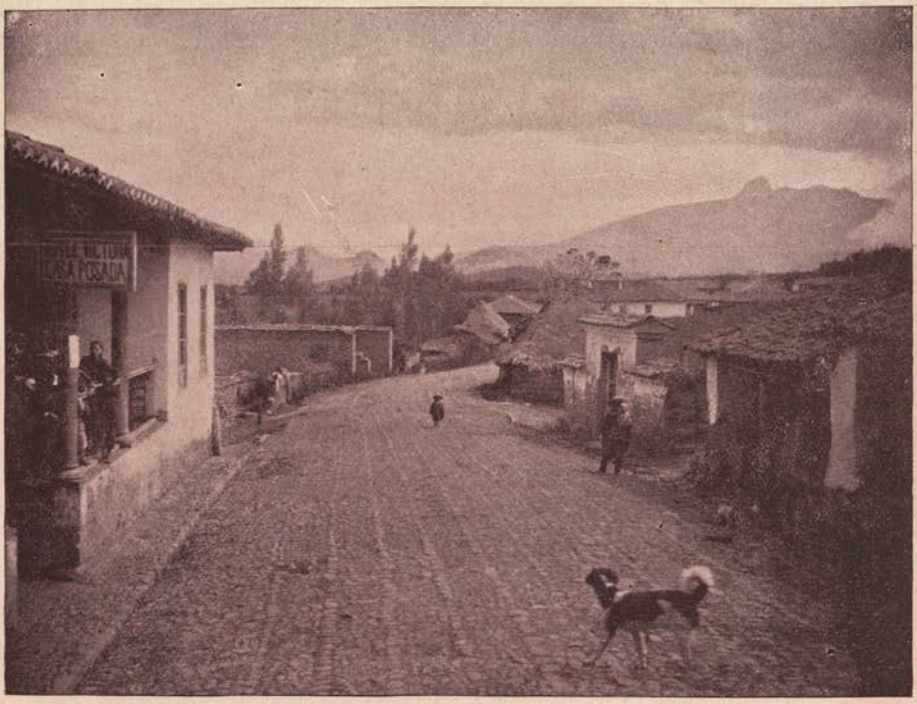
THE PUBLIC FOUNTAINS AT QUITO, ECUADOR.—Within a radius of fifty miles from Quito a score of monarch mountains raise their snow-crowned heads; but, though embosomed at an Alpine height above the level of the sea, the prevailing landscape around the city is of low ranges of green hills. Water is brought miles by carriers for the use of those who can afford to buy it, but the chief source of supply is from the public fountains. That peon with the burden is carrying a roll of the matting made in the country. The population of Quito usually is given as far greater than it actually is, and is probably under 40,000. Its low, balconied houses are white-washed, and their red-tiled roofs project over the streets some distance. These are laid out at right angles, and are not more than twenty feet wide. A spring climate is enjoyed throughout the year, and not a chimney is seen in the city. Cooking is done out of doors by the side of walls. Indians and people of mixed or European descent constitute the bulk of the inhabitants, of whom those who possess the means affect the European style of dress.



PORTICO OF CAPITOL, QUITO, ECUADOR.

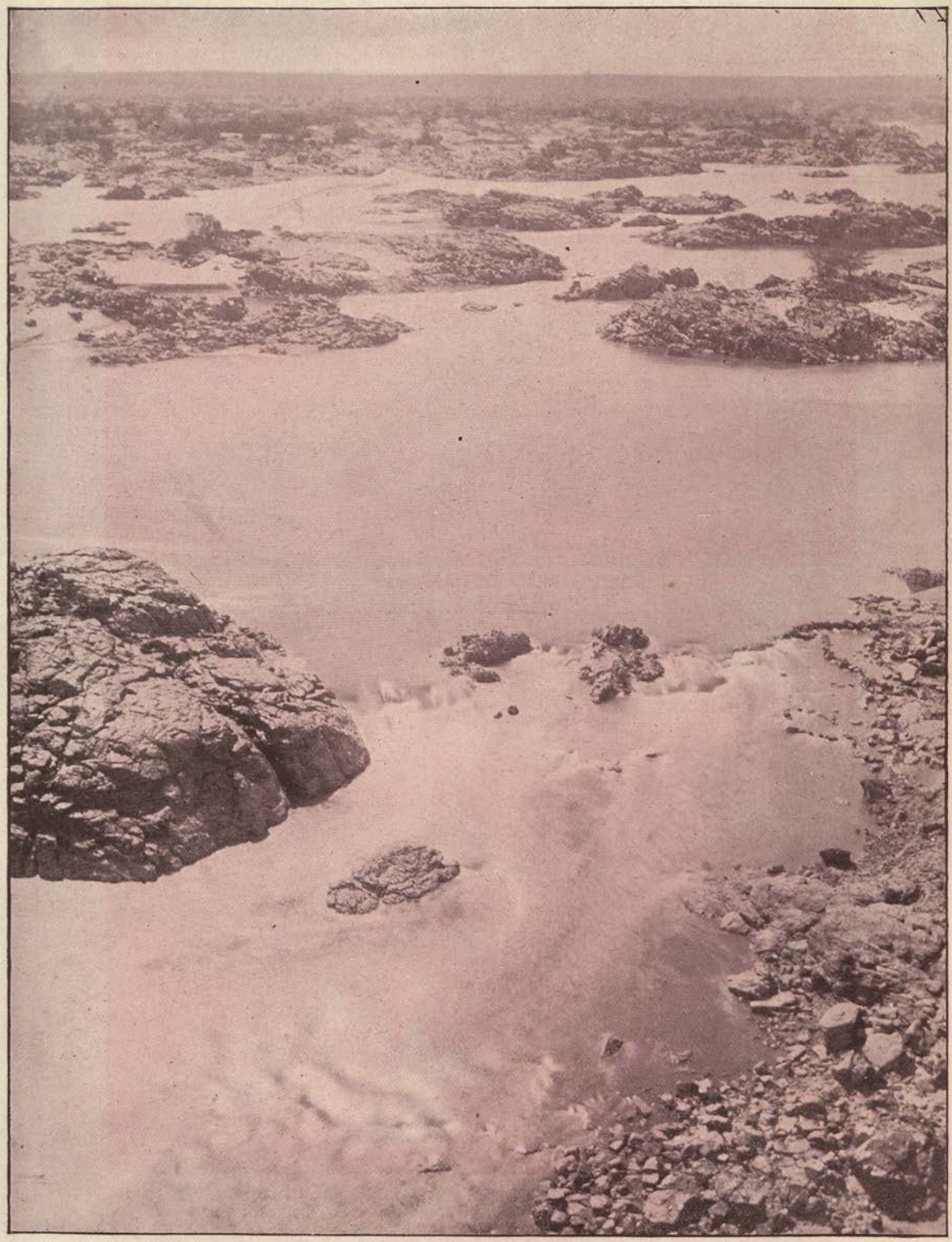


STREET IN BUENOS AYRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Approaching the city by sea the tourist sees only church towers and a few prominent buildings, and hardly realizes that Buenos Ayres is as large as Boston. Behind it a plain reaches 800 miles back to the Andes. Hence the insignificant appearance of the capital of the Argentine Republic, which had only 500 inhabitants 200 years ago, but is now known as the Chicago of the southern continent. Generally speaking, its streets are narrow and poorly paved, but regularly laid out in squares. Boulevards cutting the city diagonally relieve the other thoroughfares of much traffic. Dwelling-houses are of brick, shaped like those of the northern continent, but having their windows barred with iron. Some residences have a court with fountains, foliage and fragrant flowers. —Contrasting with the modern appearance of Buenos Ayres, the Capital at Quito is an old, long, columned structure of brick and stucco. On the ground floor are wine shops, on the second the post-office and a telegraph office, and on the third the two halls of Congress.



POST STATION BETWEEN AMBATO AND QUITO.

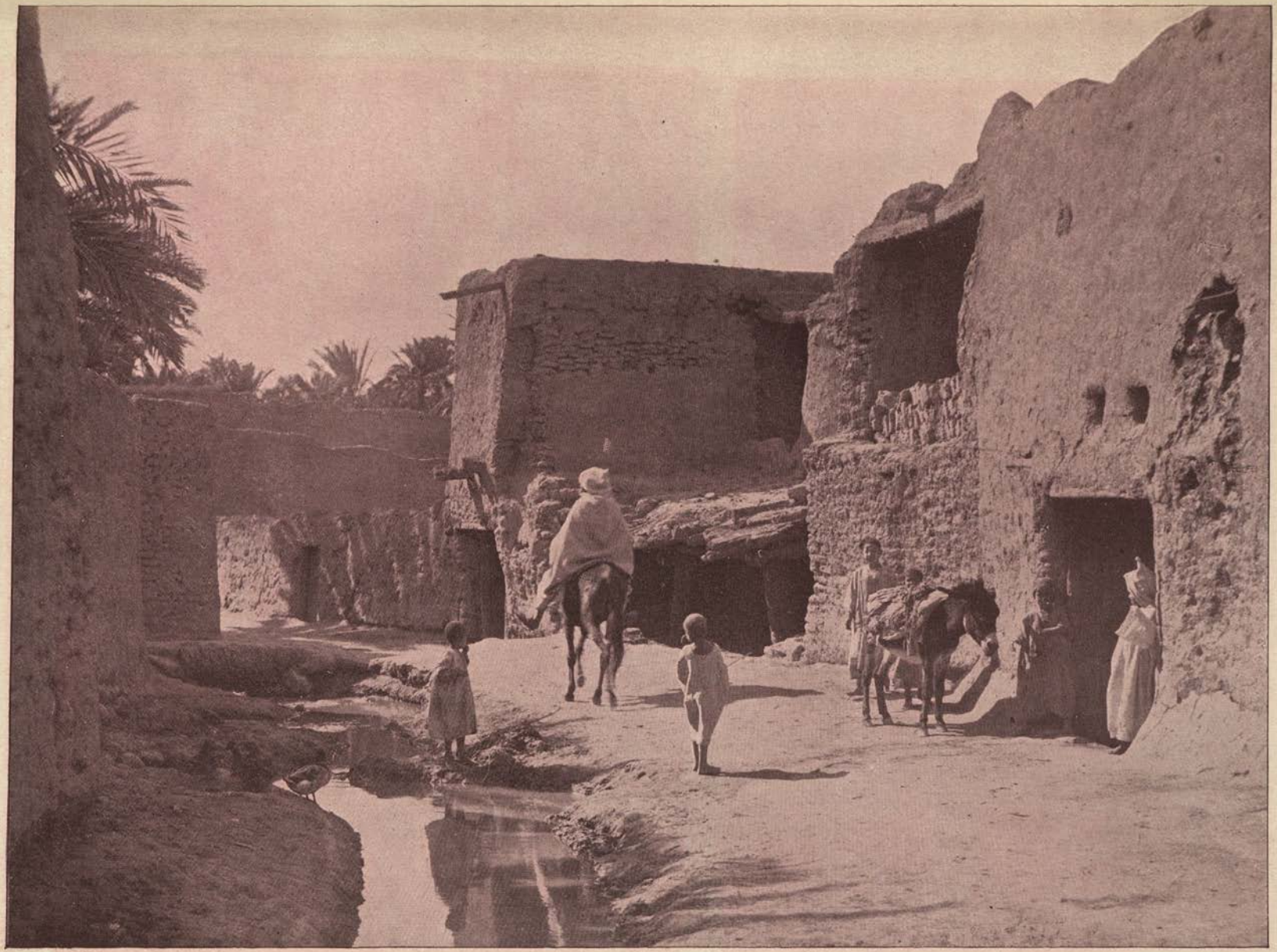
THE ROYAL ROAD FROM BODEGAS TO GUARANDA, ECUADOR.—"The Royal Road," eminently so called, is from Bodegas to Guaranda, Ecuador. Those ridges which give character to the scene are named *camellones*. They cross the track at right angles, and are said to have been formed by the tread of mules and other animals. A recent traveler speaks of typical examples having each a furrow of liquid mud upon each side of a ridge of slippery soil, with a difference of two feet or more between the top of the ridge and the bottom of the furrow, and man and beast struggle over the one and wallow in the other.—From Ambato to Quito is seventy-five miles, a two days' trip by coach, with an intermediate post station, as shown in the picture. Six mules constitute the team, driven by the help of vociferation, pebbles thrown at the leaders, a long-handled whip applied to the second pair and a short-handled one to the wheelers.



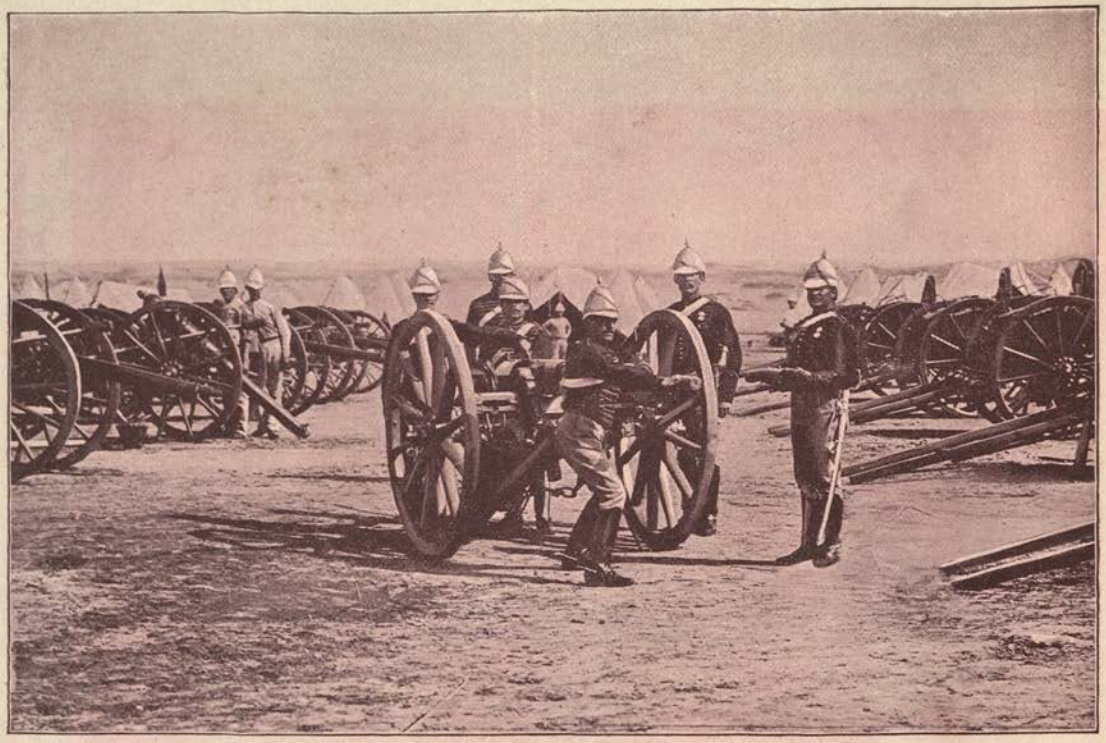
THE SECOND NILE CATARACT.—After the Nile receives its last tributary, it flows 600 miles through the Nubian desert. It then breaks into five magnificent cataracts, the last of which is at Assouan, and the second, which is before you, at its entrance into the Wâdy (ravine) Halfa, 200 miles above the first. While any and all of these cataracts are fatal to navigation by large boats seeking to stem the swift currents, they may be descended by light vessels with comparative safety if they are skillfully handled. The second cataract is the swiftest and most dangerous of all, since the seething, dashing waters are closely confined in a deep ravine, whose edges and bottom are a succession of bold rocks, about which the currents play in great fury.

NILE BOATS AT EL-GIZEH, EGYPT.—The village, or landing, of El-Gizeh, is on the Nile, opposite Cairo. It is the starting point for travelers who visit the pyramids, and indeed the great pyramid is known as that of Gizeh. These boats are of peculiar structure, being long, narrow, flat-bottomed steamers, drawing only a few feet of water. Nevertheless they are admirably fitted for their purpose, for the Nile is a river of sand and mud whose channels change almost daily, rendering it impossible of navigation without repeatedly running aground. As a distinguished traveler says, "Navigation of the Nile is a constant seeking after knowledge."

BOATING ON THE NILE.—Egypt is not prolific in rivers, the Nile being the only one of any magnitude, and therefore boating there is a favorite and expensive pastime. At seasons, however, the Nile is not a very pleasant stream to navigate, nor a very safe one, as at times it is either almost dry or a raging, rushing stream. It has its cradle in the Victoria Nyanza, an enormous lake in Central Africa. The great feature of the Nile is the Murchison Fall, where the river rages furiously through a rock-bound pass and plunges at one leap 120 feet into a gloomy abyss; when below this point, continuing between steep forest-covered hills, it gradually calms down into a stream so slow and steady that at certain seasons it is only from the scarcely perceptible drifting of little green water-plants that the flow can be observed.



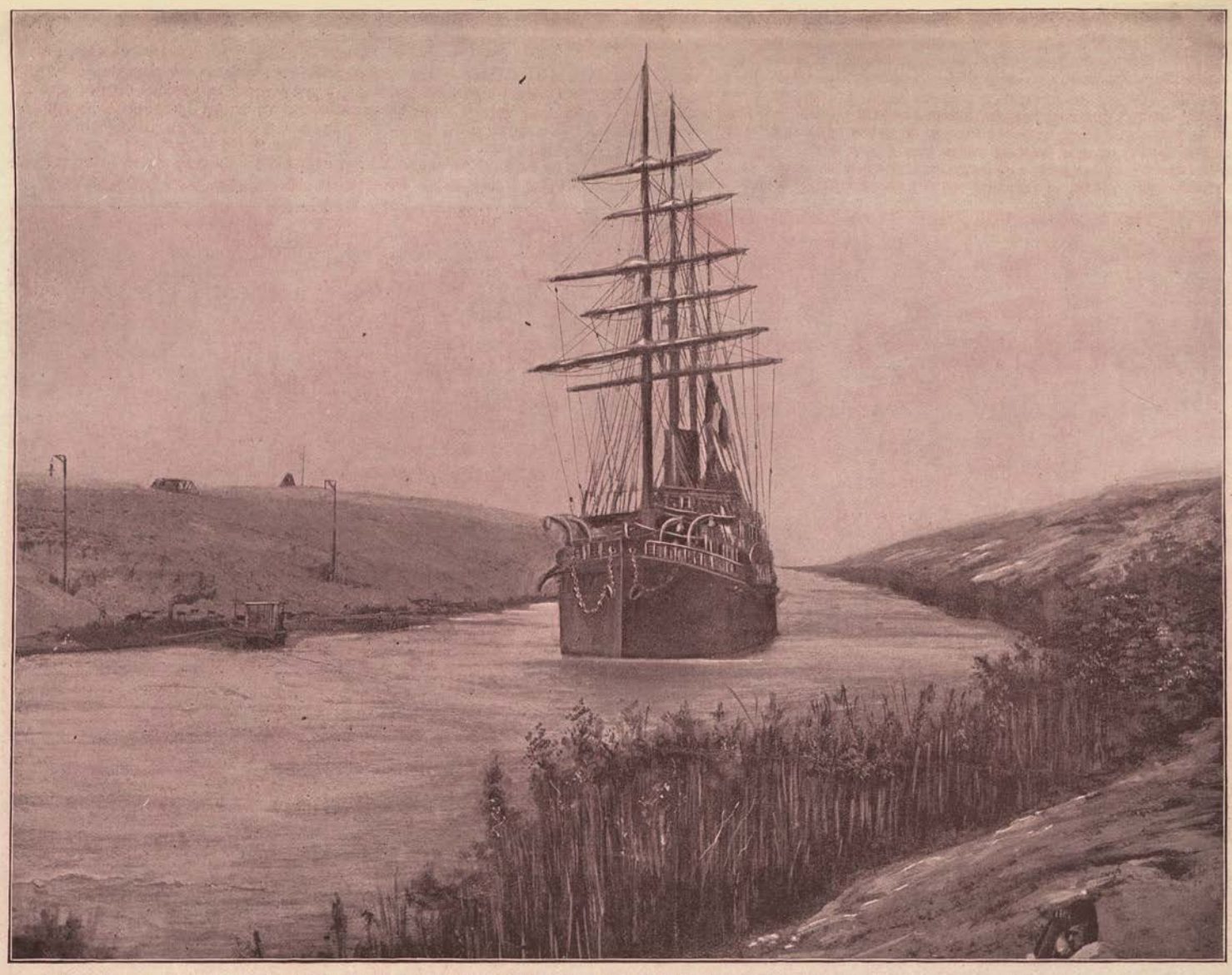
AN EGYPTIAN STREET.—This view types the antique street of an Egyptian city or village. The ponderous dwelling does not assume an architectural front, but runs off into a court-yard, where the life of the household centres, and much of the business is done. The street approaches are almost like the eye of a lime-kiln, and perhaps it is well thus, for there are no more persistent hawkers than the Egyptians, nor is there any people so willing to chaffer with a salesman. The exclusive street front is simply an outcrop of the polygamous system, which required privacy for the female portion of society, and sapped the energies of the male portion.



A COMPANY OF ENGLISH ARTILLERY IN THE DESERT.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, AFTER THE BOMBARDING AND THE LOOTING.

When Tewfik became Khedive a commission of French, German, English, Austrian and Italian delegates drew up a plan in favor of creditors of the Egyptian government which placed it under bonds. These, whether justly imposed or not, were oppressive to the taxpayers. Arabi led the mutinous Cairo garrisons, Tewfik weakened, the National Assembly was convoked and took the budget into its own hands, subverting the dual control of England and France. On June 11, 1882, there was a massacre of Europeans in Alexandria, which was bombarded by the English fleet on July 11, 1882. When the British landed they found the city looted. Arabi was soon overpowered.



THE SUEZ CANAL, BETWEEN THE MEDITERRNAEAN AND THE RED SEA.—The eighty-eight miles of communication by water between Port Said on the Mediterranean and Suez on the Red Sea consist of sixty-six miles of actual canal, fourteen miles dredged through lakes and eight miles which needed no artificial operations. There are no locks in the Suez Canal, which simply made a way for the waters of the two seas to connect by natural flow. Few, if any, sailing vessels use the canal, on account of the prevalence of unfavorable winds at the Mediterranean entrance, but its value to navigation by steamer is incalculable. The canal cost about $100,000,000. In 1875 the British Government bought of the Khedive of Egypt more than $20,000,000 worth of shares, and the canal, the work of a French engineer, is now chiefly owned and of the greatest use to the English. Work was begun on it in 1860, after nearly six years of preliminary arrangements, and in 1869 the two seas, like kindred drops, were melted into one. The Suez Canal is the truimph of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

KHARTOUM, THE SCENE OF GENERAL GORDON'S DEATH.—In 1882 Arabi Pasha revolted against Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt. His rebellion was put down by an English army under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley, but one of its consequences was a revolt by the Mussulman population of the Soudan. Its leading spirit was El Mahdi, a fanatic who claimed to be the guide awaited by the world, and whose mission was to invade Egypt, convert the Mussulmans to the true faith from which they had strayed, to massacre the Christians, and then to be ordained Grand Sheikh-ul-Islam in the sacred city of Mecca. When, in consequence of the repeated successes of the Mahdi, England decided to abandon the Soudan, General Charles Gordon was sent to that country to extricate the Egyptian garrisons isolated by the victories of the dervishes. Gordon reached Khartoum on February 18, 1884. The next month it was invested by the Mahdi. While the siege was continued, British troops under Sir Gerald Graham relieved Tokar, then besieged by Osman Digma. Subsequently Lord Wolseley was sent to relieve Gordon. In September, 1885, a part of the expedition advanced up the Nile, while another, under the command of Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart, started to march across the desert to Gakdul. On their way they encountered and routed an army of Soudanese. When, in January, 1886, Wolseley had nearly reached Khartoum, the city had fallen and the heroic Gordon was among the dead.

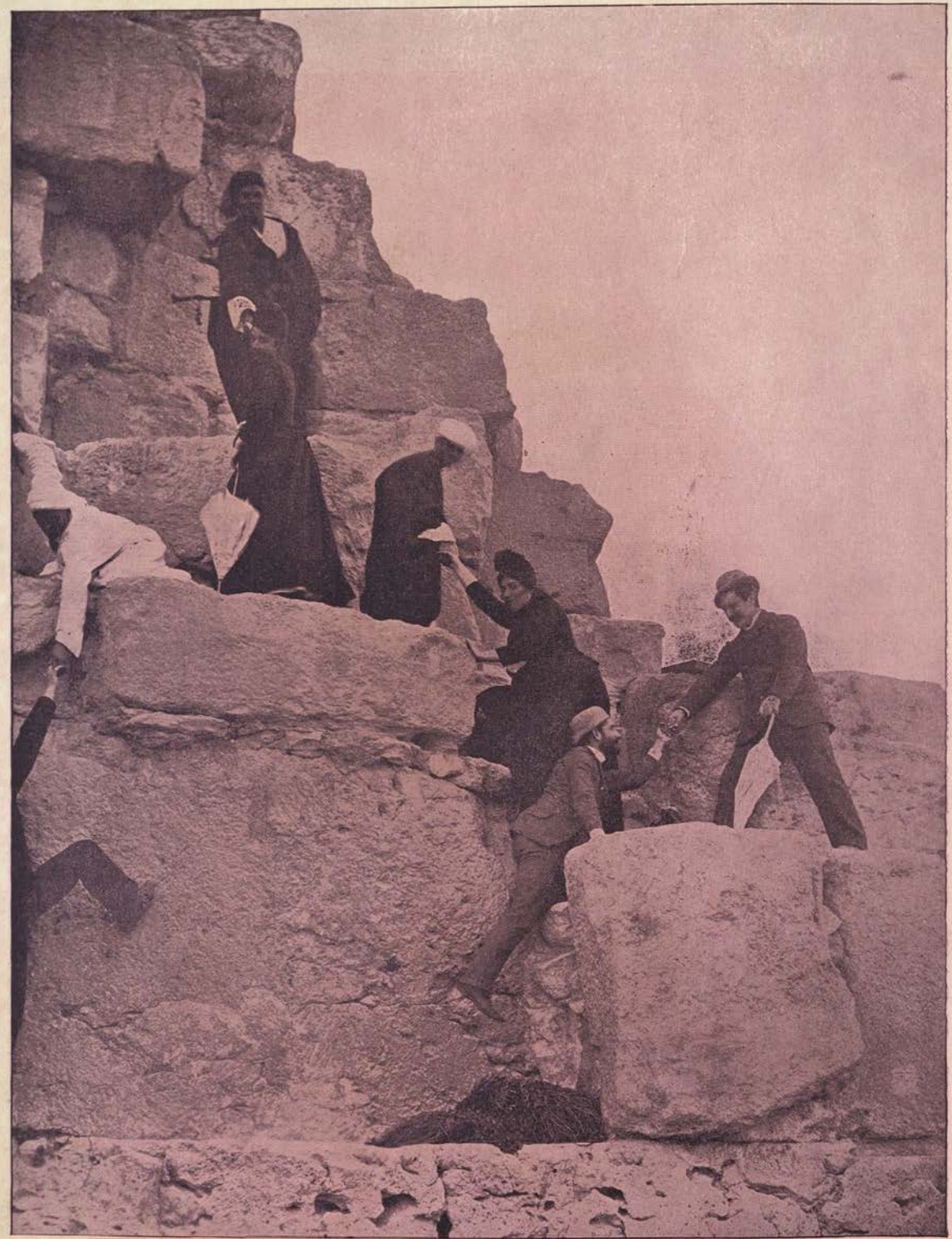
A CHARGE OF ARAB CAVALRY.

EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS ON PARADE.

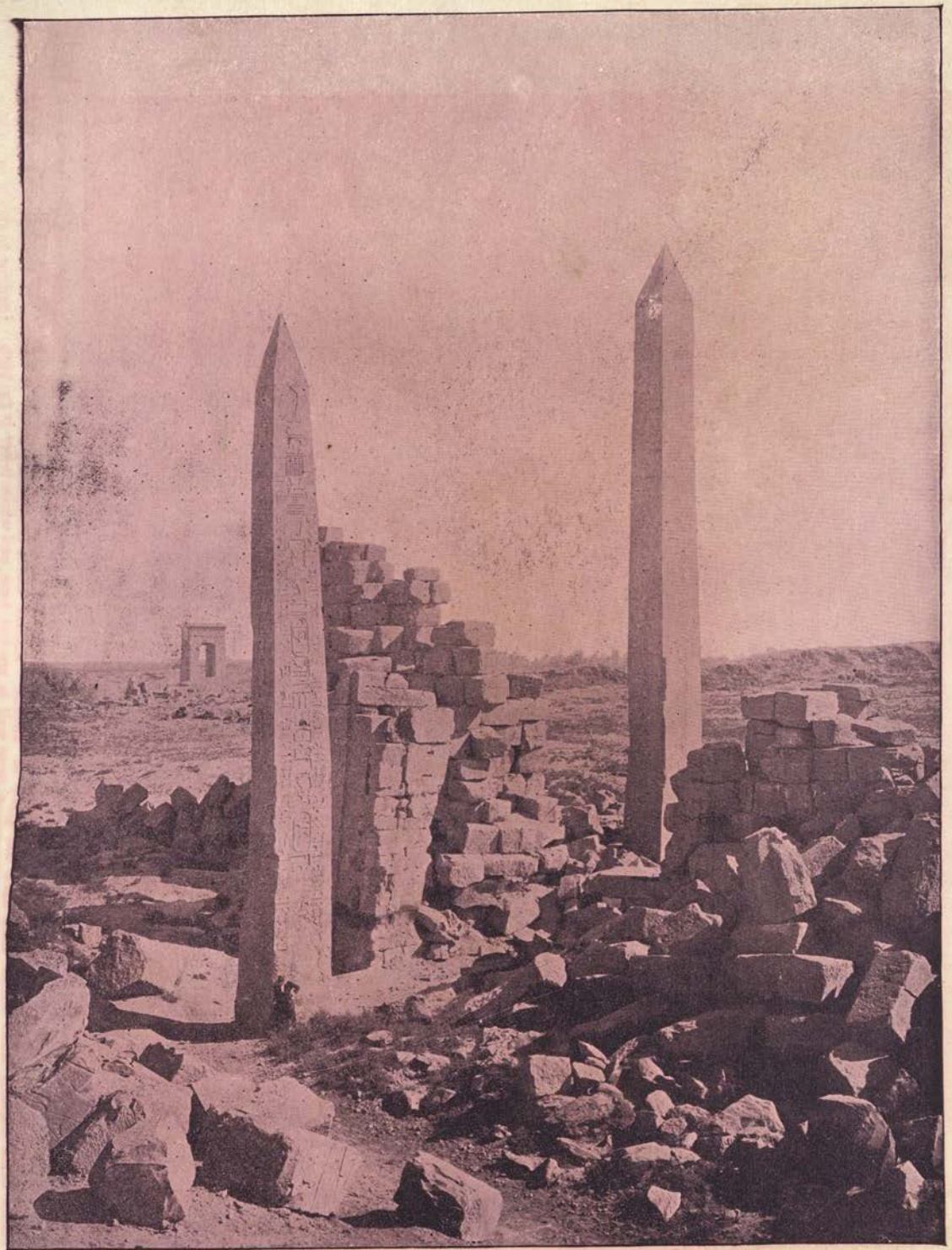
The top picture is after a celebrated painting by A. Schreyer. Perfect horsemen and skilled in the use of firearms, the Arabs of northern Africa assisted, effectively, the protracted opposition to the conquest of Algiers by the French. At the present time the Sahara Desert is dotted with oases which are the dwelling-places of tribes who have acknowledged rarely the supremacy of the Sultan of Morocco, and have watched eagerly for an opportunity to rise against him.—In contrast with these courageous and freedom-loving sons of the desert, the raw material of the Egyptian Army consists largely of the weakest of people, the native peasants. Their cowardice entailed terrible consequences in the war against the rebellious Mahdi. Of late years, since the British occupation of Egypt, their capability as soldiers has been improved greatly by the power of discipline exercised over them by English officers, nor have been wanting instances, in recent fights with the Soudanese, of the sense of united force overcoming the natural timidity of the individual Egyptian soldier.

AN ORIENTAL SLAVE MARKET.—The curse of human slavery which rests upon almost the entire East assumes its most remarkable forms in those countries, chiefly Mohammeden, where polygamy exists, and where the harem is an institution. While it may be said that property in human flesh, for the purpose of mere servantage, is less justified by bargain and sale than by captivity in war, as was the ancient custom, nevertheless the polygamanic spirit offers inducement to a traffic in living beings which is horrible in every detail. You have before you an Oriental slave mart, and the day and hour of public auction. It is not a scene into which are crowded hopeless victims caught in "Darkest Africa," and destined for menial service. It is a scene, even more frequent, where appear in the mart the results of some successful warlike adventure, of some ingenious kidnapper's art, of some persuasive trader's greed, in the shape of subjects for a potentate's harem. They have been gathered from many countries, as their faces indicate, and they type the beauties of their respective lands. It is the business of the merchant to make each victim look her best, and of the auctioneer to proclaim her nationality, her beauty and her fitness to grace a harem. The buyers are on hand, bestial in desire, studious of figure, complexion and nationality, willing to bid handsomely for what they covet. The purchase may mean less than abject servantage, but it always implies subjugation to passion, which is the crime of the system and the curse of the Orient.

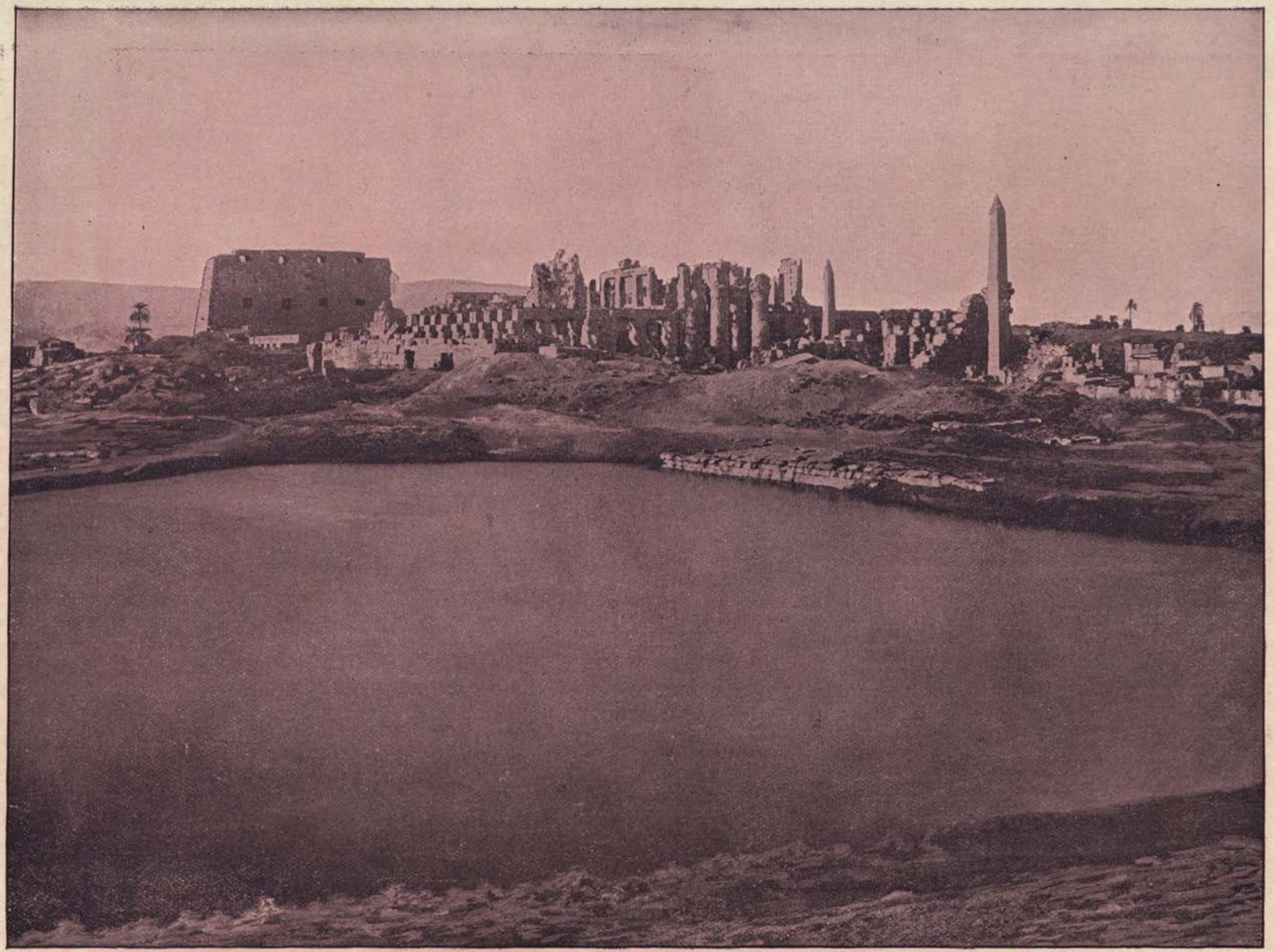
A HOLLOW SQUARE IN THE DESERT.—The picture shows the formation which foiled the impetuous charges of the French cavalry at Waterloo, and in recent times was the destruction of the brave Soudanese in their battles with British soldiers. Egyptian troops had gone down repeatedly before the rebels, and in 1883, the English government decided upon sending troops from the Army of Occupation in Egypt to meet the Soudanese. The battle of El Teb was fought on February 28, 1884, Sir Gerald Graham commanding the English forces, formed in a square. To break this formation was found to be impossible, although most courageously attempted. "It was marvelous," wrote one who saw the fight, "to see how they (the Soudanese) came on, heedless and fearless of death, shouting and brandishing their weapons. To the right and left they fell, but those who survived, even when wounded, rushed on. A few got within five or ten paces of the square, proving how many bullets it takes to kill a man. There was no running away on the enemy's part, only a sullen falling back." Later at Abu Klea Sir Herbert Stewart commanded the square which resisted, with characteristic fortitude and patience, the unsuccessful and desperate valor of the Soudanese.



ASCENDING THE PYRAMIDS, EGYPT.—This pleasing scene represents the difficulties of the traveler who is ambitious to scale the pyramids of Egypt. Time, weather inroads, the vandalism of conquerors and curiosity hunters, have so distorted the former irregularities of pyramidal architecture as to make a trip to their summits very much like climbing over the boulders of Alp or Apennine. Yet hardy travelers do not consider an Egyptian visit perfect unless they have gazed over the Nile valley from the top of the extraordinary structure at Gizeh, with its base of 720 feet square, and its height of 480 feet, and can say that they have stood on the peak of the most gigantic human work in the world.



THE STANDING OBELISKS, KARNAK, EGYPT.—Karnak is the name of the village built on the ruins of ancient Thebes. Little is left of this ancient capital, the city of a hundred gates, "as sung by Homer." Two colossal statues of Rameses II. are lying prone on the ground, and the Temple of Sarapis is full of archæological interest. This is the famous Temple of the Sacred Bulls honored by the ancient Egyptians as successive incarnations of Osiris. While they lived they inhabited the Temple of Aphis, and after their death and embalmment they were buried in a temple made in the desert for the reception of their mummies. The sight of this structure was discovered in 1850, by M. Mariette; and afterward the sands hiding the ruins were removed. Readers who have seen the obelisk in the Central Park, New York, will be quite at home with the principal objects shown in the illustration, which, like that, have engraved upon them characters very tantalizing to the unlearned.



KARNAK, EGYPT.—This wonder of the world is in the Theban amphitheatre on the Nile, and its ruins are Theban, though on the opposite, or eastern side of the river. So vast and solemn are the ruins of Karnak that they sweep beyond imagination. In front is the lake, both natural and artificial. Backward sweep those majestic ruins which were once the glory of Thebes. Karnak was a bewildering series of temples, of such proportion as to dwarf modern measurements. You see one in the illustration whose front wall is 370 feet long, and whose tower is 150 high. Leading to this is an avenue 200 feet long, lined with sphinxes. Inside of all is the main room, 329 feet by 170 feet, supported by 134 columns, over 60 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, and all highly sculptured and delicately colored. This is prononnced by all travelers to be the most magnificent ruin in the world.

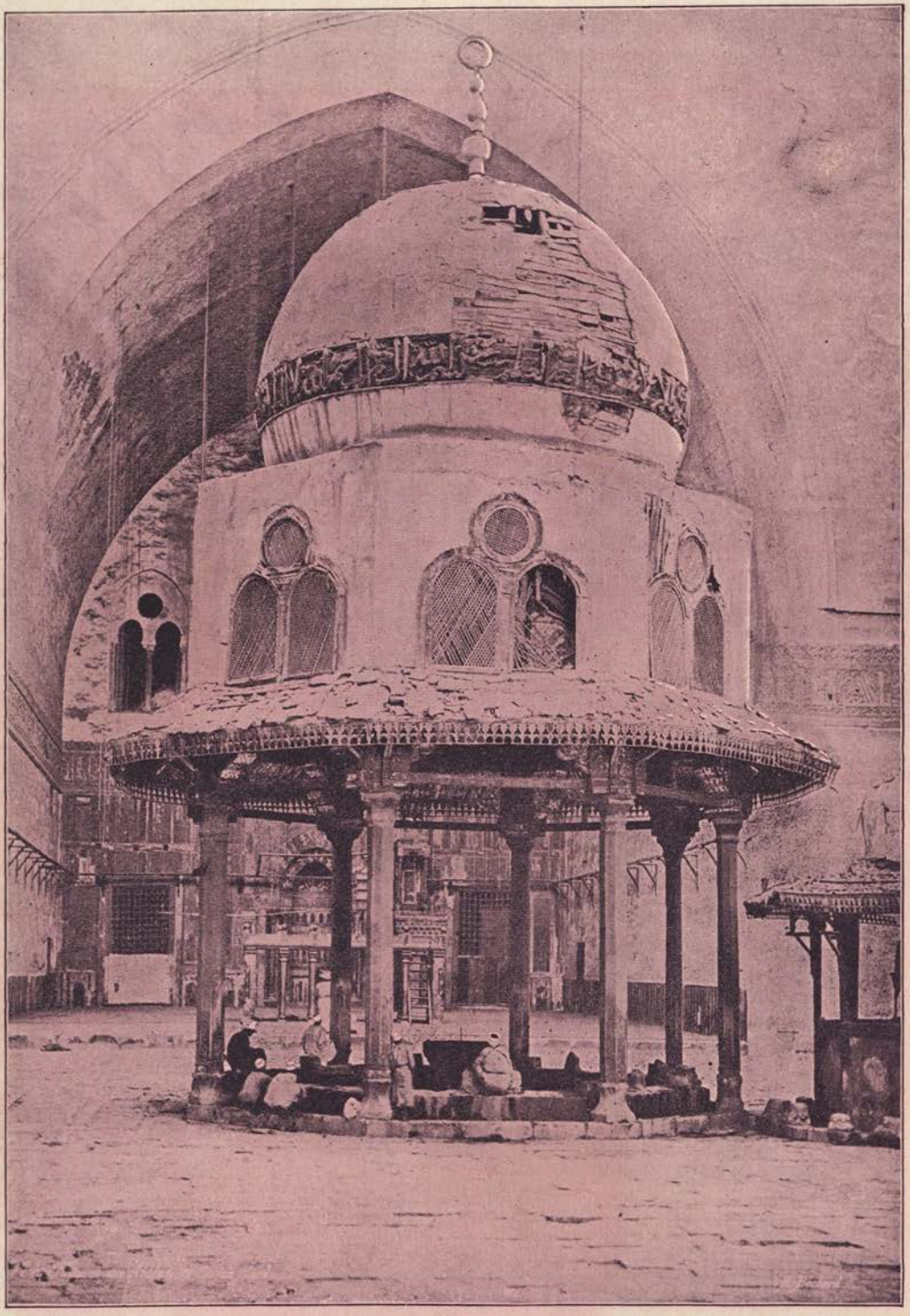
RUINS OF PHILÆ, EGYPT, FROM THE SOUTH.—Philæ is an island on the Nile, anciently consecrated to Isis and Osiris. There was also a city of the same name, now Jeziret el Birbeh. The ruins depicted in the illustration are among the most celebrated remains of antiquity. To the Egyptologist especially they present material for boundless interest. Isis, it will be remembered, was both sister and wife to Osiris, who was the father of Horus and Anubis. Horus was the sun, and Anubis that Egyptian deity represented with the head of a dog, the tutelary god of the chase. The most elementary acquaintance with Egyptian mythology suggests its similarity with the beautiful system of the ancient Greeks. The learned visitor to Philæ finds "sermons in stones and good in everything" he sees there.

THE SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT OF RAMSES.—The above is a correct photographic view of the ruins of the immense and once magnificent Monument of Ramses, in the Biban-El-Melook. Ramses, or Rameses, was one of the several kings of Egypt of the nineteenth dynasty, and resided at Thebes. He not only, while yet a young man, conquered a number of confederate nations of Central Asia, but several European and African nations, and his empire at one time extended far south into Nubia, the ancient Ethiopia. He erected many temples and fortresses in foreign lands, and embellished all Egypt with magnificent edifices. As will be seen, the monument is rapidly decaying.

PROSTRATE STATUE OF RAMESES.—The site of ancient Thebes, in Egypt, and upon the Nile, is an immense amphitheatre, in which the traveler is at first bewildered by the confusion of ruined portals, obelisks, statues and columns, which tower above the palm trees. Gradually the magnificent ruins of Luxor locate themselves over on the east side of the river. Opposite them, on the west side, sit in dignified repose the two mammoth statues of Memnon. Back of these statues, and 500 yards nearer the Lybian desert, stood the Rameseion, an Egyptian Westminster Abbey, the remains of whose massive columns and gigantic statuary show that they were erected in honor of the families or reigns of the Rameses. The Rameseion at Thebes is before you in the illustration, as it appears to-day. It was both palace and temple. The sculptures were quaint and vivid. Several Ramesid columns remain standing, but the hugest of all lies prostrate before the others, and broken in two in the middle. Its weight is estimated at 887 tons, and it measures 22 feet 4 inches across the shoulders. It is of Syene granite, and its removal from Syene to Thebes is a mystery to modern engineers.

RUINS AT PHILÆ.—There is but a single sentiment in the minds of every Nile traveler when the ruins of Philæ are reached, and that is, that they are the most magnificent of the Egyptian architectural remains. This is not because they are so stupendous as the pyramids, or so imposing as the mighty remnants at Thebes and Karnak, but because at Philæ nature steps in to help art. The spot of these massive ruins, which are those of a temple dedicated to Isis, is the island of Philæ, in the midst of the first cataract of the Nile, and just south of the boundary between Egypt and Nubia. The island is of granitic formation, and here was quarried and carved the material for the Philæ temples, as well as for many of the obelisks, temples, pyramids and sarcophagi found elsewhere in the Nile valley. While these remains at Philæ are essentially Egyptian, their better state of preservation and some of the columnar effects lead archæologists to give them a later date than those of Luxor, Karnak and Thebes. There are eight sites of ruins on this single island, all seemingly pointing to the worship of Isis.

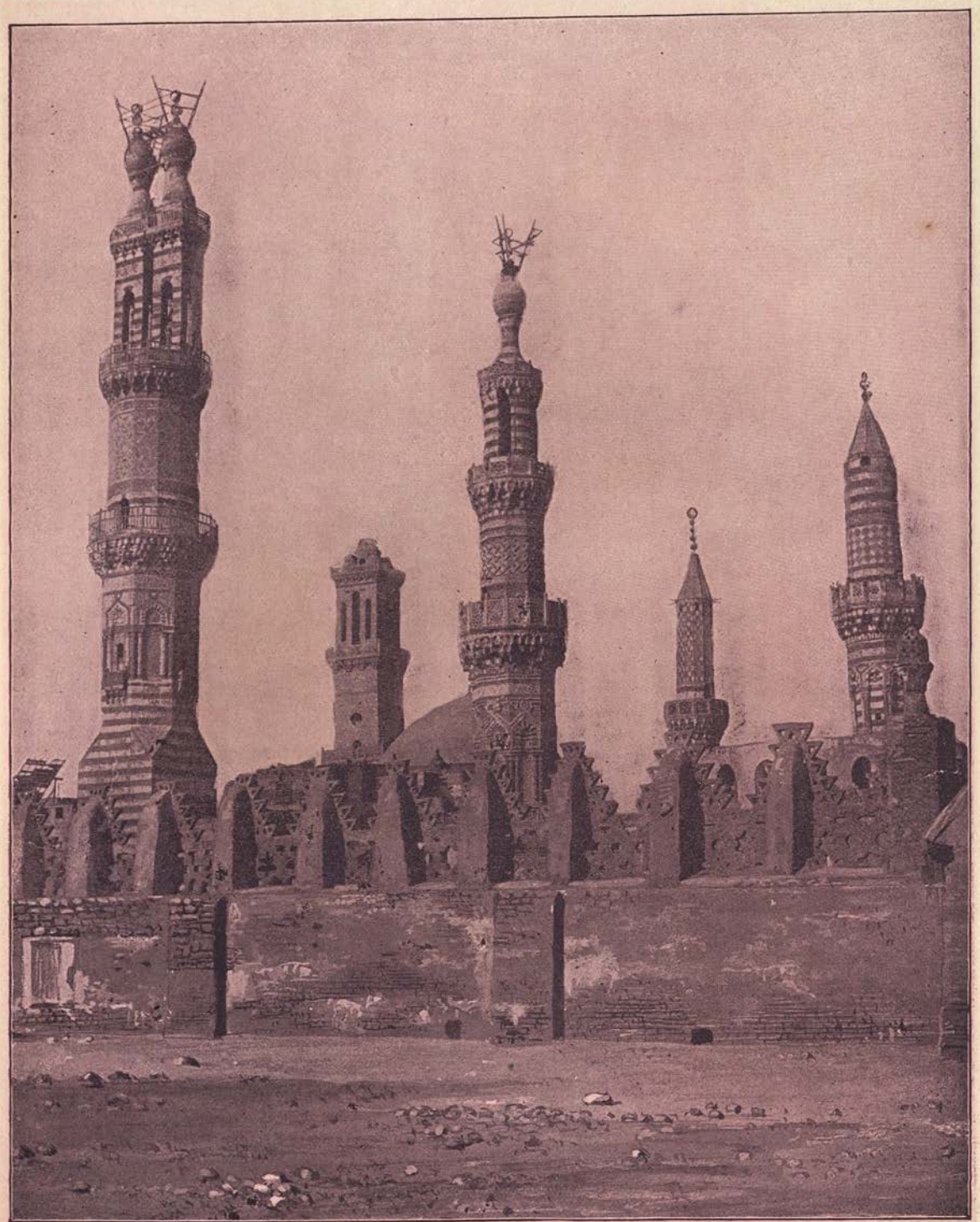
CITADEL OF CAIRO, EGYPT.—This citadel was first built by Saladin, about 1166, but has undergone frequent alterations and improvements since. It now contains a palace erected by Mehemet Ali, and a mosque of Oriental Alabaster founded by the same pasha. Next to the citadel in importance are the 400 mosques, many of which, however, are rapidly falling to ruins. In the immediate vicinity of the citadel is the magnificent mosque of Sultan Hassan. It dates from 1357, and is celebrated for the grandeur of its porch and cornice, and the delicate tracery which adorns them. The prospect from the ramparts of this citadel is one of great magnificence and beauty.



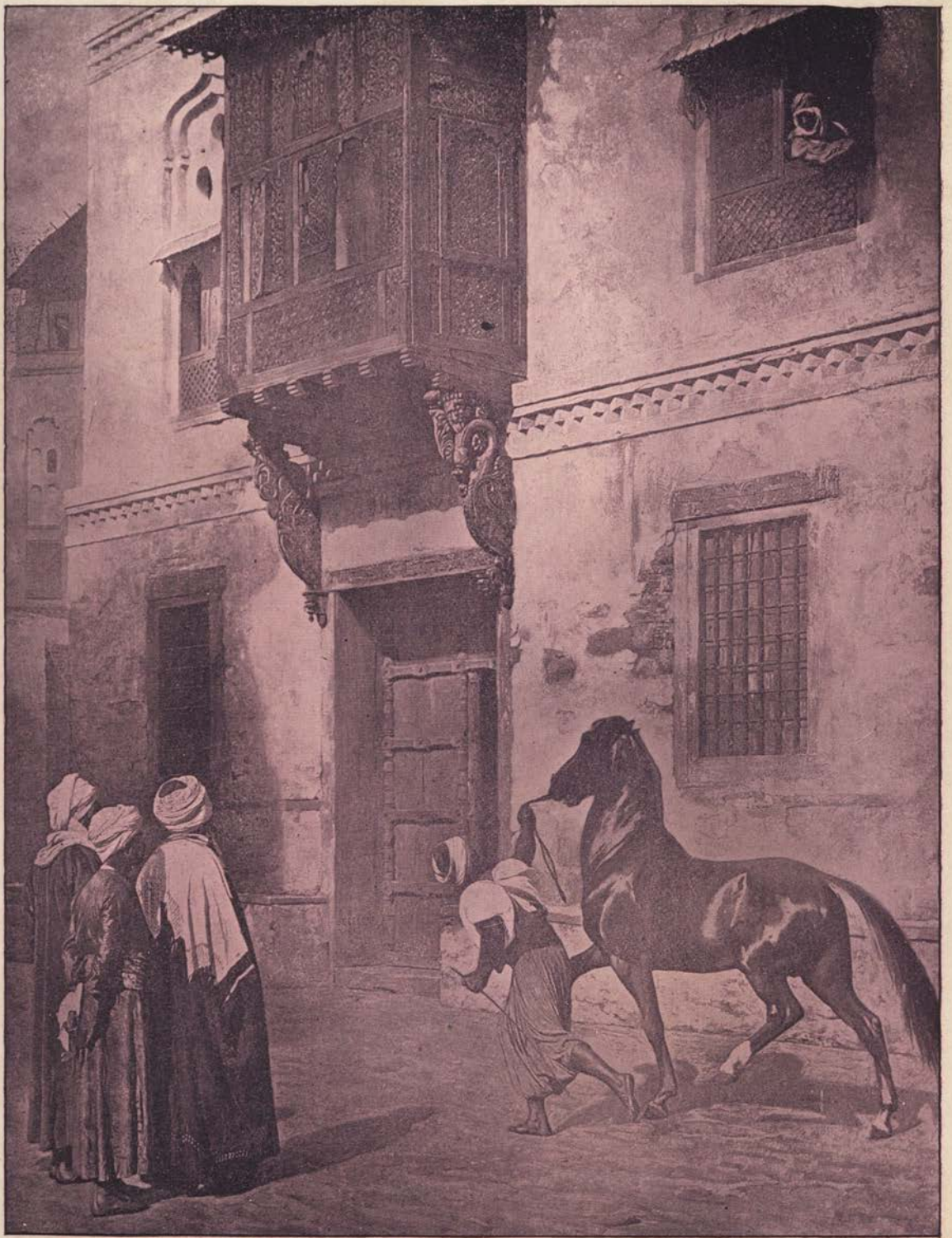
FOUNTAIN OF ABLUTIONS, MOSQUE OF SULTAN HASSAN, CAIRO, EGYPT.—Cairo, which is nothing if not pious, has 400 mosques, the chief one of which is at the end of the Boulevard Mohammed-Ali, close to the citadel. Its founder was the Sultan Hassan, who was so very pleased with it upon its completion that he cut off both the architect's hands so as to make sure he could not plan a structure to compete with it in excellence of design. After ascending a few steps you pass through a lofty hall and gloomy corridor into the great central court of the mosque, built of marble, a quadrangle in form, immense in size and magnificent in appearance. Each of the sides has an arched recess wherein the faithful rest and pray, after performing due ablutions and making certain ejaculatory prayers at the fountain, and leaving their slippers on the matting. The fountain, described as once a miracle of Saracenic art, is fast going to destruction. El Nasir Hassan sleeps within the great house which he built.

MÊDA, OR FOUNTAIN OF ABLUTIONS, EGYPT.—The most superb Mosque and finest specimen of Arabian architecture in Cairo, Egypt, is that begun by Sultan Hassan in A. D. 1356. When it was finished the Sultan cut off the architect's head, in order that he might not erect another of equal splendor. In the inner court of this great Mosque stands the Mêda, or Fountain of Ablutions. It is used only by Egyptian worshipers, there being another for Turkish worshipers. The Mêda, in particular, is a characteristic example of Arabic architecture, with its domes, pillars and inscriptions, and an object of great curiosity for all travelers.

THE MOSQUE OF MOHAMMED-ALI, CAIRO, EGYPT.—Elsewhere is described the mosque of Sultan Hassan, which, though smaller than the one here pictured, is the handsomer building of the two. As its name implies, the mosque of Mohammed-Ali is of comparatively recent construction, and it has the faults of modern Arabic architecture, offending good taste by garishness, tawdriness and the too profuse use of ornament. Its situation and the majesty of its dimensions command the attention of tourists, however, and the view from its terrace is magnificent. All Cairo and its suburbs are included within its scope, the Nile flows below, and in the distance glare the yellow sands of the desert, while the Lybian hills raise their desolate heads in the fierce light of the Egyptian atmosphere. Mohammed-Ali was buried in the mosque named after him.

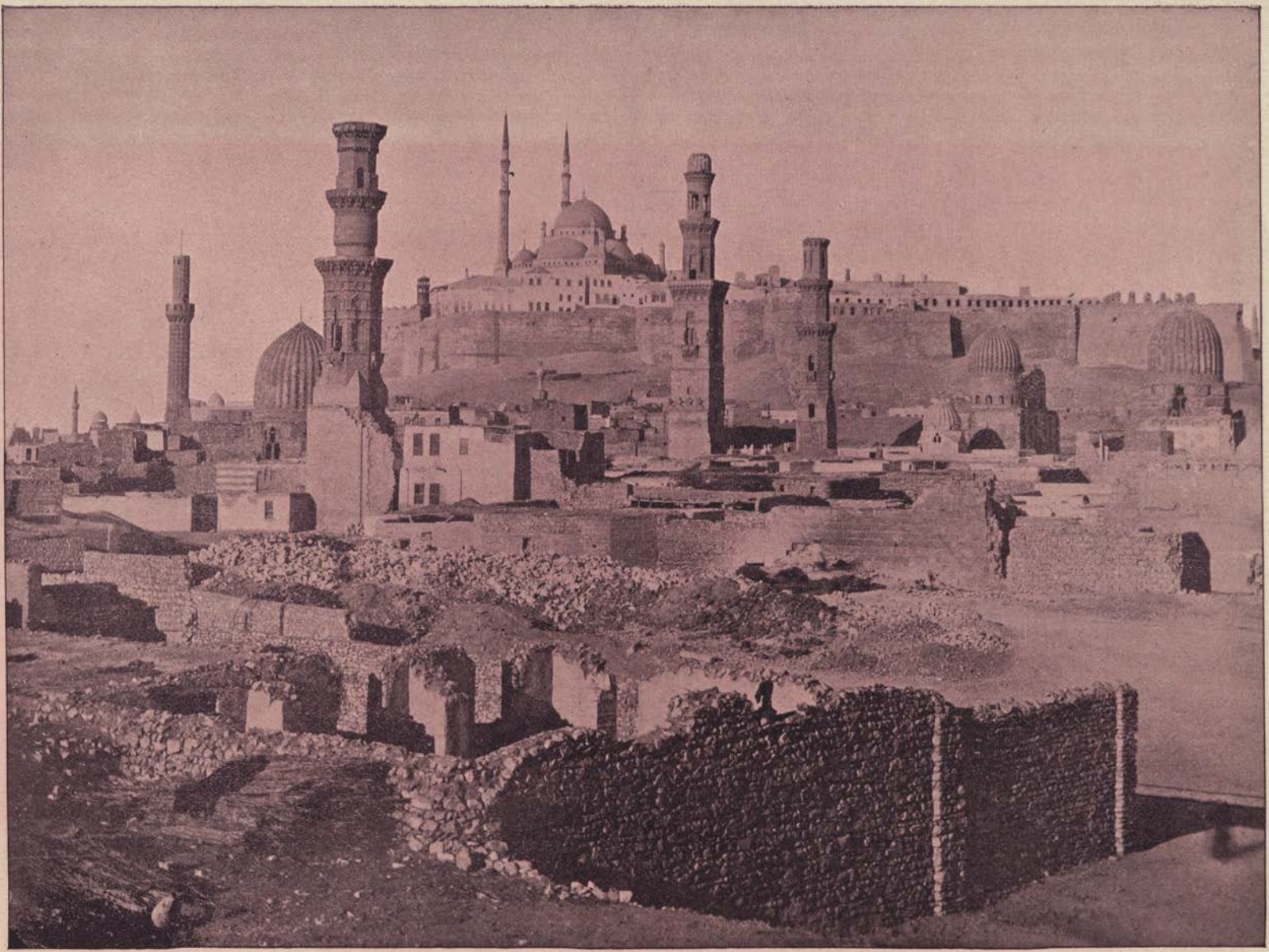


MINARETS OF A MOSQUE, CAIRO, EGYPT.—What we call the church steeple is the minaret of the mosque. Most mosques have several minarets. In these the Oriental builder is seen at his best, as regards both design and detail, many of them being exquisite specimens of his skill. The muezzin is the officer whose business it is to chant the invitations to prayer, at sunrise, at noon, three hours before sunset, at sunset, an hour and a half after sunset, and at intervals during the night, these last not obligatory. During the daytime he chants the words, "God is great," repeated four times; "I testify that there is no deity but God," repeated twice; "I testify that Mohammed is God's prophet," twice; "Come to prayer," twice; "Come to security," twice; "God is most great," twice; "There is no deity but God." In the night his calls begin with the assertion that "Prayer is better than sleep." Every faithful Mussulman spreads out his mat and prays the moment the muezzin's call reaches his ears.



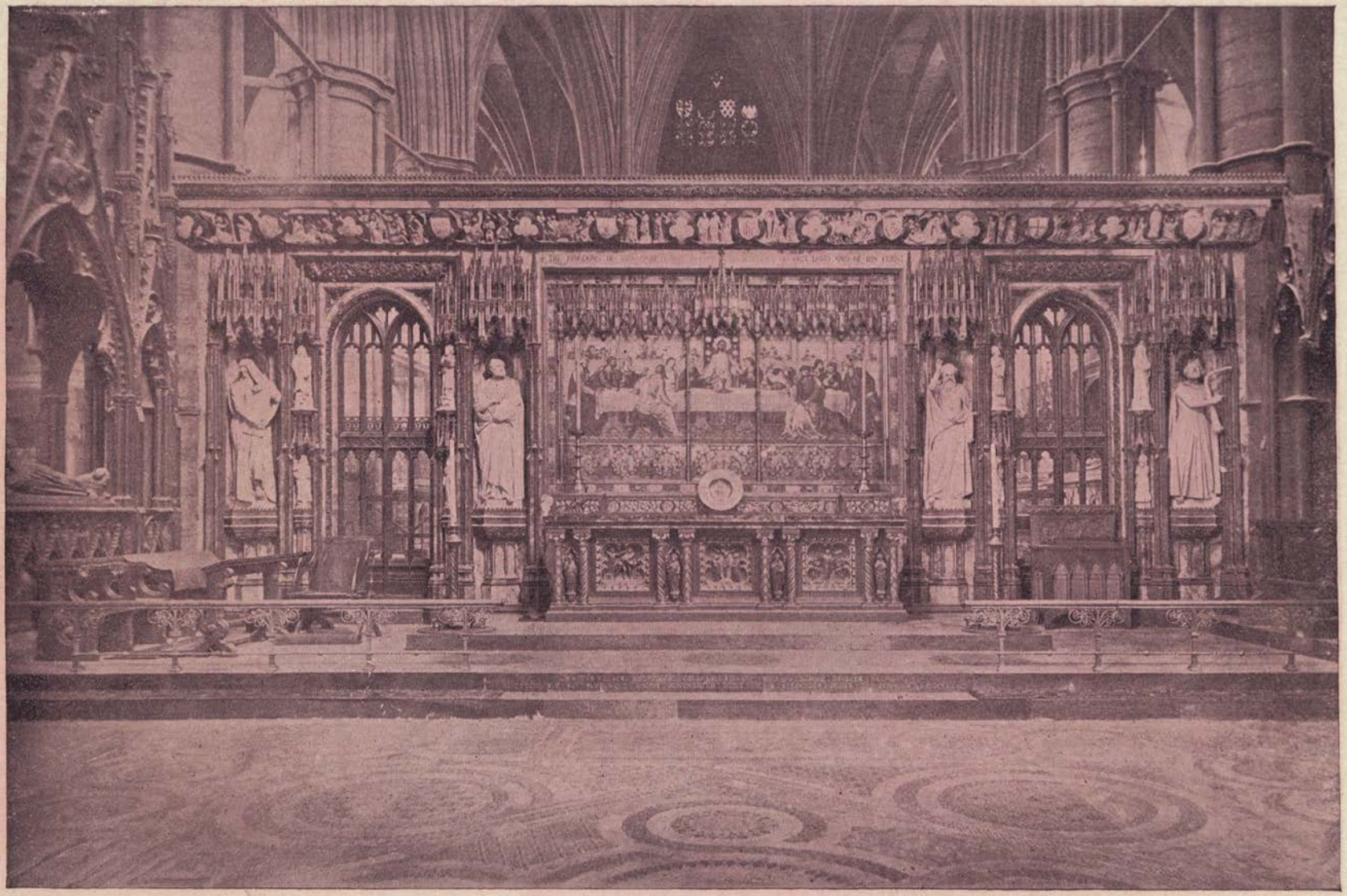
HORSE MERCHANT OF CAIRO, EGYPT.—An old and ubiquitous story—that of showing off the spirit and paces of the horse to the best advantage, and men watching the scene with the air and attitude of a wisdom most profound. In its main features the scene in the picture is as familiar in Philadelphia and New York as in Cairo, and suggests everywhere and in all times the same tale of successful trickery and defrauded self-conceit. 'Tis an old amusement to contrast the nobility of the horse with the degradation of the man who makes merchandise of him. Outside of the interest in the expected sale, which is shared keenly by the woman who looks down into the street from a window, the illustration has extraordinary merit as showing a bit of the city with such faithfulness of architectural detail as the most observant visitor would probably fail to note.

THE TOMBS, CAIRO, EGYPT.—The vast cemetery of Cairo is situated not far from the Valley of Tombs, where the sepulchral mosques of the old Mamelook sultans are tottering to decay. There was buried Imam Chafeï (Mohammed-Ebn-Edris, son of Haroun-al-Raschid), whose tomb is open to the inspection of travelers that will take the trouble to secure the necessary permission, for which they find no adequate compensation in the fulfillment of their wishes. An Oriental cemetery is at best but a dreary spectacle as compared with the Christian burial ground, in which is read the hope of joyful resurrection, symbolized by beautiful flowers and foliage.



TOMBS OF THE MAMELOOKS, CAIRO, EGYPT.—Mamelook being interpreted is white slave, and the Mamelooks were originally Circassians held in bondage. In the course of time they became favorites, then tyrants, and established a line of sultans, of whom El Nasir Hassan, who built the mosque of Sultan Hassan, was one. Most of them lie buried in the decaying tombs at the edge of the desert just outside of Cairo, of which the picture appears with this paragraph. In 1517 the Mamelooks were dispossessed from the supreme power, but they continued to exist as a powerful band of nobles dangerous to Egyptian interests, until Mohammed-Ali exterminated them, in the year 1811. He invited them to meet him at the citadel, had a talk with them, and dismissed them into a narrow roadway within the building. There they were shut in and shot—469 out of 470, only one escaping, Emin Bey. He leaped his horse over a gap in the wall and galloped off into the desert.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ENGLAND.—This coronation church of the sovereigns of England from the time of Harold has acquired a fame and importance that vie with St. Paul's. It occupies a slightly elevated spot in London amid what were once the marshes of the Thames, on which stood an ancient chapel built by Siebert in honor of St. Peter. The entire length of this magnificent structure is 531 feet, width of transept 203 feet, height of main structure 102 feet, height of towers 225. The choir is an immense expanse, showing fine specimens of early English architecture. It is the coronation room of the structure. Beneath it are the tombs of the kings and representatives of royalty. The north transept of the church contains the monuments of illustrious warriors and statesmen, while in the south transept the "poet's corner" contains memorials of the great English writers. The nave of this wonderful structure is the most impressive part of the interior, with its clustered columns, beautiful triforium and lofty roof. The aisles that pass off from it contain the monuments of distinguished musicians, scientists, patriots, travelers and adventurers. Westminster Abbey was not a distinct architectural conception like St. Paul's which emanated from the genius of Sir Christopher Wren. Yet it is one of the most valuable object lessons in art to be found in England. During the Norman occupancy the high-pointed architecture, known as Gothic, came into vogue in England, and swept away the massive forms of the early English. After the English began to display an architectural genius of their own the pointed Gothic styles underwent modification by blending with the early massive forms. It is said that Westminster Abbey, with its various additions from time to time, is the most perfect history extant of these architectural transitions and of the final elaboration of a style which is best designated by English.



THE REREDOS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ENGLAND.—Among the many attractive and interesting sights in Westminster Abbey are the reredos. They are the highly ornamental screens which intervene between the aisles and the entrances to the chapels. The one here brought to view is the most gorgeously ornamented of all, the designs being reliefs allegorizing Scripture events, sculptures showing prophets and apostles, fresco effects affording beautiful contrasts in colors. The central scene is the Lord's Supper, a study for all artists, and a source of admiration for every visitor.

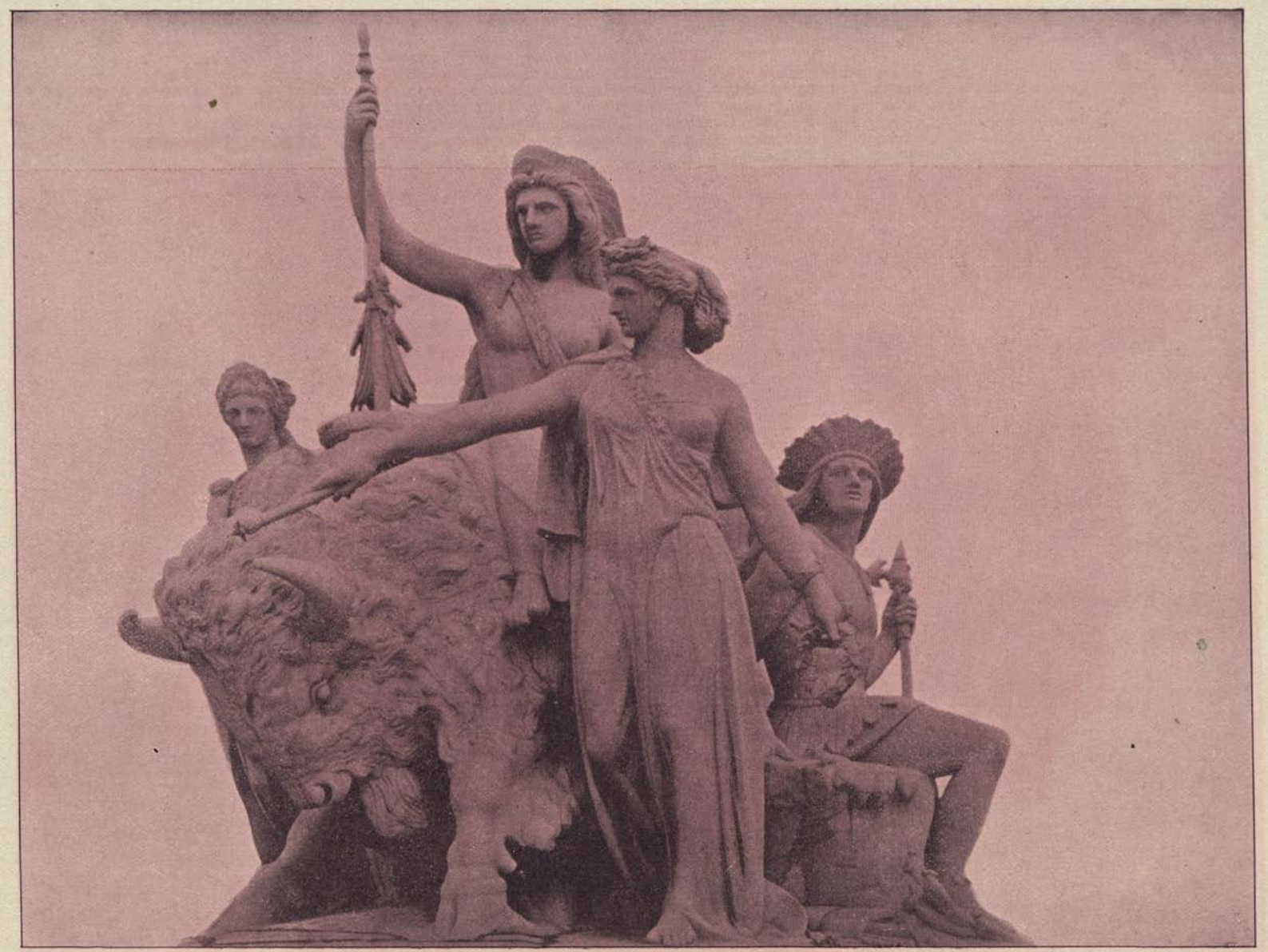
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ENGLAND.—This magnificent photographic effect faithfully presents an inside view of the celebrated House of Lords, England. The arrangement of seats in rows, rising in terraces on either side of the presiding officer's chair, with a large central space for which there is no particular assignment of personage or duty, contrasts very vividly with the American ideal of legislative halls. Yet there is no legislative hall in the world more comfortable and luxurious. Its sides are elaborately paneled and beautifully lit. Its galleries are spacious. The night effect, when illumination is perfect, brings all the architectural beauties into grand relief. The House of Lords is one of the two English Houses of Parliament, the other being the House of Commons. Up till 1835, they were located in an old palace which stood on the bank of the Thames. This palace was destroyed by fire in that year, when upon its site there was erected, between the years 1840–67, the new palace of Westminster, at a cost of $15,000,000. In this palace are the two Houses, or Halls, of Parliament. The structure is very massive and ornamental, covers eight acres of ground, and is built in the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture. On the river side it presents a very richly adorned and effective façade. At its northeast corner is the clock tower, rising 320 feet, and built in imitation of the Bruges Tower. The central hall is surmounted by an expansive dome, above which rises a tower to the height of 300 feet. The royal entrance is at the southwest corner. Above this rises the Victoria Tower to a height of 340 feet. A portion of the old structure, which escaped the fire, and which was built above the crypt of St. Stephen, separates the House of Lords from the House of Commons. The House of Lords is composed of 520 peers of the realm, distinguished by peculiar dignities, privileges and jurisdictions. All are hereditary councillors of the crown, and united with the Lords Spiritual, they form a permanent council of the crown. They are a co-equal branch of the legislature, yet are the highest court of jurisdiction in the nation.

LONDON BRIDGE.—This is a superb view of one of those many massive structures which cross the river Thames within the environs of London, England. Though not a wide river the Thames is a difficult one to bridge, owing to the depth of the sedimentary deposits, and the great weight and strength demanded for the bridge structures, yet there are twelve bridges other than railway bridges across the river within the limits of the metropolis. What is known as the "Old London Bridge" stood for centuries as the finest specimen of the bridge builders' art, and it was the only one across the Thames till the Blackfriars' Bridge was built in 1769. This was followed by the Southwark Bridge, designed by Rennie, and built 1815–19, at a cost of $4,000,000. This immense cost affords some idea of the character of these structures and of the difficulties to be overcome in their erection. Rennie's next design was that of the "New London Bridge," which is the one presented in the view before you. It was completed in 1831, and is regarded as the noblest of all the Thames' bridge structures. It cost $7,291,555, and is reckoned as one of the finest specimens of stone arch work in the world. The arches are of peculiar shape, and the spans are of variable length. The principle of construction was intended to reduce the curvature of the roadway, so objectionable where traffic is heavy, to a minimum. While the architectural details are simple, they are yet bold and beautiful. Though the design of the builder resulted in one of the grandest and most effective structures of its kind, the bridgeway soon failed to accommodate the traffic it invited. Its spacious roadway is always crowded, and it is regarded as a danger spot which the pedestrian is lucky to escape from without maiming or loss of life.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON.—The business of banking was introduced into England in the seventeenth century, from Holland. It was at first a timid enterprise, conducted chiefly by the goldsmiths. But, filling a commercial need, a new era was inaugurated in 1694 by the formation of the Bank of England, in London. This institution was soon to become the principal bank of deposit and circulation for the kingdom and for the continent. The bank was practically without a building of its own till 1770, when the Grocers' Hall, in which it conducted its business, was enlarged. In 1788, a second enlargement took place, when the Bank of England assumed its present proportions and architecture, under the management of Sir Robert Taylor and Sir John Soane. It now covers four acres of ground, and presents to the street a low, massive front, broken by columnar effects after the Corinthian order of architecture, but really of no particular order. It is severely plain, except at the northwest corner, where there is a perfect copy of the temple of the Sibyl, at Tivoli. The interior structure of this elaborate institution is as perfect as human genius can make. There is thorough adaptation of its parts to banking needs, and a system of safes and vaults which assure protection to the immense wealth within them. Like many of the successful enterprises of England, the institution of her bank was due to a Scotchman, William Patterson, who incorporated the creditors of England into the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Nothing could describe its first charter better than that of a modern trust company. The bank has passed through all the vicissitudes of other kindred organizations, but has gradually enlarged its prerogatives until now it transacts the whole business of the government.

ALBERT MEMORIAL, LONDON, ENGLAND—Group Europe.—The national monument to Albert, Prince Consort, stands at the southeast corner of Kensington Gardens, facing the Albert Hall. It was designed by Sir G. G. Scott, R. A., and rises in a spire 175 feet high, supported by four clustered piers of granite, but resting on and held together by an invisible iron tie or cross girder. In the Gothic canopy of the monument is a figure of the late Prince Consort, sitting, fifteen feet high. Flights of steps lead up to the figure, and at the lower angles of the pyramid formed by them are the four groups of marble statues, of which the one in the illustration is Europe. It was designed by McDowell.

ALBERT MEMORIAL, LONDON, ENGLAND—Group Africa.—One of the most sumptuous monuments in the world is that erected in memory of Queen Victoria's late husband. It cost about $600,000, of which about $250,000 were granted by Parliament. The statues forming the group Africa, at one of the angles of the pyramid of steps, at the top of which, under a canopy, sits a figure of the Prince, were designed by Theed. They are of Sicilian marble, and are worthy of the monument of which they form one feature. An interesting fact relating to the Albert Memorial is that the wrought-iron gates facing the monument were the entrance gates to the south transept of the Exhibition of 1851, which was the first of those international displays of industrial and artistic objects that are a characteristic of the second half of the nineteenth century.



ALBERT MEMORIAL, LONDON, ENGLAND—Group America.—John Bell designed the group of marble statues representing America, at an angle forming part of the noble monument erected in London to the memory of the late Prince Consort. The monument is a Gothic cross or canopy, of which the supporting pillars are of red granite from the Duke of Argyle's quarries in the isle of Mull, Scotland. Beautiful mosaic work in the structure was executed by Salviati, after designs by Clayton and Bell. Whatever may be thought of the man whose memory is honored by the superb monument at the southeast corner of Kensington Gardens, there can be but one opinion of the structure itself, of which a very few similar works are its equals in artistic quality and effectiveness. The Albert Memorial is an aspiration, towering far above the buildings devoted to money-making in the great capital of the world of commerce.

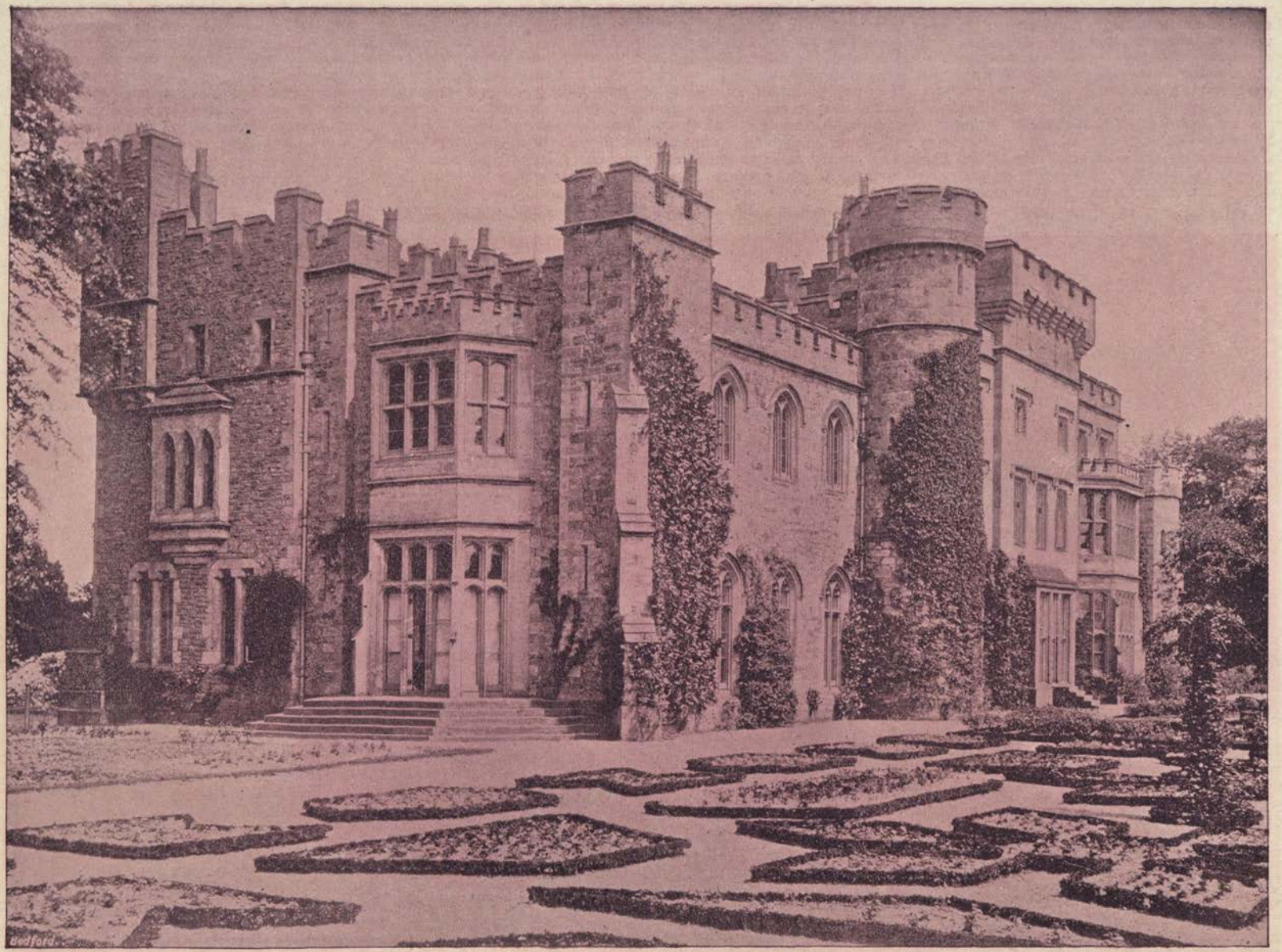
ALBERT MEMORIAL, LONDON, ENGLAND—Group Asia.—The flights of steps leading up to the statue of the late Prince Consort, which is the chief feature of the Albert Memorial, London, are of gray Irish granite and occupy a square of 130 feet each way. The group representing Asia, shown herewith, was designed by Foley, who also made the figure of the Prince. It occupies one of the lower angles of the pyramid of steps. At the other angles are groups representing Europe, Africa and America. Above them are smaller groups—Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Engineering. The entire basement, above the steps, is surrounded by 200 life-sized figures, in high relief, of the greatest artists, philosophers, and men of science and literature, whom the world has produced.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—Trafalgar Square, at Charing Cross, London, is one of the principal resorts and thoroughfares in that city. It is elaborately adorned with public buildings, fashionable club-houses, hotels, fountains, etc. In the centre of the square is the magnificent fluted Corinthian column—176½ feet high—raised in honor of Lord Nelson, as shown above. The column is surmounted with a colossal bronze statue of the hero, while the pedestal is decorated with bronze sculptures in high relief, the figures larger than life. The square is also adorned with statues of Charles I. and George IV. The Nelson monument was raised in commemoration of that hero's engagement with and victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805. Nelson was wounded in the engagement and died just as his victory was assured.

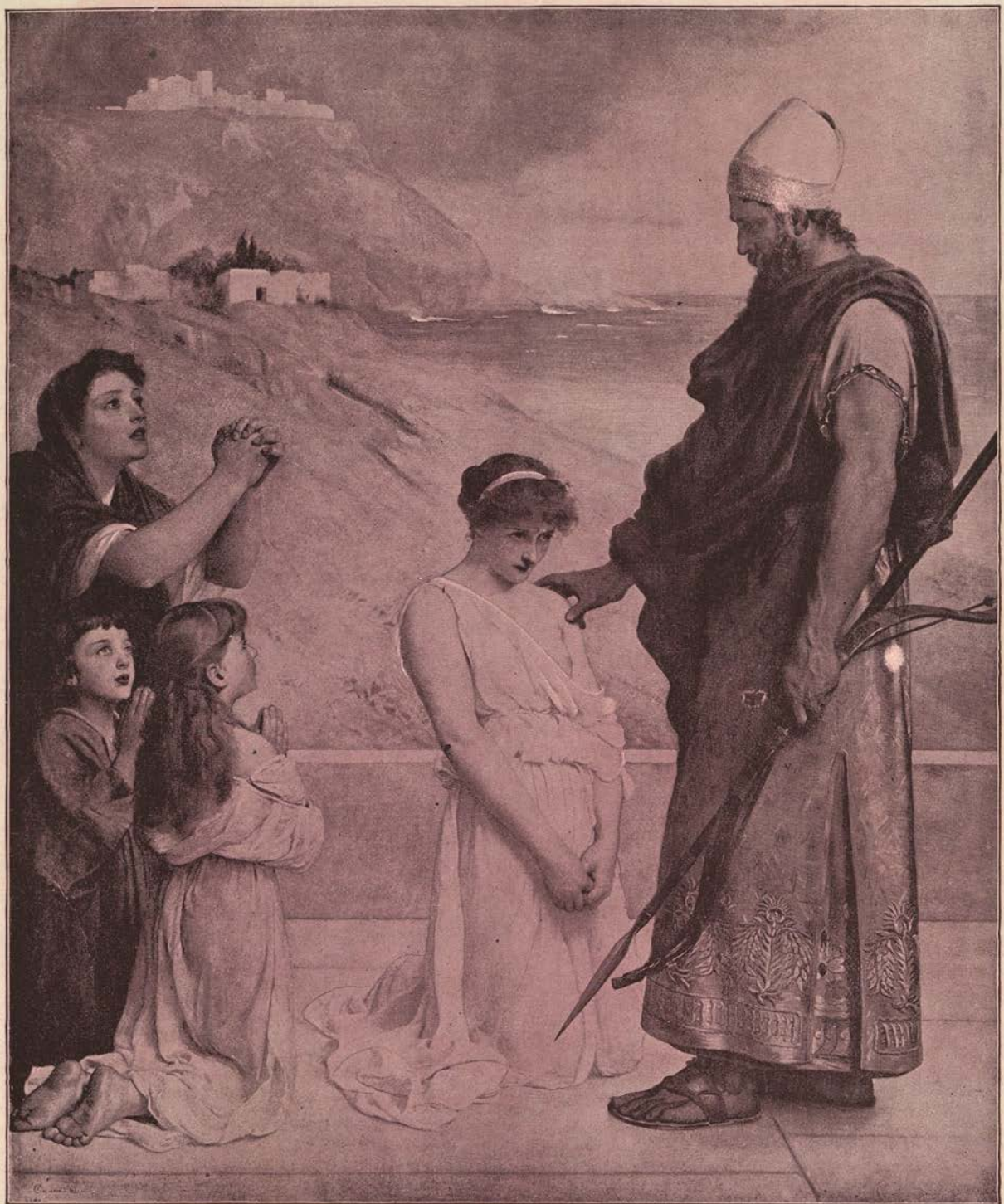
ST. THOMAS HOSPITAL, ENGLAND.—St. Thomas Hospital, London, is one of the largest and wealthiest of the five charitable institutions of the kind, united in 1782, known as the five royal hospitals, and placed under the "pious care of the Lord Mayor of London." It is more wealthy than the Bethlehem, and has revenues equal to those of St. Bartholomew Hospitals. St. Thomas was originally a priory, and was converted into a hospital in 1553. The old building, in Southwark, near London Bridge, was leveled to the ground in 1862, to make room for the South-Eastern Railway, and a new and larger edifice was erected in Stangate, Lambeth, facing the Houses of Parliament, and opened in 1871. St. Thomas is known as the third of the Royal Hospitals.

THE NEW LAW COURTS, LONDON, ENGLAND.—The Courts of Law of England were first established in 1224. The system of judicature was not nearly so elaborate as at present, yet it was ample for the time. No judiciary ever rose to higher renown than that of England, and no system has ever been put to more severe test. The spot that became renowned as the seat of English jurisprudence was Lincoln's Inn, from which the Law Courts came to be known as Inns of Court. These were dingy, dirty quarters, cramped and unwholesome. Though out of them went the light of justice, within they were dark and forbidding. Though there entered into them the best legal acumen in the world, it was very much like carrying talent into a tomb. Yet no spot in England became more famous than her Inns of Court. They are associated with all her master minds, all her judicial progress, and with the deepest and dearest genius of her institutions. The Inns of Court gradually spread till they occupied all buildings adjacent to Westminster Hall, but there was scarcely any improvement on their sanitary conditions or artistic effects. Buildings and systems of justice had, at length, outlived their time, and in 1871 a new judicature act went into operation, which established a more modern system of courts, and greatly improved the entire judicial system of the kingdom. Among the other innovations was the removal of the Courts of Law from their old location to the Strand, or to Fleet Street, where buildings were erected at a cost of $2,500,000, sufficient for the comfort of all the courts. The beauty of their architecture and their proportions redeemed a hitherto forbidding street, and as the illustration shows, converted it into a magnificent vista.

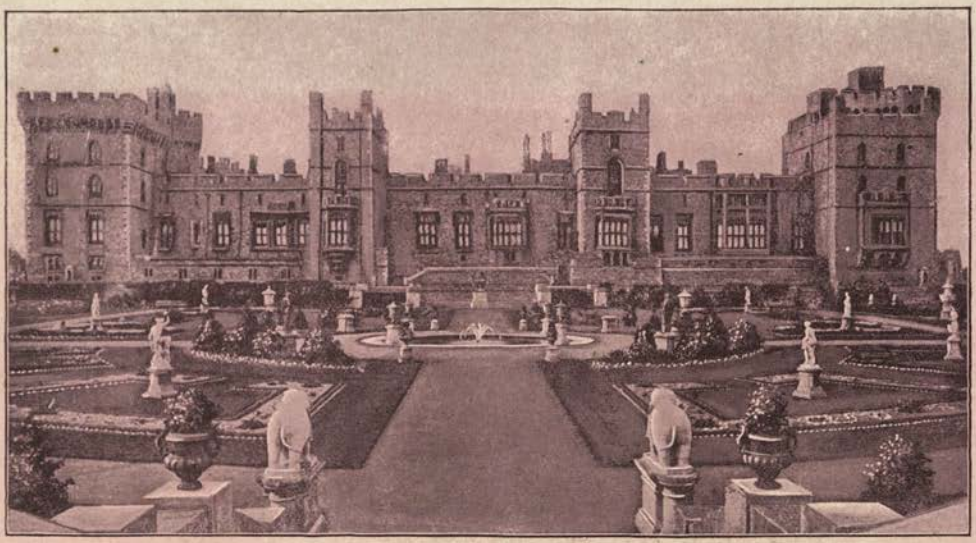
FRONT COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.—Cambridge, the chief town of Cambridgeshire, England, and seat of the famous University of Cambridge, is situated at the head of navigation on the river Cam, called Ouse beyond the town. The surroundings are marked by remains of old Roman Camps, Norman Castles, and the dykes with which the fen-lands were drained and protected. The town of Cambridge is one of the oldest corporations in England, and consists in reality of two corporations, one for the borough and one for the university, the latter overshadowing the former in importance. The university buildings of Cambridge are of a singularly unique character. They have been drawn and built with a view to presenting authentic history yet with as perfect an adaptation as possible to modern uses. Cambridge was an original Roman city. In the eleventh century, the trading population was chiefly on one side of the Cam, while the churches, monasteries and institutions of learning and worship were on the other. In the twelfth century students began to come to Cambridge from all parts of Europe, and the university has continued to grow in wealth, appliance and popular favor till the present day, when it is not outranked for facilities by any university in the world. The Trampington Road and the Sepulchre Church lane contain the principal colleges of Cambridge. These back on to the Cam with spacious grounds abounding in walks, shrubbery and ancient trees. What is known as East College in Cambridge has a special and separate interest. This is an aggregate of colleges, the largest of which is Trinity, and the front court of which is before you in the beautiful illustration. It throws the old-fashioned castellated schools to the right and leads up to the King's Gateway, over which stands a canopied statue of Henry VIII., in whose honor the vast portal was built by the students of Trinity.



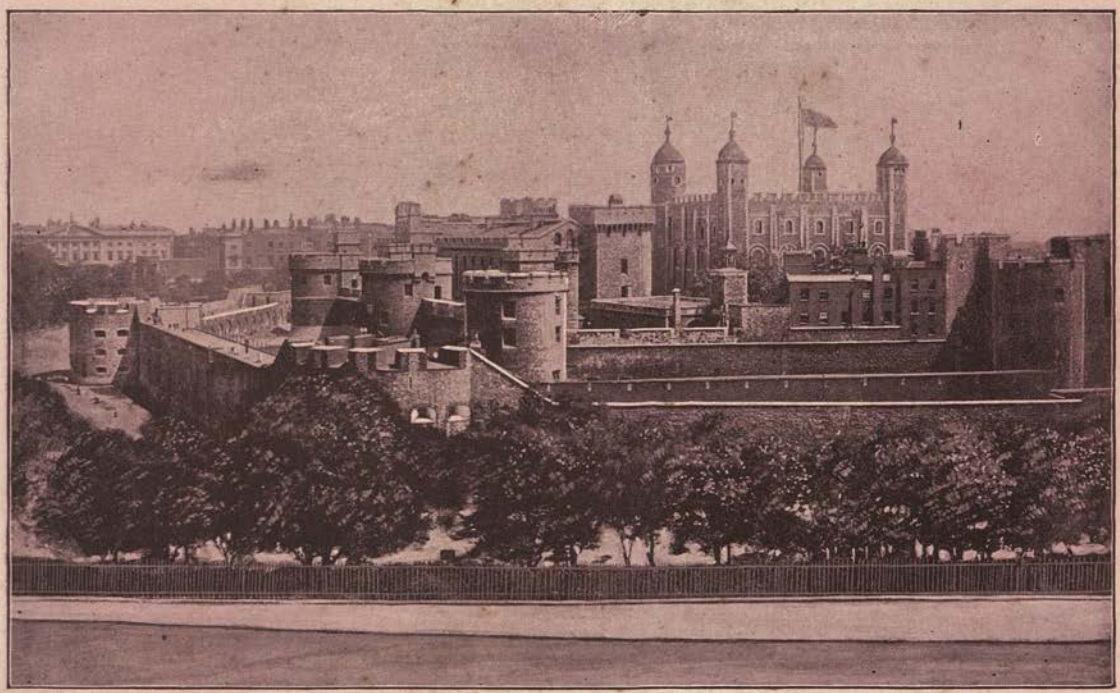
HAWARDEN CASTLE, NEAR CHESTER, ENGLAND.—The "grand old man" has a country-seat at Hawarden. It came into Mr. Gladstone's possession with his wife, who was Miss Catharine Glynne, daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. The mansion stands on the estuary of the famous River Dee, and is about a hundred years old. It was remodeled in 1809, the year in which its present owner was born, and occupies the same site as an edifice owned for a long time prior to 1651 by the Stanley family. The entrance to the park is six miles from the ancient city of Chester, and the visitor passes through a mile of beautiful grounds before he reaches the castle. Near by is the parish church, the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, son of the statesman, rector. For years the church was attended by many strangers, attracted by the knowledge that Mr. Gladstone read the lessons. The "old parliamentary hand" does as much of his work at Hawarden as he can spare time for outside of London.



HIS CAPTIVE.—Philip H. Calderon, an English artist, gave the world the original of this fine engraving. An Oriental warrior contemplates his beautiful captive, whom the chances of battle have made his own. No consideration other than that of his own gratification, not even the humble beseechings of maidenly innocence, influences him. Her destiny is slavery to his desires, an example of the cruel consequences of war as it was practiced universally until modified in the more advanced nations to a human regard to the interests of non-participants. Mr. Calderon was born at Poitiers, France, and is of Spanish descent. He was educated partly in France and partly in England, and is a naturalized Englishman. His first painting, "By the Waters of Babylon," exhibited at the Royal Academy, gave him distinction as long ago as 1853.



GARDEN FRONT OF WINDSOR CASTLE.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.

The gardens fronting Windsor Castle, as shown in the present view, are the Italian gardens. They are artistically laid out and interspersed with pieces of statuary. The Tower of London has not been a royal palace since the reign of Charles II., who died in 1685. Its exterior is best viewed from Tower Hill, which was the place of execution of many eminent persons decapitated from 1388 to 1747. Formerly a moat surrounded the Tower, the buildings of which cover twelve acres, with the grounds connected with them a space of twenty-six acres. There is a tradition that Julius Cæsar began the Tower, but it is doubted that any part of the present structure was in existence prior to the Norman conquest, 1066. William the Conqueror built the White Tower, or Keep, in 1078; St. Thomas's Tower was added in the next two reigns, and in the reign of Richard I. and his nephew. Henry III., extensive additions were made. The greater part of the edifice as it now stands is of architecture not later than 1275, the year in which Henry III. died. A great part of the history of England might be written from the sad stories of prisoners in the Tower of London, native and foreign; the unfortunate in war and political intrigue, and the victims of ambition, jealousy, hatred and persecution. The visitor enters the building under the Middle Tower, which is defended by gates and a portcullis. He sees the Byeward Tower, the Traitor's Gate or Sir Thomas's Tower, the Bloody Tower, where Edward V. and his brother were smothered by command of their uncle, afterward Richard III.; and delays at the Record, or Wakefield Tower, because he finds here on view the crown jewels, including that glorious aggregation which adorned the head of Queen Victoria on her Coronation Day.

WINDSOR CASTLE, ENGLAND.—To describe this noble pile of buildings would take a volume. It was begun more than eight centuries ago, and is replete with historic interest. 'Twas from Windsor Tower that the young prince, who afterward became James I. of Scotland, but who was then a prisoner, first saw Lady Joan Beaufort, whom he subsequently made his queen. At that time, as now, the grounds of the castle were laid out with great skill and beauty, leading the love-smitten youth to wonder whether the lady of his admiration was the very goddess Nature,

"That have depainted with your heavenly hand
This garden full of flowers as they stand."

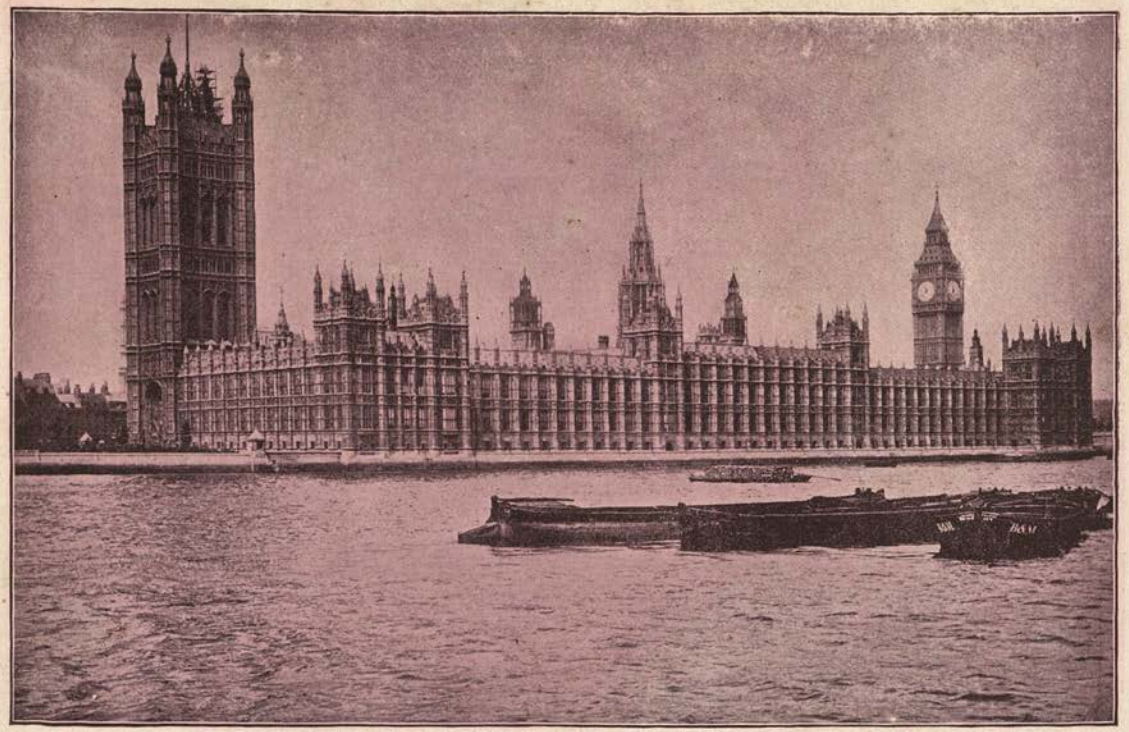
Windsor Great Park, adjacent to the Castle, is fifteen miles in circumference and contains many miles of beautiful drives. One walk is three miles long. Flocks of deer roam in this beautiful domain. The Queen entertains friends and public persons at Windsor, but Buckingham Palace, London, is the scene of such grand functions as drawing-rooms and state balls, in which she is represented frequently by the Prince of Wales.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—This elegant piece of art brings to view one of the best known palaces in the world. It is the London, or city residence of Victoria, Queen of England. It occupies the site of the house in which the Duke of Buckingham resided, when he was in favor with King Charles; was reputed to be the richest nobleman in England, and was proving to his country and the world that he was the most brilliant, visionary and unscrupulous of statesmen. The palace perpetuates the name of the owner of Buckingham House, which was purchased by George III. in 1761, for his use as a royal residence. The present building was designed by the famous architect Nash, and erected in 1825–35. The style is severely classic, with few attempts at ornamentation, but with the general effect of solidity and simplicity. Its redeeming features are spaciousness, comfort and adaptation to regal purposes. In 1846 there was a west wing added to it which extends 460 feet along St. James park. The façade of this wing is duller in appearance than the main front, though the wing itself added greatly to the convenience of the older structure. In 1856, the building was still further extended by the addition of a spacious ball-room. The most attractive feature of the interior of the palace is the large art gallery with its special collection of pictures by Dutch artists. This is not designed as a reflection upon English art, but is merely a royal predilection for the achievements of that land to which the Queen traces her lineage.

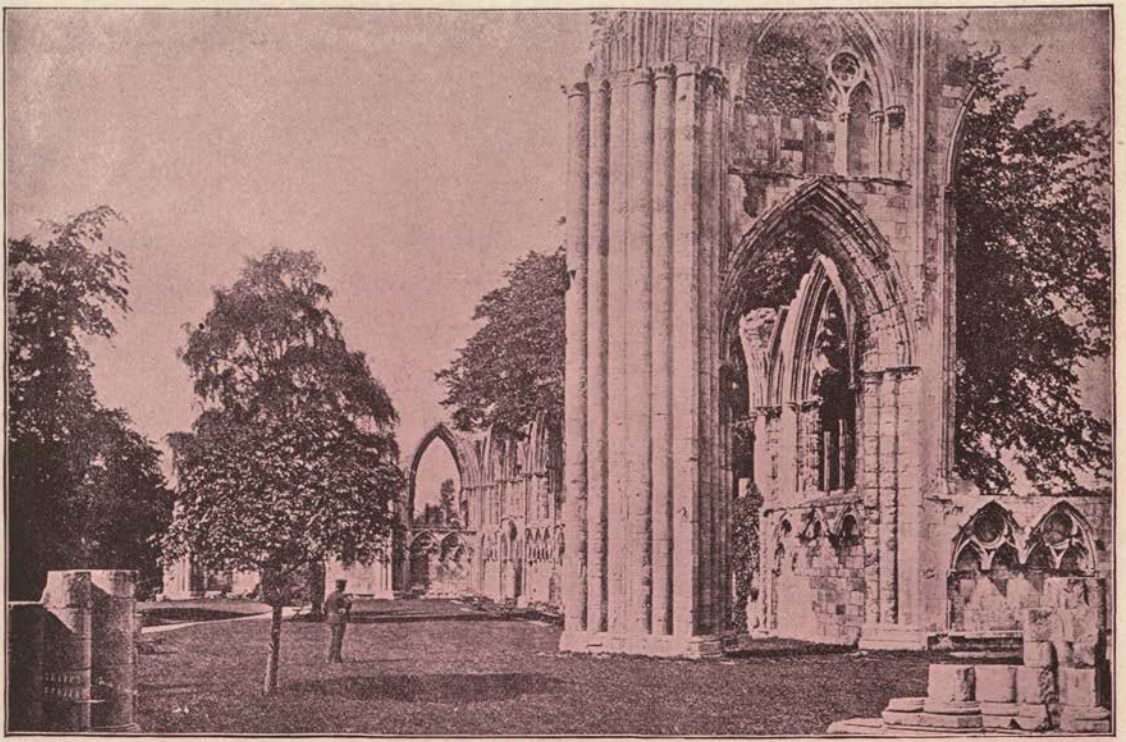
ANN HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.—This splendid piece of art work brings to view a scene of reposeful simplicity, yet one about which interest deepens as the generations come and go. It is the cottage home of her who became the wife of the immortal Shakespeare, and the scene seldom escapes a visit from those who go to Stratford to view the birthplace of the "sweet bard of Avon." Stratford-on-Avon is an English borough in Warwickshire, upon the Avon River, twenty-six miles south of Birmingham. Though now a place of 9000 population and some architectural beauty, it was but an unpretentious borough in Shakespeare's time, in which his father presided as alderman and burgess. Near by was the cosy Hathaway cottage, sequestered amid the trees, high chimneyed and thatched of roof where the youthful Shakespeare met his future bride, in all the charm of her sunny girlhood, and they may be said to have grown up together, except that from the difference of their ages—she was seven years his senior—she would reach womanhood while he was yet a stripling. Shakespeare married Ann Hathaway in 1582, when he was nineteen years old. He lived at Stratford till 1587, before starting to London on that career which was to render him immortal. The chief charm of the Hathaway cottage is its unbroken history and tradition. In this respect it is unlike Shakespeare's own birthplace, which, though still standing, has been much altered, and nothing can be pointed out definitely, though tradition seems to designate the room in which he was born.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ENGLAND.—In 1657 Sir William Dugdale wrote of the pleasant town of Stratford: "One thing more in reference to this ancient town is observable—that it gave birth and sepulture to our late famous poet, Will Shakespeare." Where Shakespeare spent a great part of his life is a place visited by innumerable pilgrims. The names of many illustrious men and women appear in the records kept in the quaint old building. When Washington Irving visited it the walls had been roughly whitewashed, the heavy beams coated with lampblack, modern squares of glass were in the windows, and a sign-board in front bore the inscription, "The immortal Shakespeare was born in this house." The work of renovation was begun in 1847, when the building was restored as far as was possible to its original condition, the ravages of a vandalism which had changed its model and appearance being repaired. A library and museum contain many objec s of the greatest interest. In a room back of that in which Shakespeare was born is to be seen "The Stratford Portrait." This was presented to Stratford in 1862 by Mr. William Oakes Hunt, town clerk. There is no proof that the picture was painted from life, but it might have been.

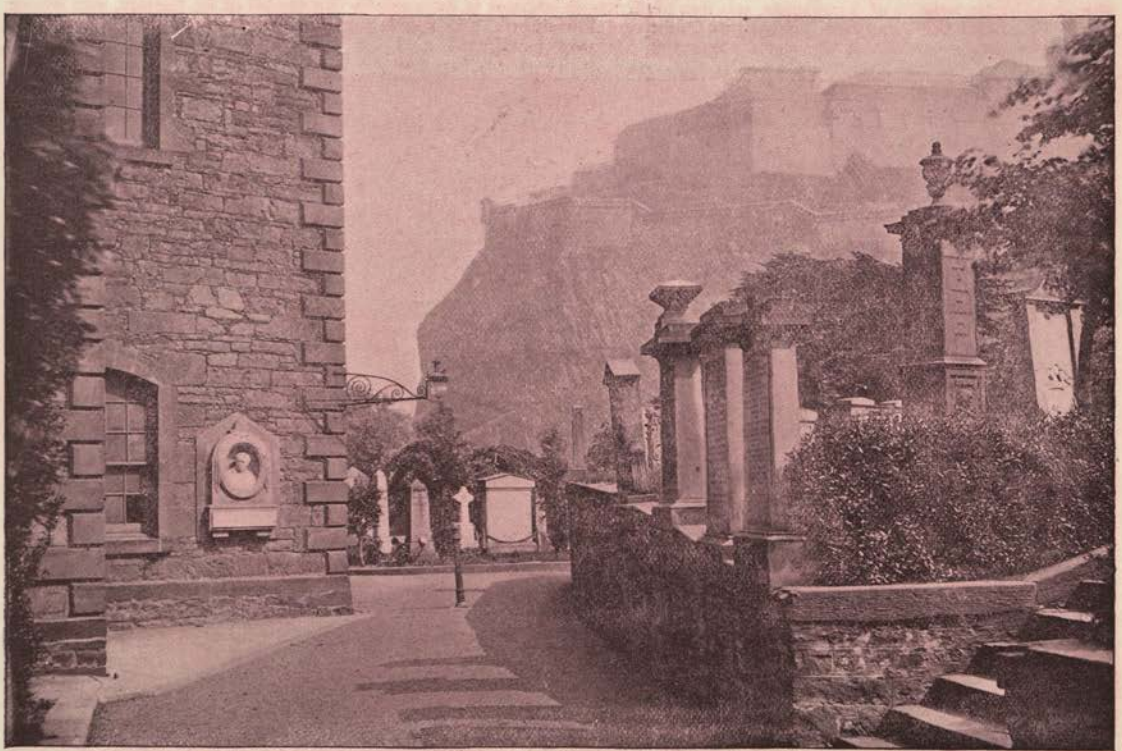
MODERN ATHENS.—Capital of Greece, beautifully situated on a plain running back from the Saronic Gulf to the magnificent heights of Lycabetus, 919 feet high, whose summit is crowned by the chapel of St. George, and whose range embraces the Acropolis, Areopagus, Pnyx and Museium. The site is highly suggestive of that glorious past when Athens was the seat of the world's learning, philosophy and art.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, LONDON.—This fine view presents the new Houses of Parliament, London, built 1840–57, upon the site of old Westminster Chapel. Their Thames, or river, front is 910 feet, and they cover eight acres. Within are 11 courtyards, 500 apartments, 18 official residences, and the two great Halls of Commons and Lords. The architecture is Gothic.

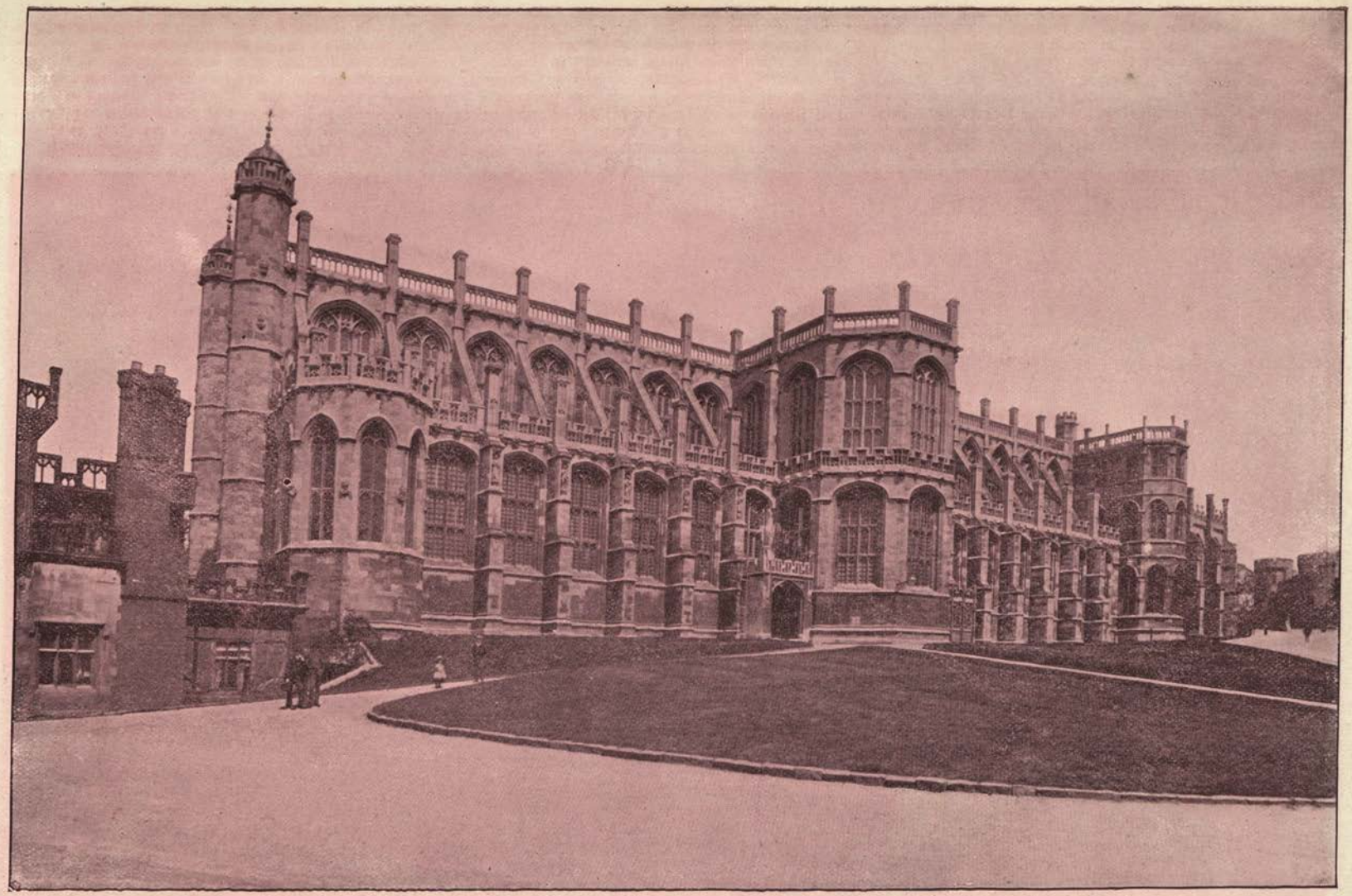


ST. MARY'S ABBEY, YORK, ENGLAND.



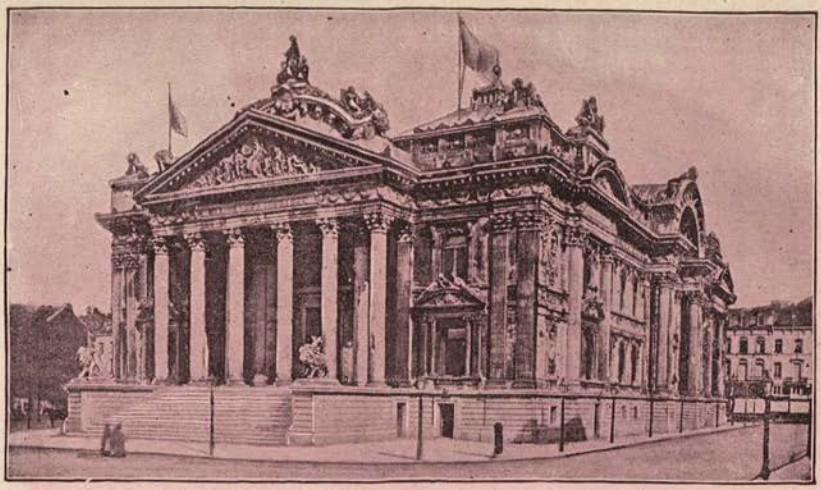
THE CASTLE FROM ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCHYARD, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

York is distinguished among English cathedral cities because it possesses, in its Minster, the finest piece of Gothic architecture in the whole country, which is richly strewn with relics of a devout past. St. Mary's is another of its attractions, but its original magnificence has departed by slow degrees as envious Time has undermined its columns and arches by slow decay.—A great bit of street scenery this from "Auld Reekie," as the Scotch delight to call their picturesque and historic Edinburgh. On another page there is quite a little talk about Edinburgh Castle.

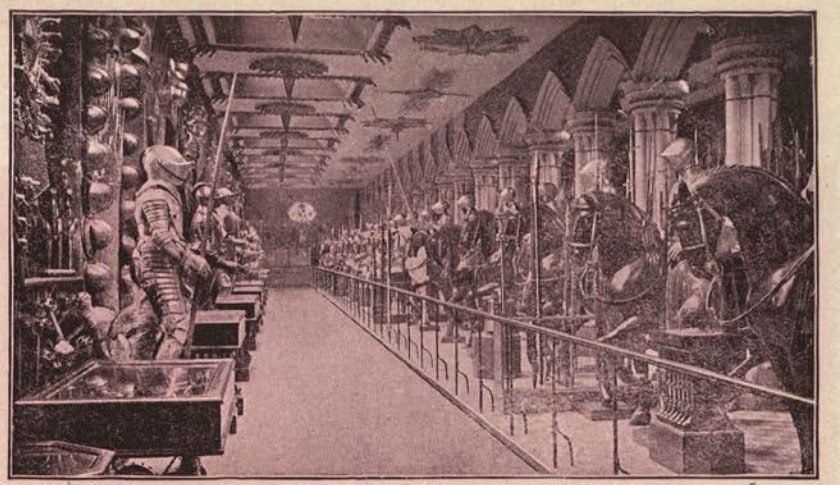


CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE, WINDSOR, ENGLAND.—The original Chapel of St. George was founded by Edward III., who died in the year 1377. He made it a collegiate chapel, and people acquainted with ecclesiastical matters will be interested to learn that the succession of dean and canons connected with it has been continued for five and a half centuries. The old chapel was taken down in 1473, in the reign of the fourth Edward, and the beautiful building illustrated was completed in the reign of Henry VIII., in the year 1517 or 1518. It was redecorated towards the end of the eighteenth century. Pre-eminently regal, it figures in history as the scene of weddings and other events in which royal personages have participated. Entered from it is the building known as the Albert Memorial, which is elaborately decorated in memory of the late Prince Consort. This, the older structure, was given by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, who erected in it a marble sarcophagus intended as a last resting-place for himself. The fallen statesman, as everybody remembers, died at Leicester Abbey, and the place of his interment is unknown. Nelson sleeps under the sarcophagus, which was removed from Windsor to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to mark the grave of the great admiral. Since 1811, Wolsey's Tomb House, now Albert Memorial, has been used as a burial place for royalty, but the Prince Consort rests at Frogmore.

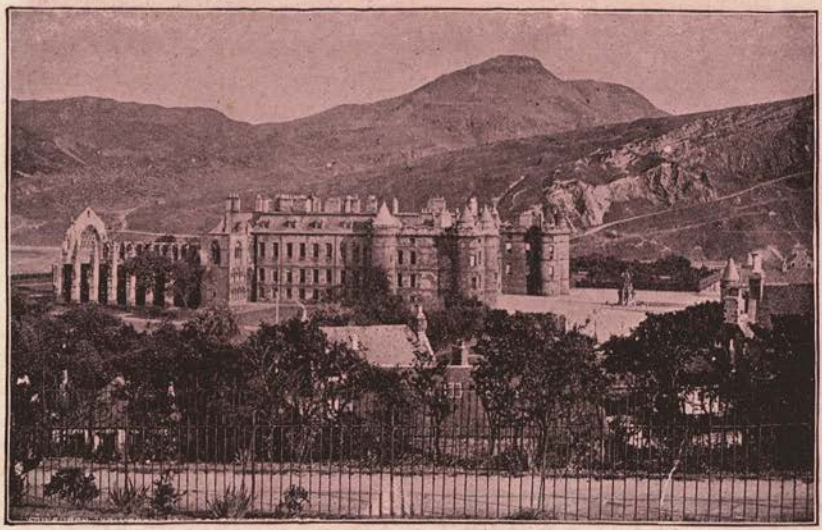
RESIDENCE OF LORD SALISBURY, ENGLAND.—This plain, unpretentious, yet capacious and, in many respects, beautiful residence, is the home of one of England's most distinguished men. Its occupant is the eldest son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, and he was born at Hatfield, in the year 1830. He represented the borough of Stamford in Parliament in 1853, and in 1868 succeeded to the Marquisite on the death of his father. Prior to this his title was Robert, Lord Cecil, and Viscount Cranbourne. He held the post of Minister to India under the premierships of the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli. He represented his country as a special ambassador to settle the differences between Turkey and Servia in 1876. In 1878 he became Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in which position he achieved great renown on account of his firm stand respecting the Eastern question. After the death of Lord Beaconsfield (Mr. Disraeli) he became a leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords, where his power was such that he beat the Gladstone ministry and succeeded to the premiership in 1885. He vigorously opposed Gladstone's Home Policy, and five years afterwards suffered defeat at the hands of the Liberals.



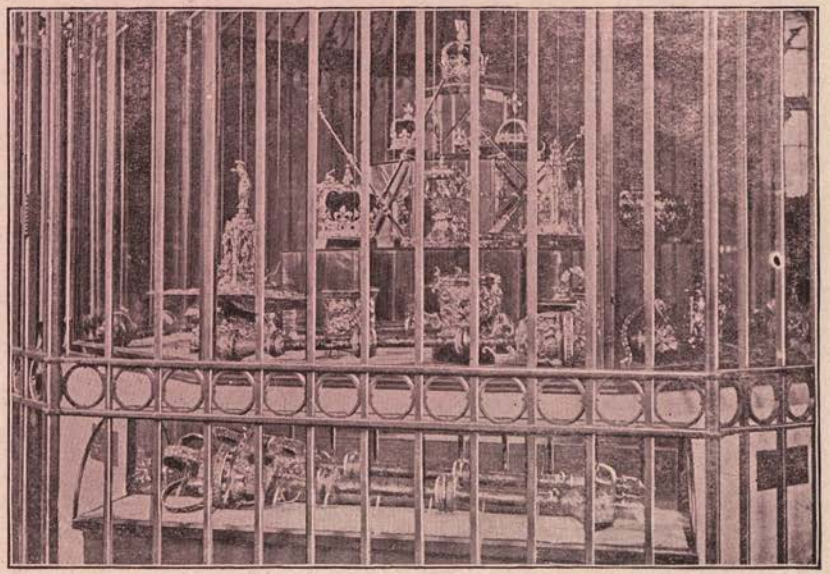
THE NEW BOURSE, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.



THE HORSE ARMORY, TOWER OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

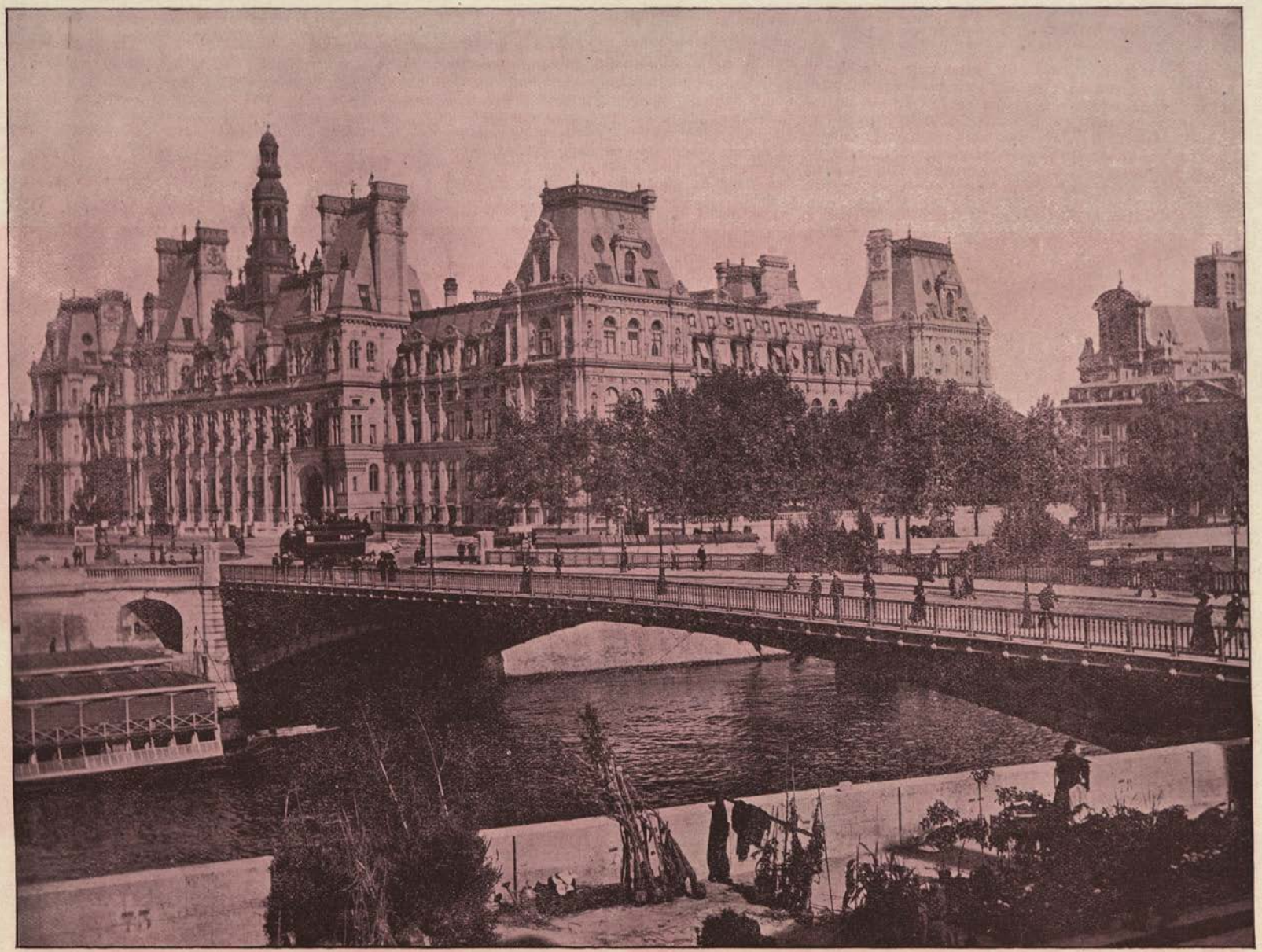


HOLYROOD FROM CALTON HILL, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.



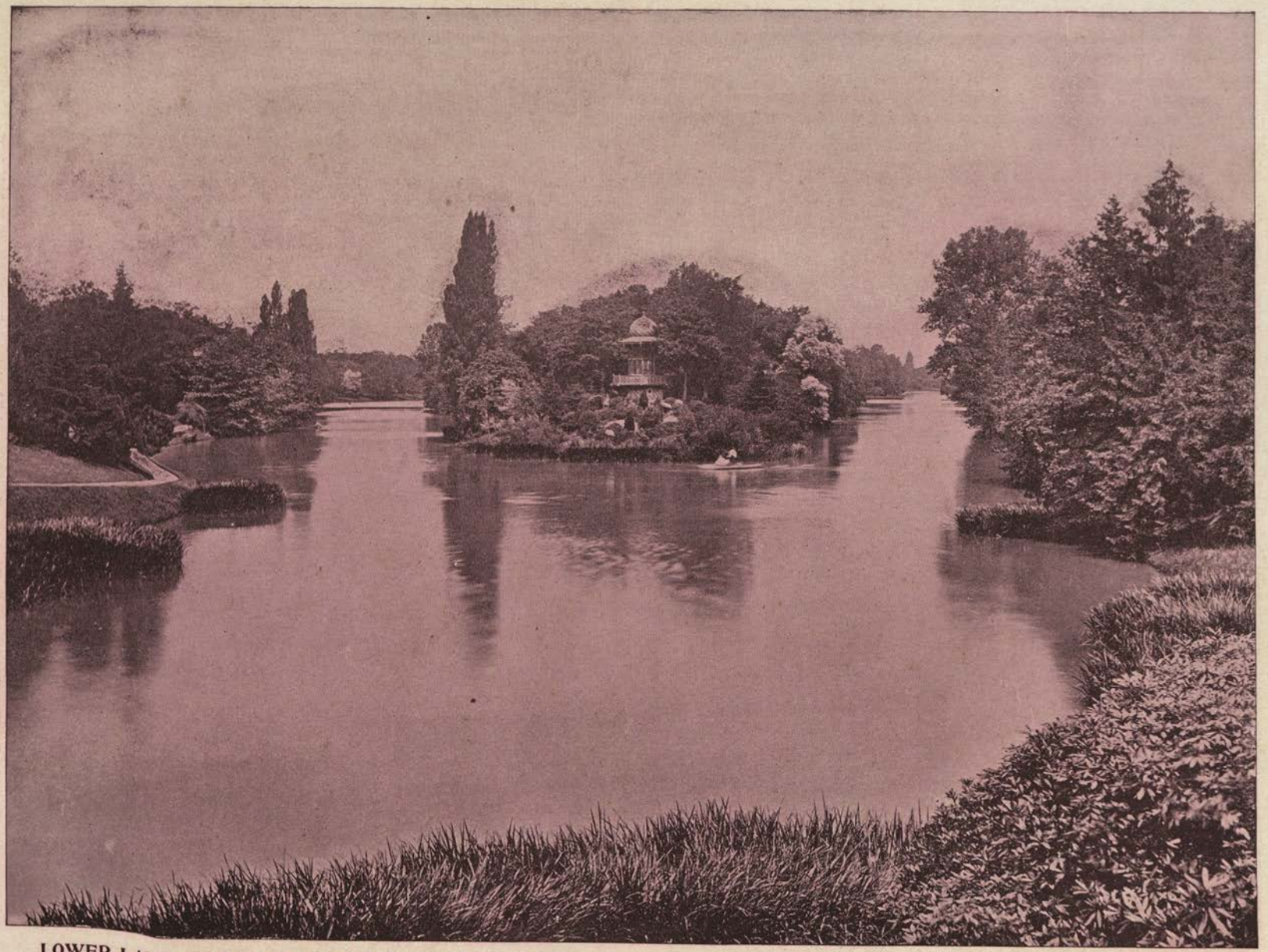
THE CROWN JEWELS, TOWER OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

What we should call the Stock Exchange, Brussels, is shown in its fine proportions on this page; where also "eager Fancy unconfined in a voyage of the mind" is invited to take rapid flight to Edinburgh. Holyrood, the palace of the kings of Scotland, is on exhibition to the people. The visitor finds its rooms small and unimposing. He is treated to the sight of a stain on the floor of one room, that in which Mary Stewart's favorite, Rizzio, was murdered, and estimates at its true value the statement that he looks upon that wretched man's blood. There is a good deal to be seen at Holyrood, and it is well to brush up one's history and biography in preparation for a visit to the noble city of Edinburgh, than which no place on earth is more interesting.—Elsewhere are general notes on the Tower of London. In the Record or Wakefield Tower of this wonderful building are kept the regalia or crown jewels. As the picture shows, these are guarded carefully, being out of reach in a sort of cage. The crown used at the coronation of Queen Victoria occupies the most prominent position in this probably enequaled display of jewels. It contains 2783 diamonds, 277 pearls, five rubies, seventeen sapphires and eleven emeralds. The Horse Armory contains specimens of armor of all periods, arranged with great taste and learning.



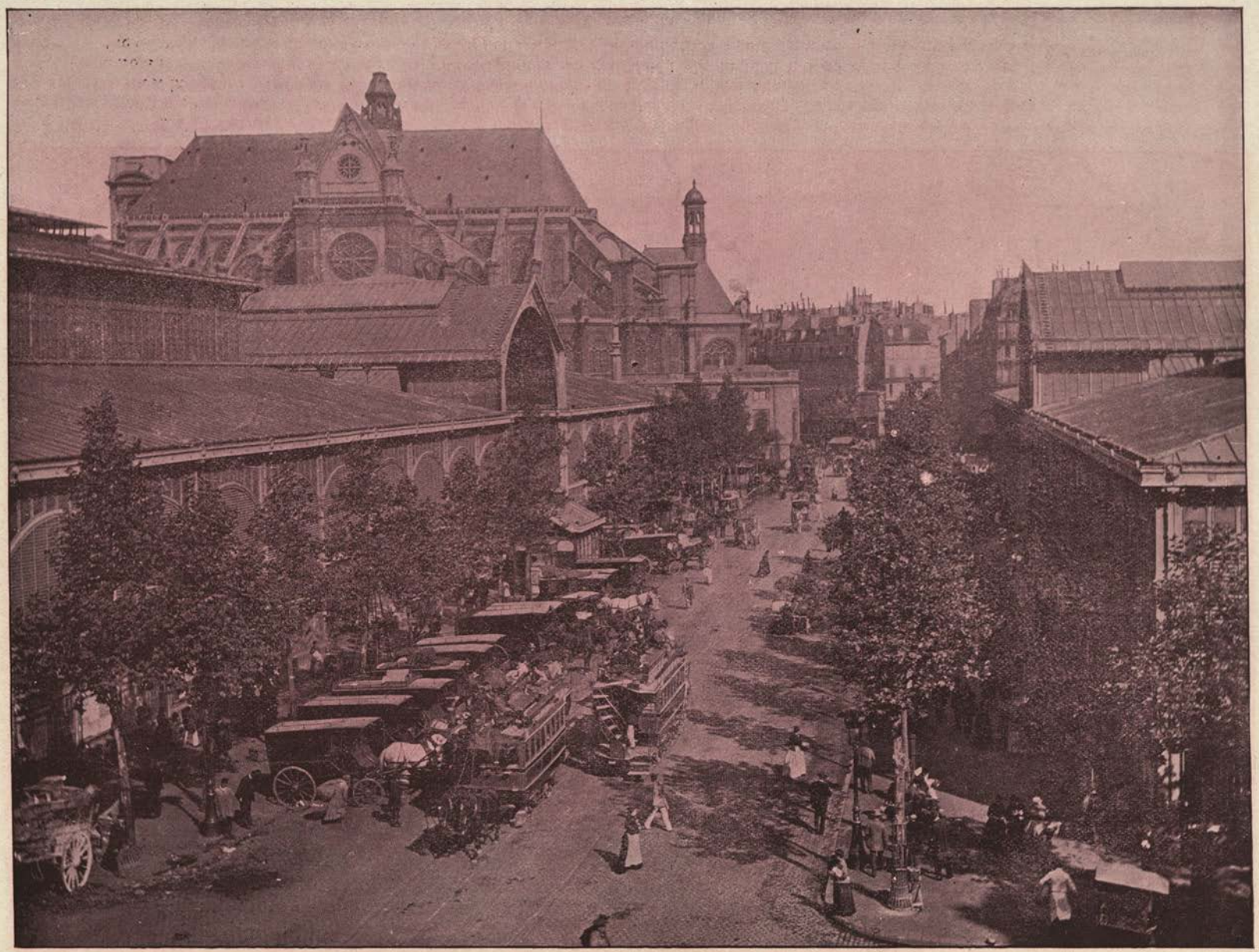
HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, FRANCE.—The municipal palace of Paris stands on the north bank of the Seine, opposite the Island of the Cité, on which rises the noble Cathedral of Notre Dame. It was begun in 1553 and finished in 1606. King Louis Philippe restored and enlarged the edifice, which was wantonly set on fire just before the victorious entry into Paris of the French army engaged in putting down the insurrection of the Commune. This event took place on May 28, 1871. Restoration was undertaken in 1878 and finished the next year. It was performed under the direction of MM. Ballu and De Perthes, who succeeded in giving back to the beautiful capital one of its finest ornaments. No attempt was made to rebuild the Tuileries, which was set on fire at the same time as the Hotel de Ville.

BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS, FRANCE.—Mark Twain calls this resort "a beautiful, cultivated, endless, wonderful wilderness," and adds, "It is an enchanting place." It was ceded to Paris by Napoleon III. and has ever since been the favorite playground of the Parisians. Anciently the forest of Rouvray, it has still wild features as well as the excellent adornments of art. Parisian "style" is seen to perfection in the Bois, from three to five in the afternoon in winter, and from five to seven in summer. Leading objects of interest within its expanse are the Lower Lake, the Upper Lake with its splendid cascade, and Longchamp, with its race-course, its windmill, and its gray old tour à pignon, the last remaining vestige of the Abbey of Longchamp.



LOWER LAKE, BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS, FRANCE.—Two pretty islands add greatly to the beauty of the Lower Lake, a leading attraction of the famous resort on the west side of Paris. The Bois covers nearly 2160 acres, of which more than seventy are water. Up to 1852 it was the remnant of an old forest, and destitute of other artificial features than the walks and drives cut through it. In that year Napoleon III. presented it to the city of Paris, and improvements were begun which have converted the Bois into one of the most delightful resorts on the continent of Europe. The Lower Lake is three-quarters of a mile long, from two to ten feet deep, and covers twenty-seven acres.

LES CHAMPS ELYSÉES, PARIS, FRANCE.—This noble promenade was called originally Le Grand Cours, but since the time of Louis XV. has been known by its present name. It extends from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de l'Etoile. This is one of the four triumphal arches which Napoleon I. purposed to erect in commemoration of his victories. It was not completed until 1836. The arch, which ends the perspective of the picture, is 90 feet high to the keystone from the ground, and 45 feet wide. Its proportions are not considered good, and it is too large for the best effect, dwarfing near objects. The entrance to the Champs Elysées is decorated with two groups of sculptures, by Guillaume Coustou, known as Les Cheveaux de Marly.



LES HALLES CENTRALES, PARIS, FRANCE. – The central markets of Paris occupy a district called formerly Champeaux, which from an early period was a centre for provisions, and a burial place. As in the days of ancient Rome, the great roads leading to towns were bordered by tombs, so highways leading to the Roman Lutece, on an island in the Seine, were likewise grimly bordered. In the course of time a cemetery and church and cloisters occupied the place. These were closed in 1786, and huge market buildings cover their site. They consist of six pavilions separated by three streets, and were erected in the year 1858.

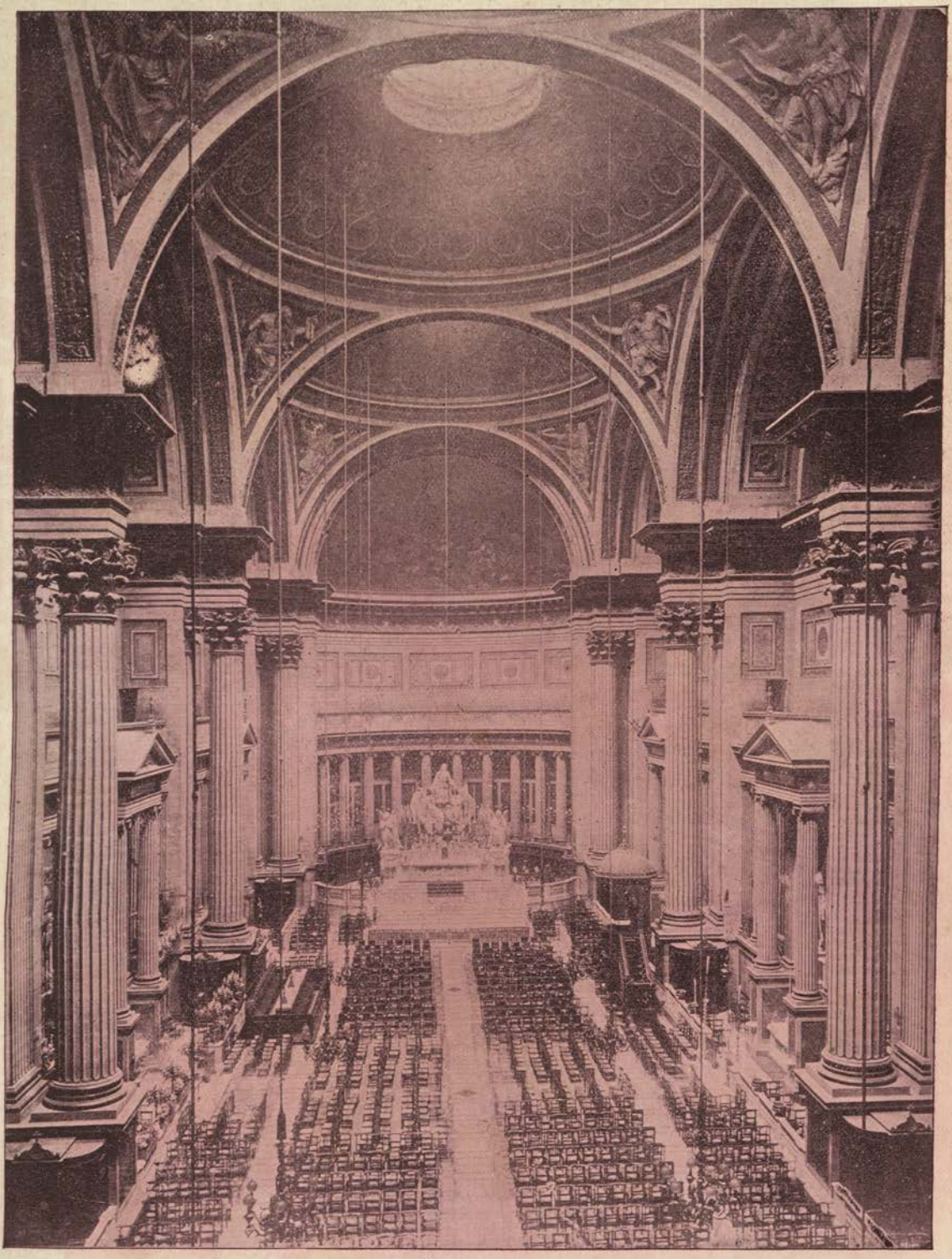
ARCH OF TRIUMPH, PARIS, FRANCE.—The ostentatious vanity of Napoleon I. was expressed in his intention to erect four arches in Paris to commemorate his victories. Chalgrin made in the year 1806 the design for the only one built. He died in 1811, when the work on it was young. The revolution after Waterloo was in 1815, Napoleon died an exile in 1821, the revolution putting an end to the sovereignty of the Bourbons took place in 1830, and in 1836, when the great arch was completed, ths Orleanist citizen king, Louis Philippe, was administering affairs for the French people. Much history was crowded into the thirty years the arch was in building. It would not be hypercritical to say that the Arch of Triumph is more remarkable for its great size than for its beauty. The opening is ninety feet high and half as wide. Correct taste finds too much elaboration in the upper part of the structure. Of the group of sculpture decorating the arch, that one of Rude, showing the genius of War summoning the nation to arms, is the best.

HOTEL DES INVALIDES, PARIS, FRANCE.—This building was begun by Louis XIV. in 1674, after designs by the celebrated Jules Hardouin-Mansard, the genius who also conceived the palace and chapel by Versailles, the Place Vendôme and other superb structures. Its dome is majestic though somewhat heavy in effect. Underneath it rests the mortal remains of Napoleon I., which were removed from St. Helena in 1840, with demonstrations exceedingly significant of the impression the career of the great soldier and statesman had made on the mind of the French nation. Louis Philippe was king at the time. The arrangement he made with the English Government providing for the removal of the body of the Emperor was the most popular act of his administration, which, it will be remembered, ended in his ignominious flight from Paris in 1848.

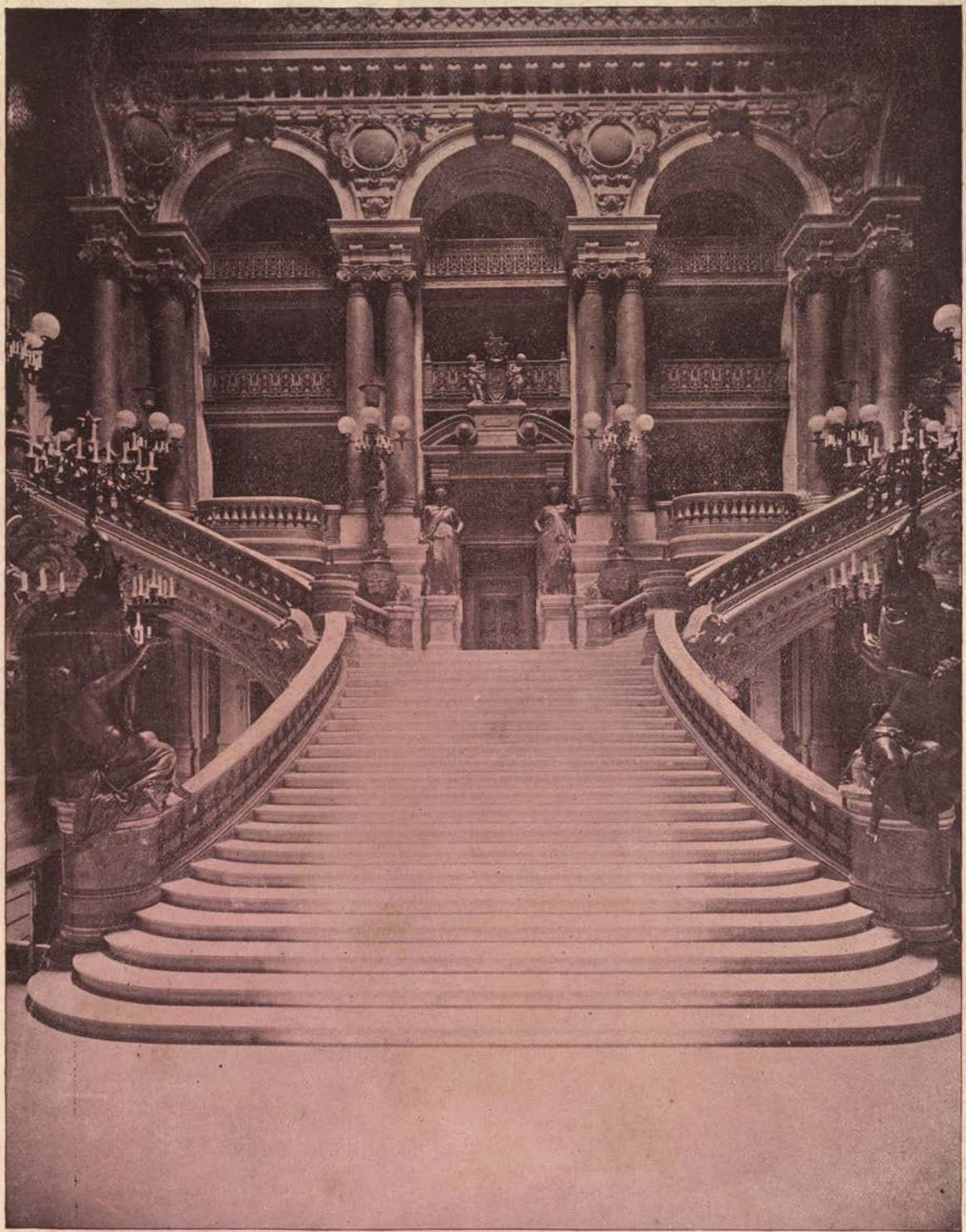
TOMB OF NAPOLEON, PARIS, FRANCE.—The tomb of the great Corsican stands under the dome of the Invalides, in a circular space beneath the richly decorated cupola. It is of Finland granite, presented by the Czar Nicholas. Napoleon's remains were taken to France from St. Helena, in 1841, and buried with much pomp. Surrounding the great cupola are four smaller ones, in which are tombs of Joseph Bonaparte, Jerome Bonaparte, his eldest son, and the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg. Two other cupolas are empty. It is suggested that Napoleon III. and his son would find fitting resting places in these.

PALAIS DU TROCADÉRO, PARIS, FRANCE.—This fine building, in the Oriental style, was finished in 1878. It is situated on the hills of Passy, in face of the Champ de Mars. Fine views are enjoyed from its galleries and balconies. The Trocadéro contains a Musée de Sculpture Comparée and an Ethnographical Museum. In the Avenue du Trocadéro, to the left, is the Musée de Galliera, which contains a collection bequeathed to the town by the Duchesse de Galliera. The Avenue du Trocadéro leads to Passy, where, in a garden frequented by visitors, are springs of celebrated mineral waters.

THE EIFFEL TOWER, PARIS, FRANCE.—Long before Paris is reached from any direction the Eiffel Tower pleases or annoys the expectant traveler. It was about two years in building, from 1887 to 1889, and was easily *the* feature of the World's Fair of 1889, the biggest if not the best. Gustave Eiffel, an engineer born at Dijon in 1832, is responsible for the monstrosity, which stands in the Champ-de-Mars. It is made of iron, has three stories, and its top, reached by elevators, is 985 feet above the ground. Paris gave $300,000 of the $1,000,000 spent in its erection, M. Eiffel providing the balance in consideration of a concession giving him the use of the tower as a private enterprise for twenty years. Hosts of frolicsome people eat, drink and make merry in the Eiffel tower, to the handsome emolument of its creator, whose most notorious distinction is having built the tallest tower on the face of the earth. He had constructed bridges and done other useful things previously.



CHURCH OF THE MADELEINE, PARIS, FRANCE.—The Madeleine was begun in 1764. Work on it was stopped by the Revolution. In 1806 Napoleon I. ordered that the building should be completed, not as a church, but as "le temple de la Gloire," in honor of the soldiers of the Grand Army. With his downfall the original intention to build a church was reverted to, and it was finished as such in 1832. It resembles a magnificent pagan temple in its exterior. Hawthorne described the interior in glowing language. After noting its general features he proceeds: "Within the sweeps of the arches there are fresco paintings of sacred subjects, and a beautiful picture covers the hollow of the vault over the altar: all this, besides much sculpture, and especially a group above and around the high altar, representing the Magdalen, smiling down upon angels and archangels, some of whom are kneeling, and shadowing themselves with their heavy marble wings."



STAIRWAY OF THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, FRANCE.—Many European capitals vie with each other in that species of architecture adapted to the requirements of a perfect opera house. When the merits of all are conceded, the Grand Opera House at Paris stands readily to the front as the most elegant and complete on the Continent, if not in the world. The beautiful and striking view before you is the one which dazzles the beholder as he seeks to ascend to the inner halls and galleries. The expanse, symmetry, comfort and ornamentation of this marble approach are the remark of every visitor, and for the time being one is lost to the graceful columns, elegant sculptures and mazy reflections of the upper corridors.

THE LOUVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.—The façades and galleries of the Louvre tell the story of Gallic history and genius from the time of Philip Augustus. It was begun in the year 1529 by Pierre Lescot, the architect, and Jean Goujon, the sculptor. The original structure has been enlarged from time to time, from Henry IV. to Napoleon III. Louis XIV. built the grand colonnade, which was designed by Claude Perrault, and is one of the most notable monuments in Paris. In our time Carpeaux completed the decorations of the building, in the admirable galleries of which are to be seen many of the finest expressions of French art.

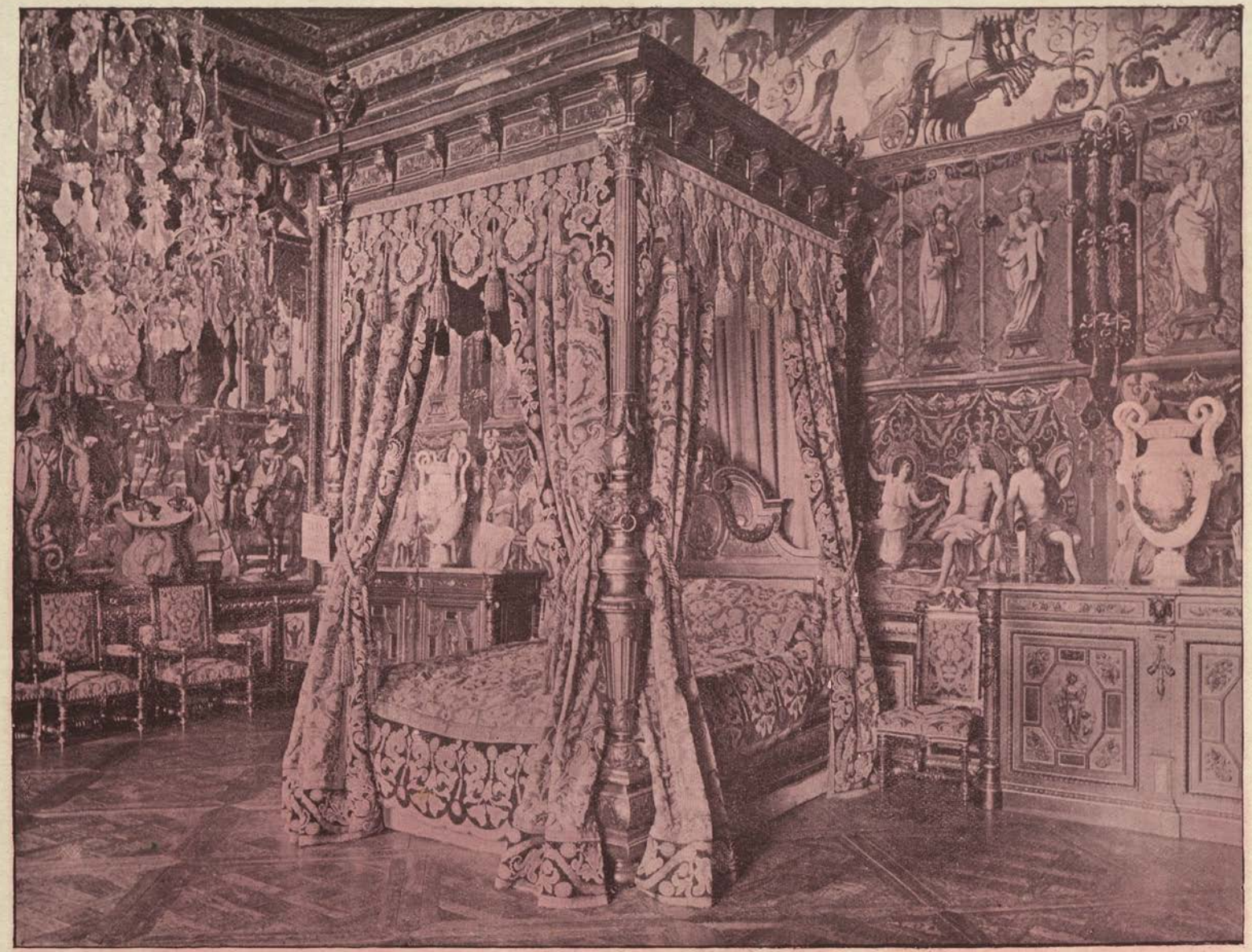
PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, PARIS, FRANCE.—This, one of the most beautiful parks in the French capital, was erected by Louis XV. in the year 1748. A statue of that king by Bouchardon was erected for its ornamentation. During the terrible years of the Revolution it was the place of execution, and many hundreds of heads fell where now all seems gay and brilliant. Louis XVI. and the Queen Marie Antoinette were among the victims of the guillotine erected here. The Obelisk of Luxor, the most conspicuous object of the Place, was a gift by Mohammed Ali to King Louis Philippe. It is a single block of granite about seventy six feet in height. The Place de la Concorde has been the scene of much humiliation, as of great triumph, during its eventful history. Foreign armies bivouacked surrounded by its beauties, when the ambition and glory of Bonaparte were followed by defeat and invasion.

CHARIOT OF LOUIS XV., PARIS, FRANCE.—This relic of France under the Bourbons suggests the luxuries indulged in at the expense of an impoverished people, by those who grossly misgoverned that country during the years of the eighteenth century, which preceded the revolution. At the beginning of the reign of Louis XV., in 1715, France was exhausted by protracted wars, and discouraged by the reverses of recent years. The eight years of the regency of the Duke of Orleans were characterized by his personal profligacy and wasteful administration. There was no change for the better with Louis himself at the head of affairs. He was extravagant and vicious, and left a heritage of woe to his unfortunate grandson, Louis XVI., who succeeded him in 1774. The arrogance and wickedness of the court and privileged classes under Louis XV. surely hastened and intensified the awful storm in which his weak but amiable grandson perished, and which in its results re-constituted the political and social life of France.

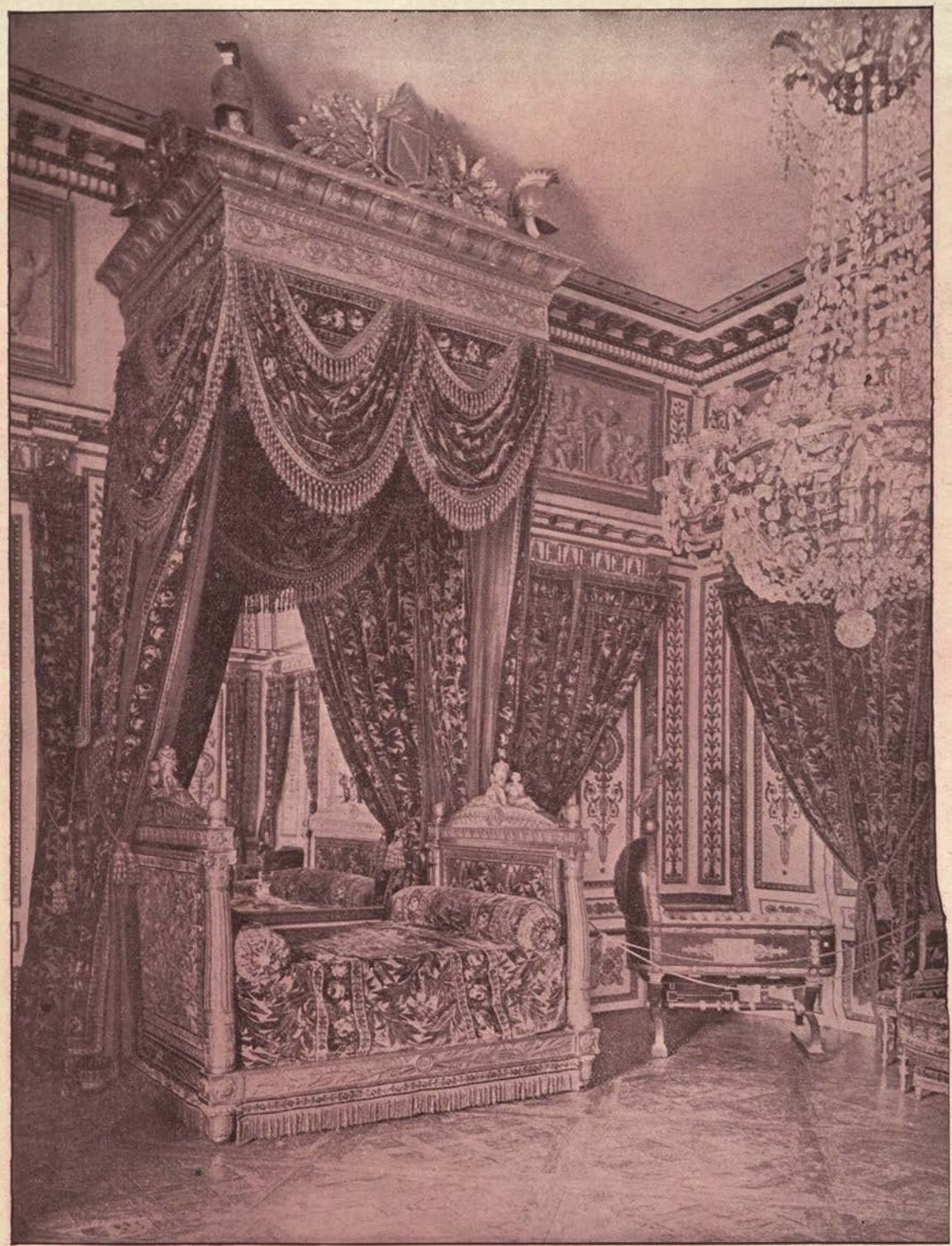
GARDENS OF THE LUXEMBOURG, PARIS.—For generations the gardens of the Luxembourg have been regarded as the prettiest and pleasantest spot in all Paris—the best type of palace pleasure grounds to be seen there. John Evelyn praised them, and the palace too, in terms almost enthusiastic. Diderot and Rousseau enjoyed delightful walks in this lovely place. In the Reign of Terror crowds of people were wont to assemble in the gardens in the hope to catch probably the last sight of their friends confined as prisoners in the palace, but who were allowed sometimes to show themselves at the windows. On December 7, 1815, Marshal Ney, "the bravest of the brave," was executed at the end of the garden enclosure. King Louis Philippe placed statues here and there in the gardens, one of the chief ornaments of which is the fountain of Marie de Médicis. The palace was built for this historic personage, under the direction of Jacques Debrosse, between the years 1615 and 1620.

THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE, PARIS, FRANCE.—Its ornament is the Column of July, upon which stands a statue of Liberty. The monument was erected between 1831 and 1840, to mark the sight of the Bastille, a castle-prison taken by the insurgent people at the outbreak of the French Revolution, on July 14, 1789. The National Assembly decreed its demolition, which was carried out when the building had stood about 450 years. It had eight round towers, connected by massive walls, ten feet thick, and pierced with narrow slits by which the cells were lighted.

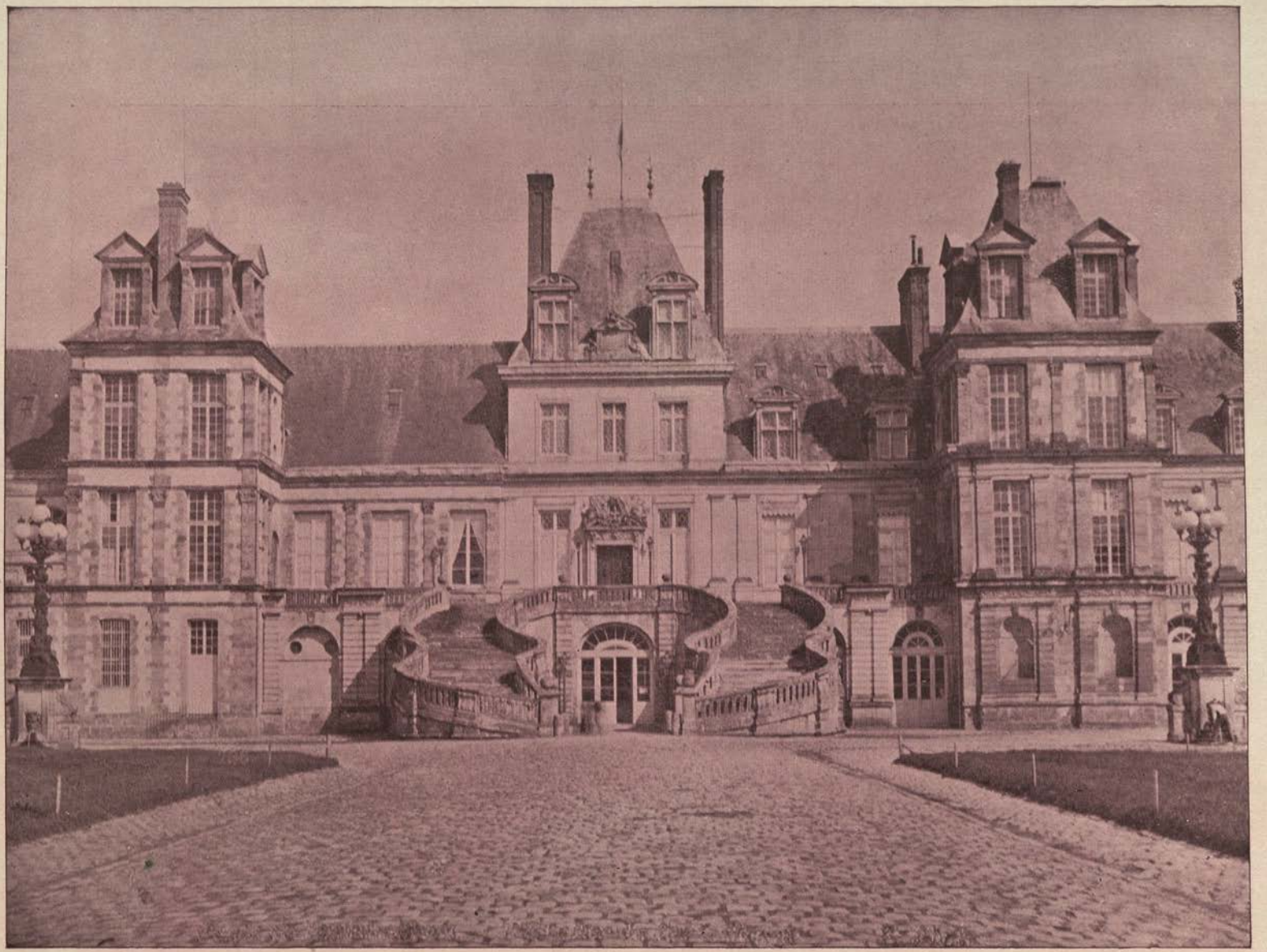
IN THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE.—The forest in which reposes a tourist in deep contemplation, artist-like enjoying his pipe, was a favorite hunting ground of the kings of France to a late period. It is now a special haunt of artists, who take long walks in its picturesque shades. Some of its most interesting parts are accessible by carriage. An old writer, date 1644, says of the forest it was "so prodigiously encompassed with hideous rocks of whitish hard stone, heaped one on another in mountainous heaps, that I think the like is not to be found elsewhere." John Evelyn evidently was not an artist.



BED OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA, FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE.—The visitor to Fontainebleau usually is shown last the suite of rooms of which that of the illustration is the most sumptuous and worthy of inspection. Catharine de Médicis, chiefly distinguished for the leading part she took in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, occupied them. She died in 1589, thirteen years before the birth of Anne of Austria, who, like her, has an imperishable place in French history, not only as the wife of Louis XIII., but as regent during the minority of Louis XIV. Skipping the list of the people who rested in the luxurious apartment illustrated, from the time of Anne of Austria to the beginning of the nineteenth century, Pope Pius VII., detained in France by the imperious will of Napoleon I., is next in order. He is reported to have said masses daily within its ornate walls, during the time of his splendid imprisonment. The story of Fontainebleau as a royal residence is a long one, dating back to the eleventh century. Louis le Jeune dated his acts here, from the year 1137 to 1141.



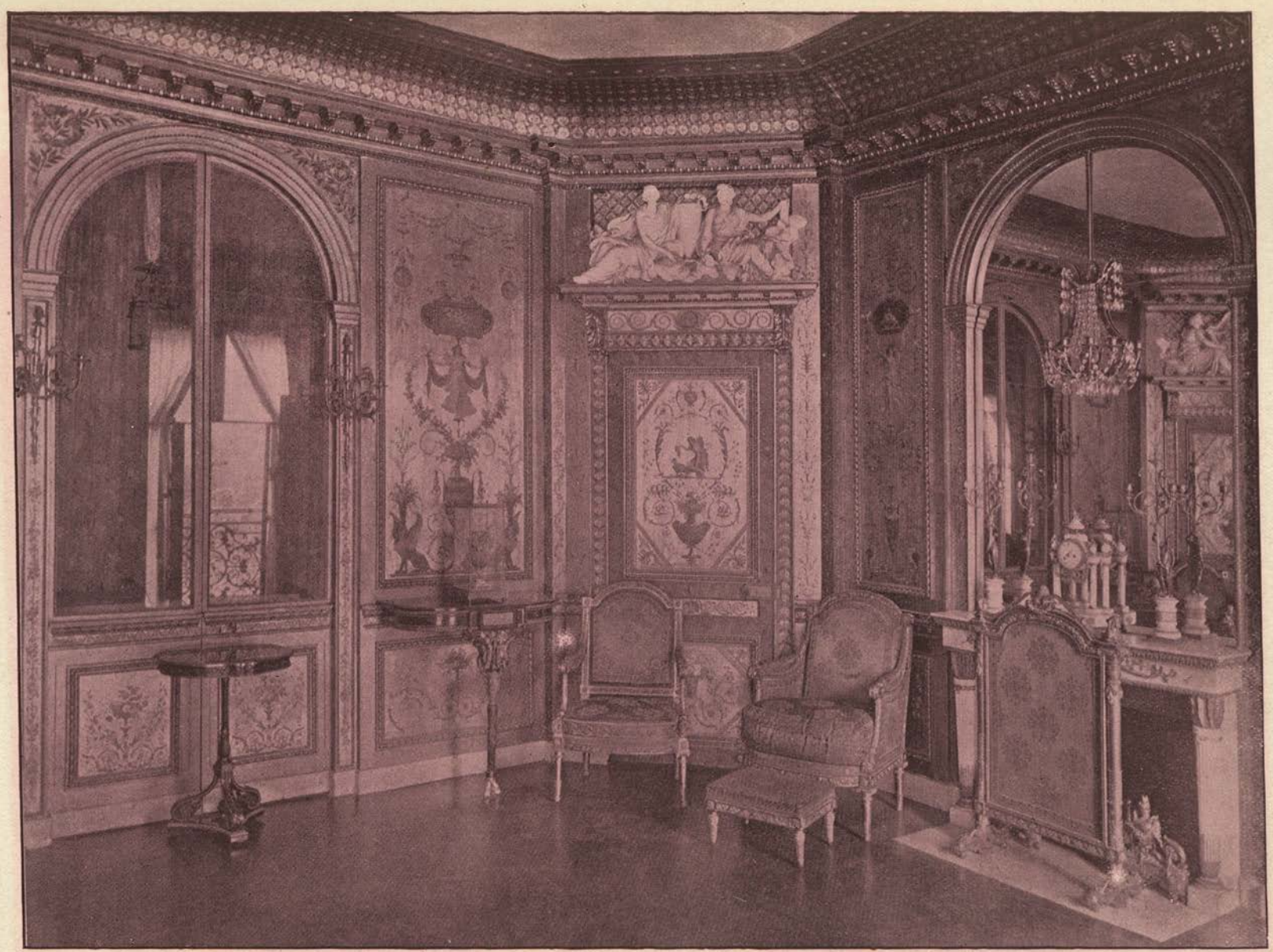
BED OF NAPOLEON I., FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE.—Fontainebleau is 37 miles distant from Paris and attracts numerous visitors by its forest and historic chateau, of which considerable detail is given elsewhere in this royal gallery. The great Napoleon took a prominent part in contributing to its splendor and magnificence. Sumptuousness hardly has found more elaborate expression than in his bedchamber at Fontainebleau, between which and the hardships of his life as a military leader an interesting contrast might be instituted. When, in 1814, he signed his abdication in this venerable palace of the French sovereigns be bade what proved to be an eternal good-bye to the enjoyment of imperial pomp and state, his life, after his return from Elba, being one of incessant military activity. The affectiug scene when he bade the Imperial Guard good-bye took place at Fontainebleau.



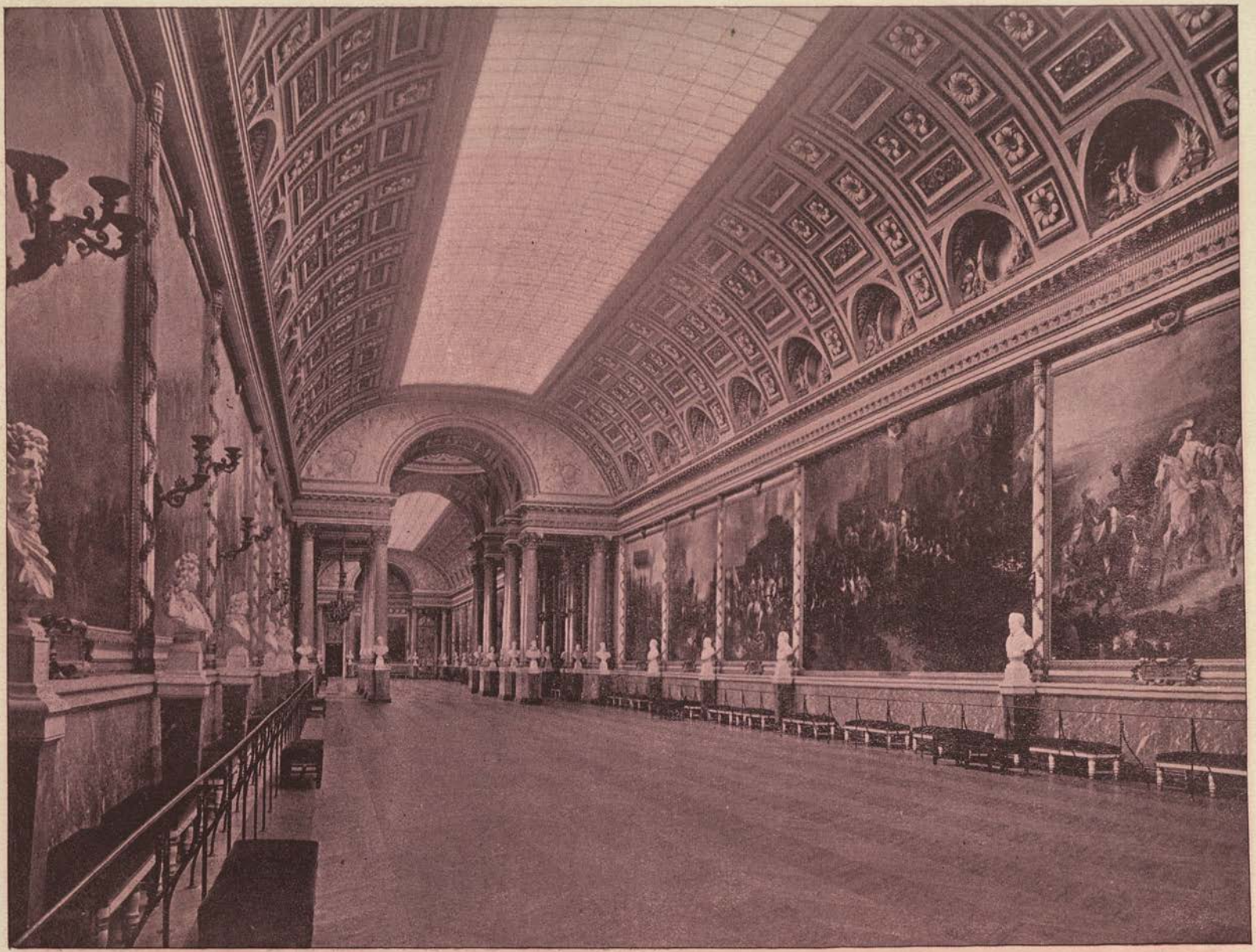
PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE.—The Chateau of Fontainebleau was founded by Robert the Good towards the end of the tenth century. It was rebuilt in 1169 by Louis VII , and was the favorite residence of Philip Augustus. Louis XI. enlarged the palace, which had fallen into partial decay when Francis I. began the work of restoration. King Henry IV. and the great Napoleon took a prominent part in beautifying the structure, than which no building carries a greater variety of workmanship, representing many reigns. Of sovereigns later than Napoleon I., Louis Philippe did much in its beautification. Historically regarded it is interesting as having been the home of Christina of Sweden, of Madam de Montespan, a favorite of Louis XIV., and of Madam du Barry, friend of Louis XV. Charles V. was entertained sumptuously within its walls in 1539. The decree of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes was signed there in 1685, and the great Condé died in the chateau the next year. Napoleon abdicated at Fontainebleau in 1814, where he had, earlier in the century, kept Pope Pius VII. a prisoner.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS AND LIBRARY, MARSEILLES, FRANCE.—Marseilles has had a place in history twenty-five hundred years, since when it was founded by a colony of Phœnicians, the commercial people of their age, who appreciated its advantages of situation for shipping. It was the scene of a massacre in the year 1791, when anarchy reigned throughout France. The national hymn of the French republic, composed in 1792 by Rouget de Lisle for the army of the Rhine, was named after a band of political enthusiasts whose march from Marseilles to Paris is the subject of one of Thomas Carlyle's greatest descriptions. Something of the old radical and revolutionary spirit remains yet in its quick-witted and impulsive population. Marseilles declared for the Commune in 1871. The imposing structure here shown to the reader must be regarded, however, as a striking indication of more conservative and peaceful dispositions on the part of its people. The School of Fine Arts and Library at Marseilles was finished recently. It is a building of appropriate and beautiful design, measuring 177 feet by 64 feet.

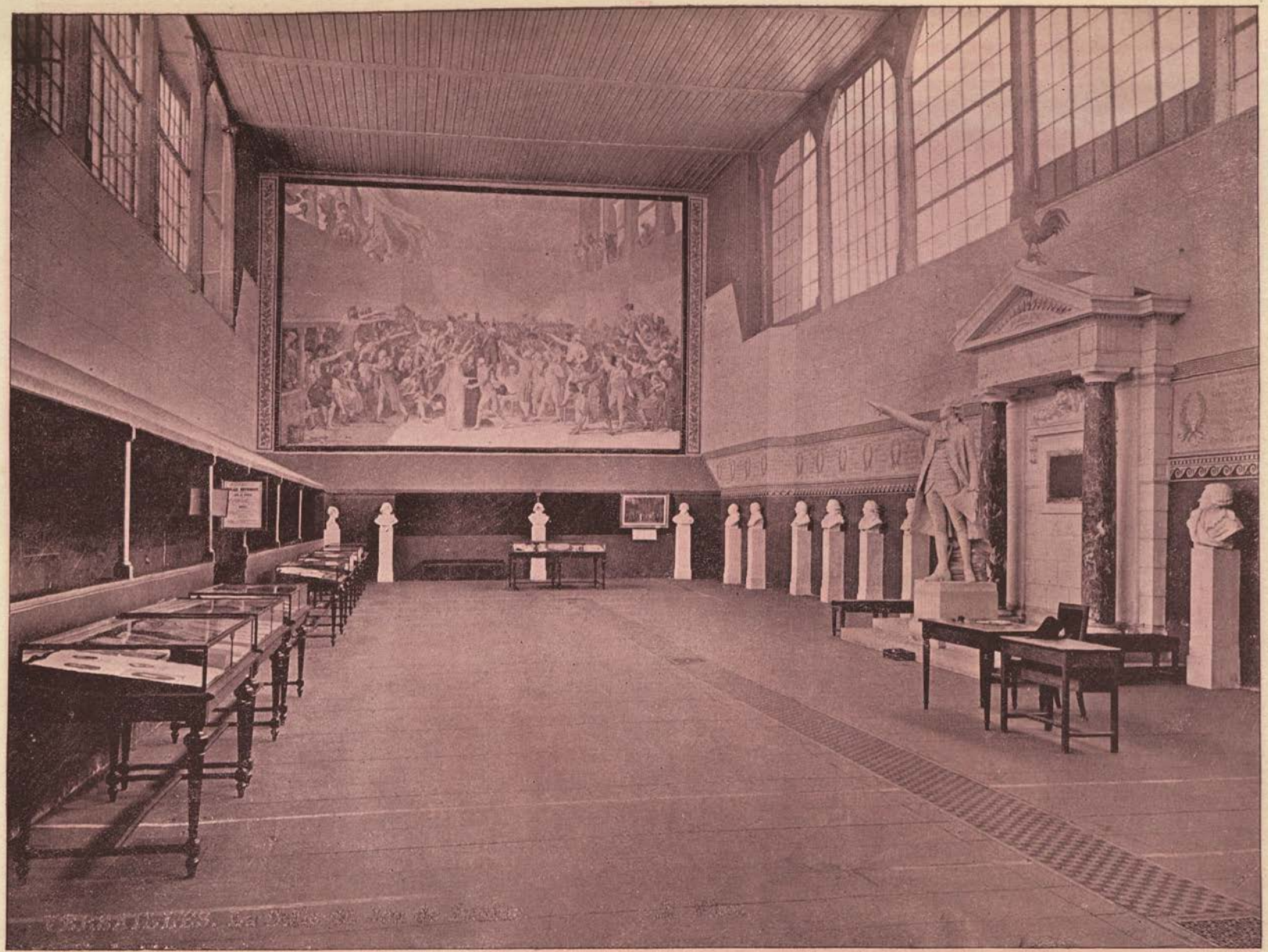
MARIE ANTOINETTE ON HER WAY TO EXECUTION.—Marie Antoinette, the wife of Louis XVI., was a daughter of Marie Theresa of Austria. She was born on the second of November, 1755, was married to Louis on the sixteenth of May, 1770, and became Queen on the death of Louis XV., in May, 1774. She was noted for her extravagance in dress and her passion for the card-table. Her love of amusement, her intimacy with the Polignacs, her night visits to masked balls and the scandal of the diamond necklace, in which she was not to blame, spread her name with infamy all over France, and the people regarded her extravagance as the cause of their poverty and want. But she was not debauched and dissipated; her faults were that she was frivolous and careless of public opinion. She was guillotined on the sixteenth of October, 1793, about nine months after the execution of her husband. It is hard to speak of Marie Antoinette with justice, her faults were caused by her education and position rather than her nature, and she expiated them far more bitterly than was deserved.



BOUDOIR OF MARIE ANTOINETTE, CHATEAU DE FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE.—This beautiful little room adjoins the apartments of Napoleon I. The husband of the unfortunate Queen, Louis XVI., is said to have wrought the metal work of the windows. He would have been a good mechanic, but a cruel fate made him King of France when the tide was rising which afterwards overwhelmed him and the monarchy. For more than eight centuries Fontainebleau has been a place of historic interest. Two events stand out conspicuously : the abdication of Pope Pius VII., who on January 25, 1813, was induced to sign a concordat by which he abjured his temporal sovereignty ; and that of Napoleon I. before his departure for Elba.



GALLERY OF BATTLES, PALACE OF VERSAILLES.—The Gallery of Battles, in the Palace of Versailles, about 11 miles from Paris, is entirely occupied by battle scenes of French victories. The gallery is 394 feet long and 43 feet wide. It was first opened in 1836 on the site of rooms formerly used by the brother of Louis XIV. and the Duke and Duchess of Chartres. It is lighted from above, and the walls are hung with pictures of French victories. In the window openings are the names of soldiers killed while fighting for France, with the names of the battles in which they fell, and there are more than eighty busts of princes, admirals and celebrated warriors who met a similar death.



HALL OF THE JEU-DE-PAUME, FRANCE.—This scene is the initial one of that great national uprising which sounded the knell of monarchy in France. It was originally a tennis court in Versailles, but on June 20, 1789, the representatives of the French communes met within its limits and there composed themselves into the National Assembly of France. They bound themselves by a solemn oath, which became known as the oath of the Jeu-de-Paume, or the oath of the tennis court. The hall is now devoted to those paintings, monuments and relics which mark the progress of liberty in France.

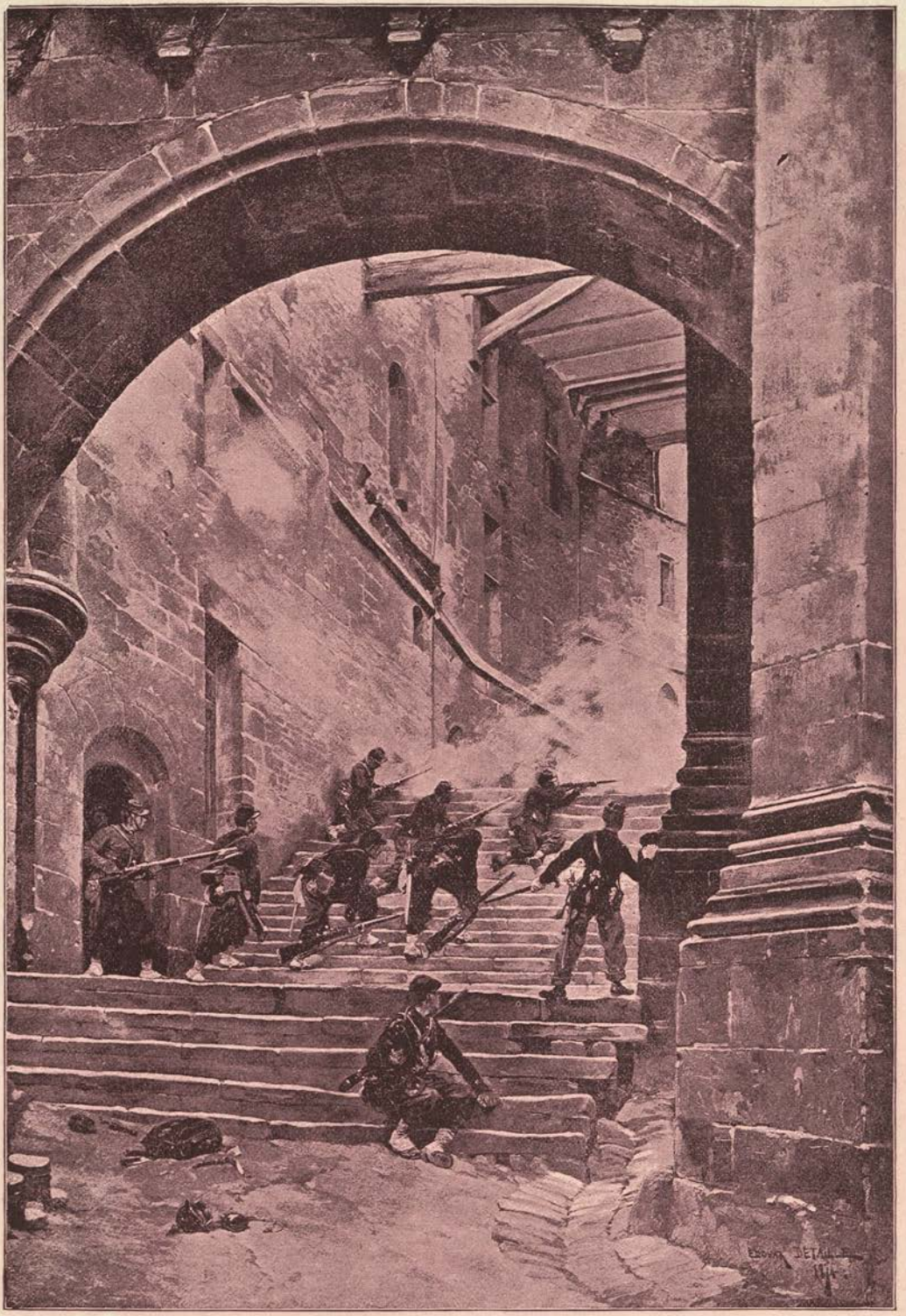
ROUGET DE L'ISLE SINGING THE MARSEILLAISE, FRANCE.—This exciting scene represents the first rendition of the French national hymn, the "Marseillaise," by its composer, Rouget de L'Isle, before a group of friends and sympathizers. During those fiery times which shaped toward the French Revolution and the "Reign of Terror," Marseilles was noted for her turbulent spirit. It was while her mobs were coursing toward Paris, in 1792, to assist in the bloody work of the "Reign of Terror," that the hymn of the Alsacian youth, De L'Isle, was first played in public. Its strains and words carried ear and heart captive, and it became known as "The Marseillaise," or battle hymn of the new republic.

THE BATTLE OF MARSEILLES.—Marseilles is the principal seaport of France, and the capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, and is situate on the east side of the Gulf of Lyons. It was founded by a colony from Phoneciæ, a city of Ionia, about 600 years before Christ, and is, therefore, perhaps the most ancient town in France. The Phonecians were at an early period the friends and allies of Rome, but subsequently espousing the party of Pompey, their city was, after a stubborn resistance, besieged and taken by Cæsar. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Marseilles underwent many vicissitudes, and was finally captured and united to the crown of France in 1481. The very animated picture of that battle shown above is the work of Devoira, a celebrated French artist. At one time Marseilles rivaled Venice and Genoa in the trade with the Levant, and is now one of the most important and flourishing cities of France.

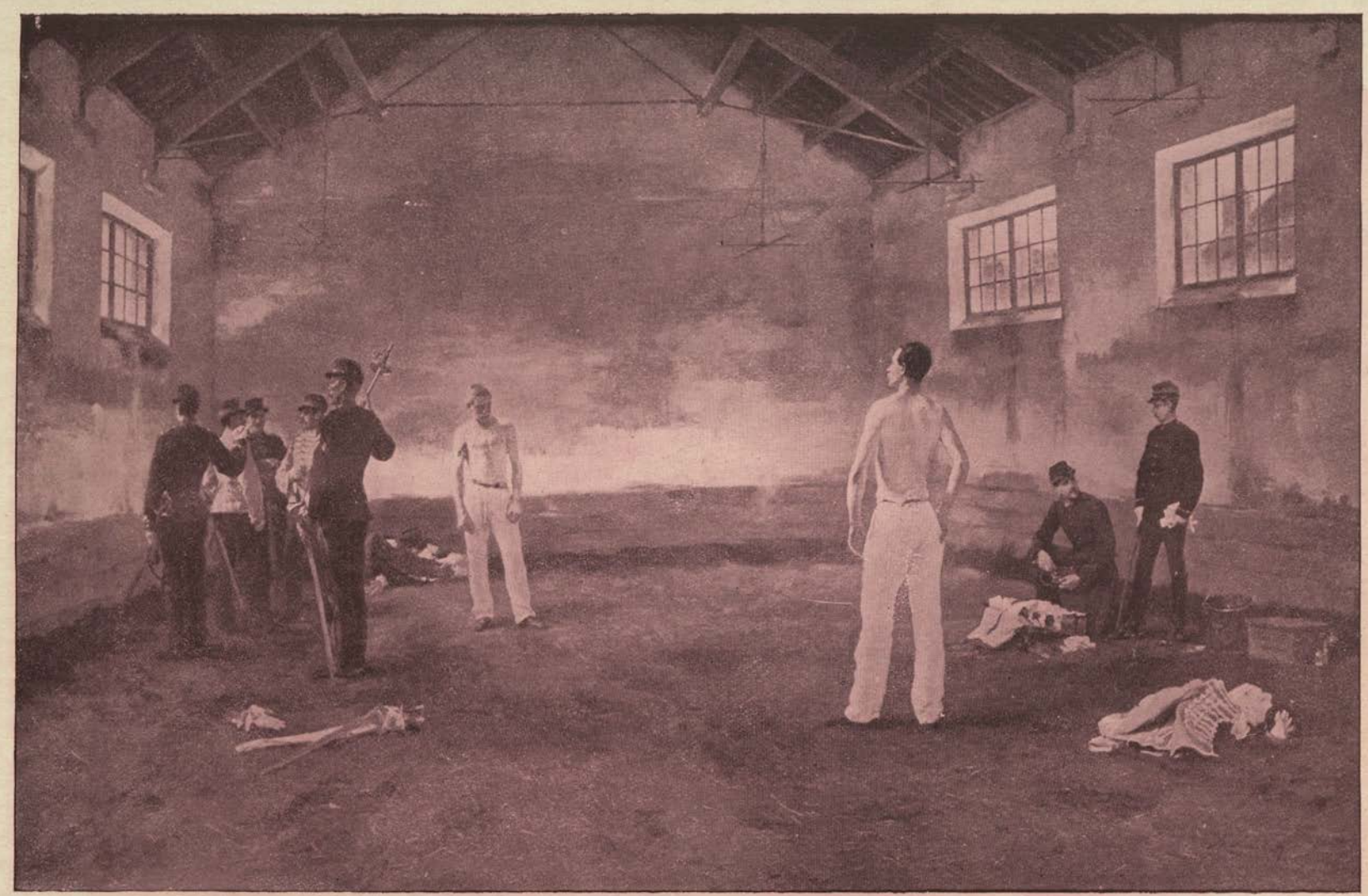
NAPOLEON AT THE BATTLE OF JENA, VERSAILLES MUSEUM.—The Battle of Jena, Prussia, was fought on the fourteenth of October, 1806, between the French, under Napoleon, and the Prussians, under the late King Frederick William, and resulted in the disastrous defeat of the latter. The French captured over 30,000 prisoners, 300 pieces of artillery and a great amount of ammunition, etc. Napoleon proceeded thence to Berlin without impediment, where he issued the famous "Berlin Decree," on the twenty-first of the following month, in retaliation for an English "Order in Council" prohibiting trade with France. He also declared the whole British coast in a state of blockade, forbade all intercourse or trade with England, ordered the confiscation of all merchandise to British subjects, and placed an embargo upon all vessels sailing from Great Britain or her colonies, or which had touched at any port subject to that nation, from entering the harbors of the French empire.

A FRENCH ZOUAVE.—This is a splendid type of the French Zouave soldier, in stature, arm and marching equipment. The word Zouave is Arabic, and is applied to the warlike tribe of Kabyles, in Algiers, who were hired as soldiers by the rulers of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. When the French conquered Algiers, in 1830, they retained the Zouave warriors, but took care to introduce an equal number of French soldiers into their ranks. The Moorish costume was retained, but the European arms and discipline took the place of those formerly in use.

ASSAULT ON THE MALAKOFF AND THE REDAN.—The above view of the assault upon the Malakoff tower and the Redan and Mamelon works, which was one of the most desperate and sanguinary engagements of the allied armies during the Crimean War, is the work of Emile Boutigny, one of the most celebrated artists of France. The assault was made on the eighth of November, 1855. In order to capture Sebastopol it was found necessary to first reduce the tower and works above-mentioned, against which the forces of the allies had been repeatedly directed in vain. After a desperate resistance by the Russians, and the loss of many lives by the contending armies, Sebastopol fell on the evening of that day, and proved the "beginning of the end" of that disastrous war.

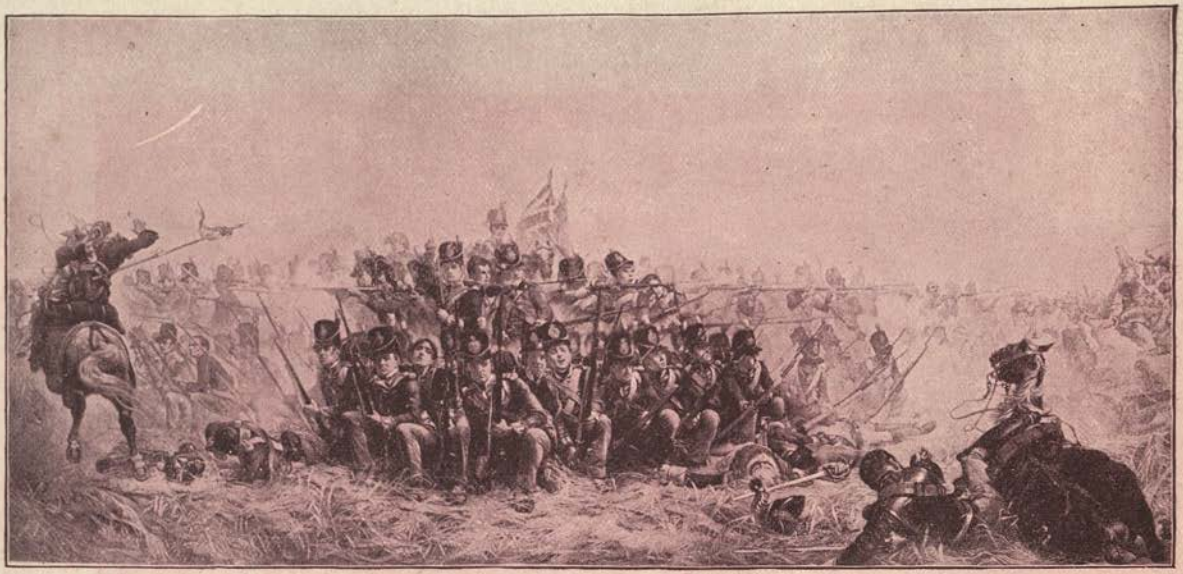


EDOUARD DETAILLE'S "SURPRISED IN A CHATEAU."—Detaille was born in 1848, at Paris. He was a pupil of Meissonier, and, like him, has made his fame as a military painter. During the Franco-German war he was one of the secretaries of General Appert, and made drawings which were of use in the conduct of military operations. He was one of the founders of the Society of French Water-Color Painters. In 1881, additional to other well-earned distinctions, he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. In the remarkable picture under view Detaille shows the advance guard of a body of French troops who have caught German soldiers in an old country house. Evidently the Germans sought the interior of the building in a hurry, as witness the knapsack and helmet left at the foot of the steps.



IN THE ARENA.—This scene types the laws and customs of the duello as they are perpetuated and practiced on the Continent of Europe, and especially in the university cities. In the French and German universities the practice of settling disputes by appeals to the sword is so common that the graduate who has not fought a duel is looked upon as an exception, and a facial scar is regarded as a badge of bravery. The illustration before you presents all the salient points of the code. There must be a somewhat private place—a loft, a barracks, a shed, a sequestered forest spot. The contestants must have made their appeal to the ordeal through seconds, who are on the spot to carry out the code. There must be surgeons present with their cases of instruments and their boxes of bandages and tonics. The central figures must strip to the waist so as to let the swords have free play. On the left you see the seconds doing the impartial for their respective champions, by tossing up, or drawing blindfolded, for the choice of swords. After this all is parry and thrust between the champions till blood is drawn or till honor is satisfied. As a rule, the quarrels of students are not fought out to the death. A slight blood-letting satisfies honor and ends the farce, which is a survival of those barbaric times when brute force was the recognized law of right.

RETURN OF THE SABINE WOMEN, LOUVRE MUSEUM.—The above is from a celebrated painting in the *Muse du Louvre*, Paris. It represents the return of the Sabine women who had been forcibly carried away from their country, Latium, by the soldiers of Romulus. In order to effect their capture, Romulus arranged a great festival, to which he invited the Sabines as spectators, and instructed his soldiers that when the festivities were at their height to seize each man a woman and carry her off, which they did. Subsequently King Titus Tatius, of Latium, through the treachery of Tarpeia, daughter of the commander of the Capitoline fortress, succeeded in gaining possession of that post. But when the Sabines entered the fortress they killed Tarpeia and attempted to capture the city, and as they were about taking one of the gates a mighty stream of water burst out of the temple, which swept them away and saved the city. On the eve of another battle, the Sabine women, who had been carried off by the Romans, becoming reconciled to their fate, threw themselves and children between their fathers, brothers and husbands, prevailed upon them to cease their quarrel, and the result was a lasting peace.

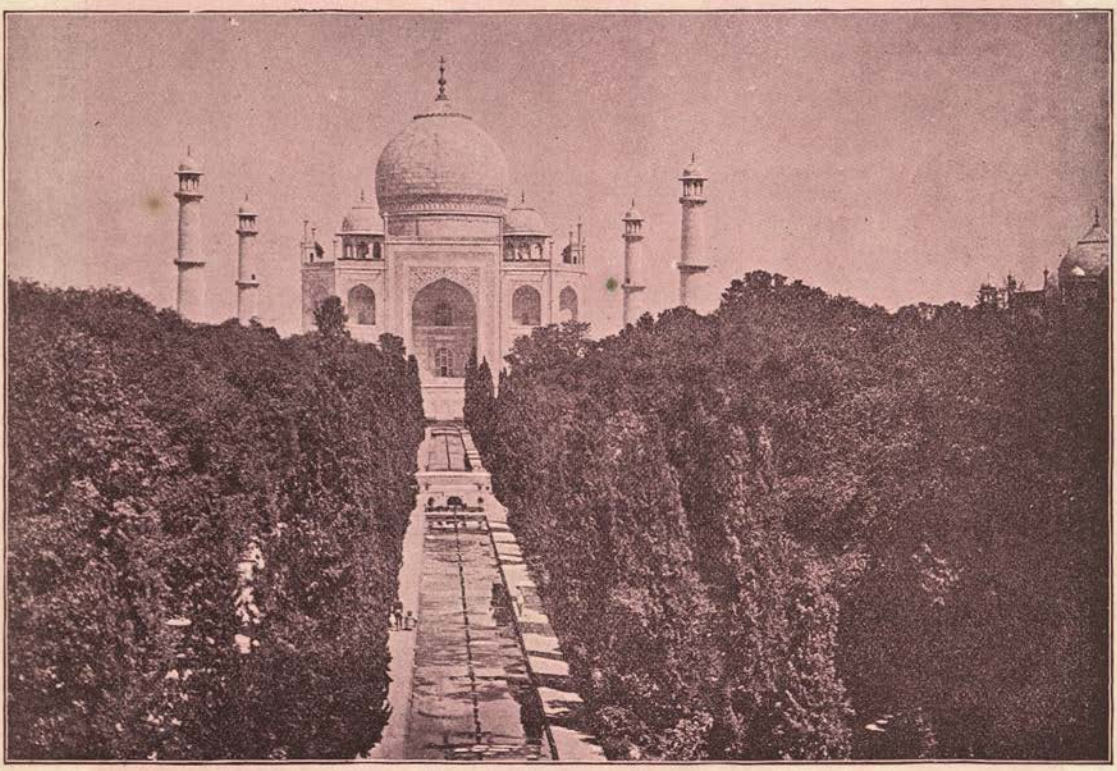


QUATRE BRAS—FRENCH DEFEAT TWO DAYS BEFORE WATERLOO.

AFTER THE BATH.

The smaller of the two pictures is after a painting by Elizabeth Thompson Butler—one which earned her great celebrity. When Napoleon I. crossed the frontier into Belgium, on June 15, 1815, his hope was to defeat the armies of Wellington and Blücher one at a time. Accordingly, on the following day, he attacked the Prussians at Ligny, and ordered Ney to watch the British under Wellington, who were at Quatre Bras. Napoleon was successful, but Ney's vigorous attacks could not overcome the steady courage of the English lines, and he was repulsed. The defeat of Blücher induced Wellington to form his lines at Waterloo, where he would be able to cover Brussels and to keep up communication with the Prussian army. Napoleon attacked him there on Sunday, June 18, unsuccessfully, and Blücher's advent towards the end of the day enabled the British general to order that united advance of the allied armies which routed the French.—"After the Bath," by G. Boldini, is a scene from the harem. A beauty, fatigued by her ablutions, rests luxuriously, while her Ethiopian slave collects her dainty apparel. The strong contrasts in the picture are wrought out with admirable mastery.

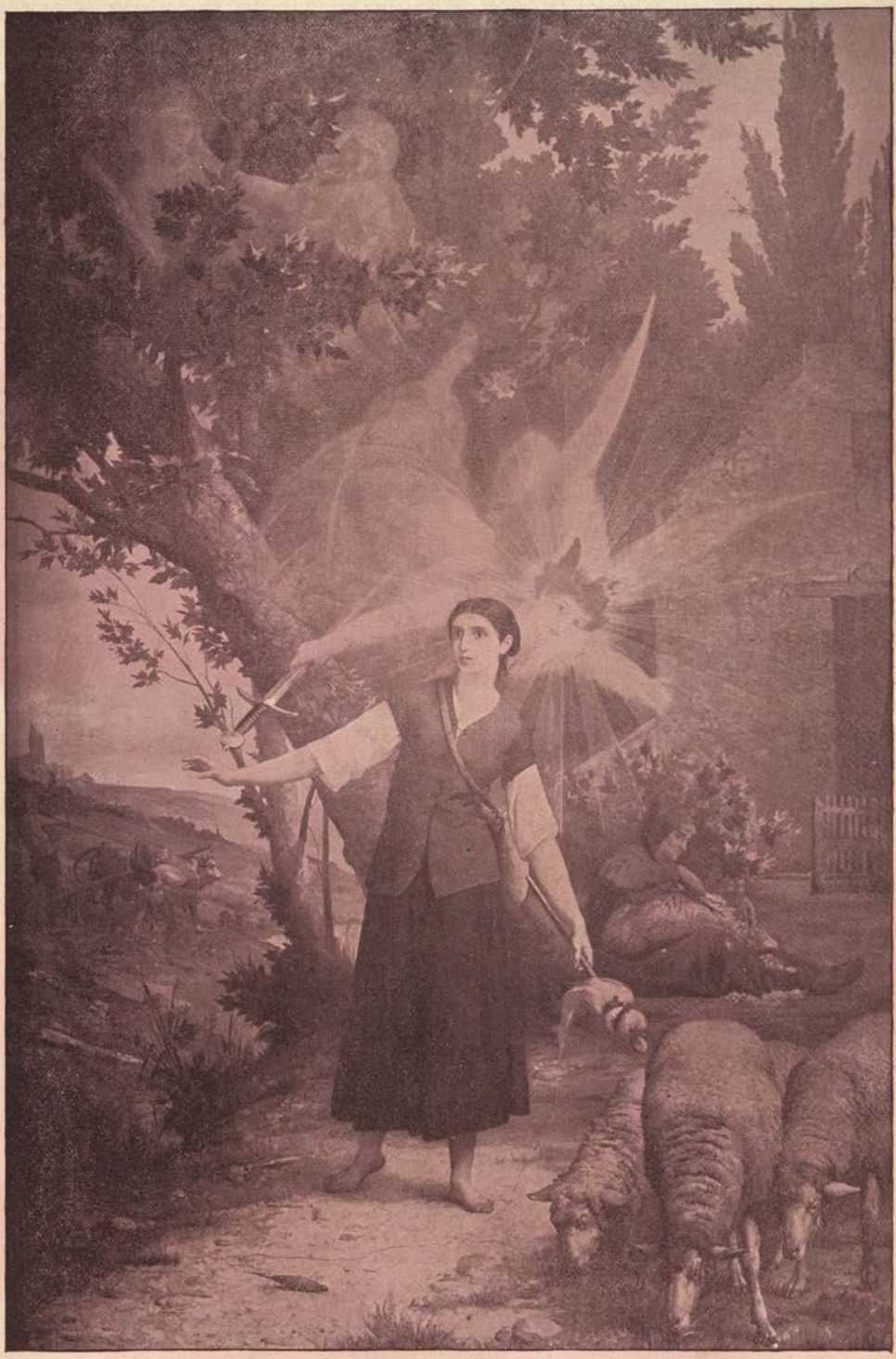
FRONT VIEW OF CASINO AT MONTE CARLO.



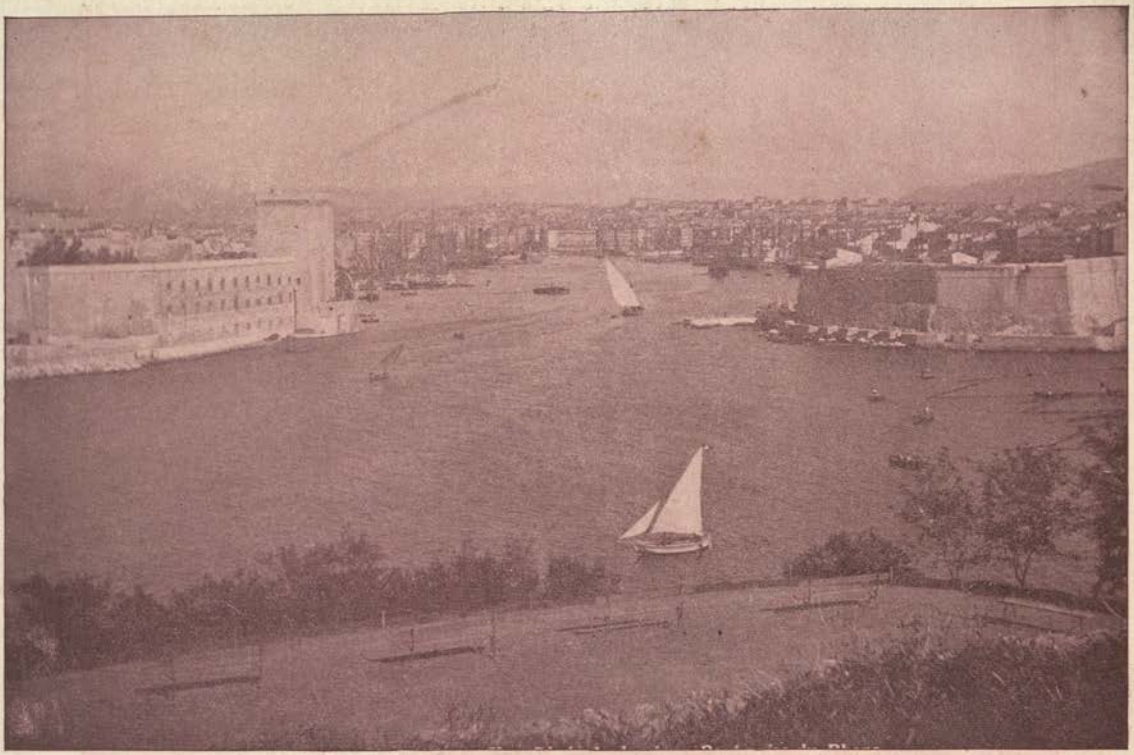
THE TAJ MAHAL, AGRA, HINDOSTAN.

Monte Carlo is a small town in the territory of Monaco, celebrated for its games of chance, carried on in the building of which an illustration is given. The property belongs to a joint-stock company. About a thousand persons are employed in the building and gardens, and four hundred thousand visitors try their luck at Monte Carlo every year. Monaco is a principality on the Mediterranean Sea, about nine miles from Nice.—In the Taj Mahal, Agra, India, the architecture of India finds its choicest and best expression. It was erected by Shah Jehan, who began to reign in 1628, as a mausoleum of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The body of the Emperor himself lies by her side. Twenty thousand men worked twenty years to build this "mystic monument of love," which overlooks the River Jumna. Impressive at all times on account of its supreme architectural loveliness, its immaculate white walls and graceful proportions appear to singular perfection in the pale starlight.

BURNING OF JOAN OF ARC, FRANCE.—This touching scene closes the life of one of the most remarkable personages in history. Born a peasant of Lorraine, reared only to tend her father's sheep in the forests of Domremy, she became convinced that she was the virgin whom tradition pointed out as the deliverer of France from the hands of the English. She sought out the young and dissipated Dauphin, got his consent to lead an army to the rescue of Orleans, and so inspired her troops that the English were forced to retire. She repeated such victories several times, but was finally taken prisoner by the English, who tried her as a heretic and sorcerer under the rules of the Inquisition, and sentenced her to death. She was burned at the stake in the streets of Rouen, May 30, 1431.



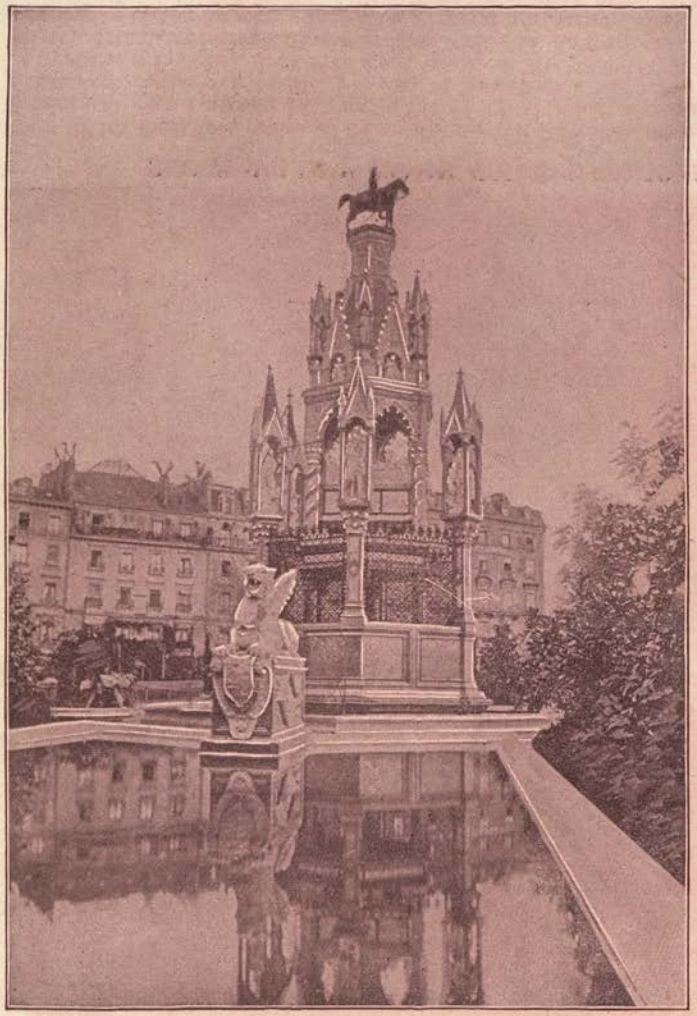
THE VISION OF JOAN OF ARC.—Joan, born at Domremy in 1409, was six years old when the English king, Henry V., gained his great victory at Agincourt, in which the flower of French chivalry bit the dust. The good fortune of the invaders was continued after the death of Henry at Vincennes, in 1422, and of his vassal, Charles VI., in the same year; and in 1424, after the victory of the English at Verneuil over the united forces of France and Scotland, the condition of France was indeed abject. The woes of her country made a deep impression on the heart of the young shepherdess Joan, to whom, she imagined, celestial visitants appeared, urging her to take sword in hand and rescue France from the invader. She was introduced to Charles VII., and in 1429 she compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans, the first of a series of victories resulting in Charles being crowned at Rheims. The next year she was taken prisoner, and in 1431 burned as a witch at Rouen. English influence still declined, and in 1436 Paris was recovered after having been held by the invader sixteen years.



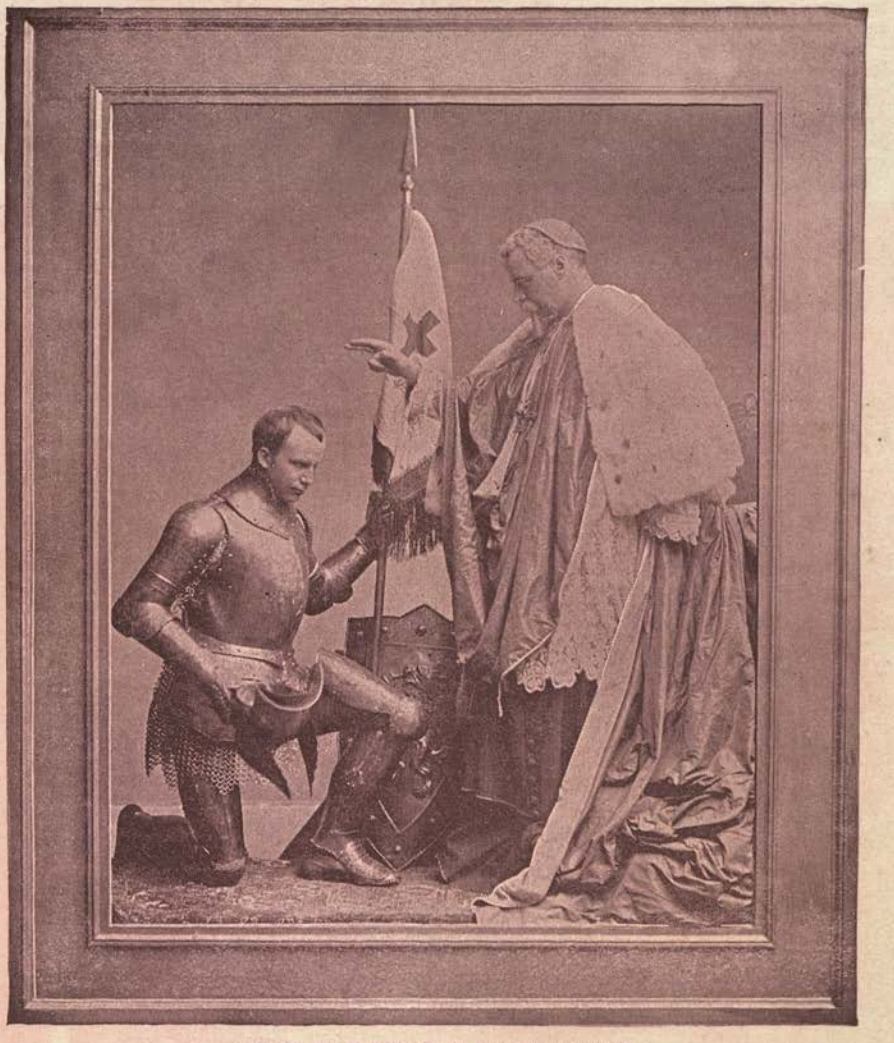
GENERAL VIEW OF MARSEILLES.

LONGCHAMPS PALACE, MARSEILLES.

Marseilles is the chief port on the Mediterranean and of the great European Republic. Its foreign commerce is about seventy-five per cent of that of all France. Marseilles is indebted greatly to the enterprise of its inhabitants for the excellence of its docks and other works supplementary to its natural advantages as a port. Longchamps Palace was finished in 1870. Its centre is known as the Château d'Eau. In one of the wings is a picture gallery of great value; in the other a museum of natural history. There is a Zoölogical Garden behind the palace.

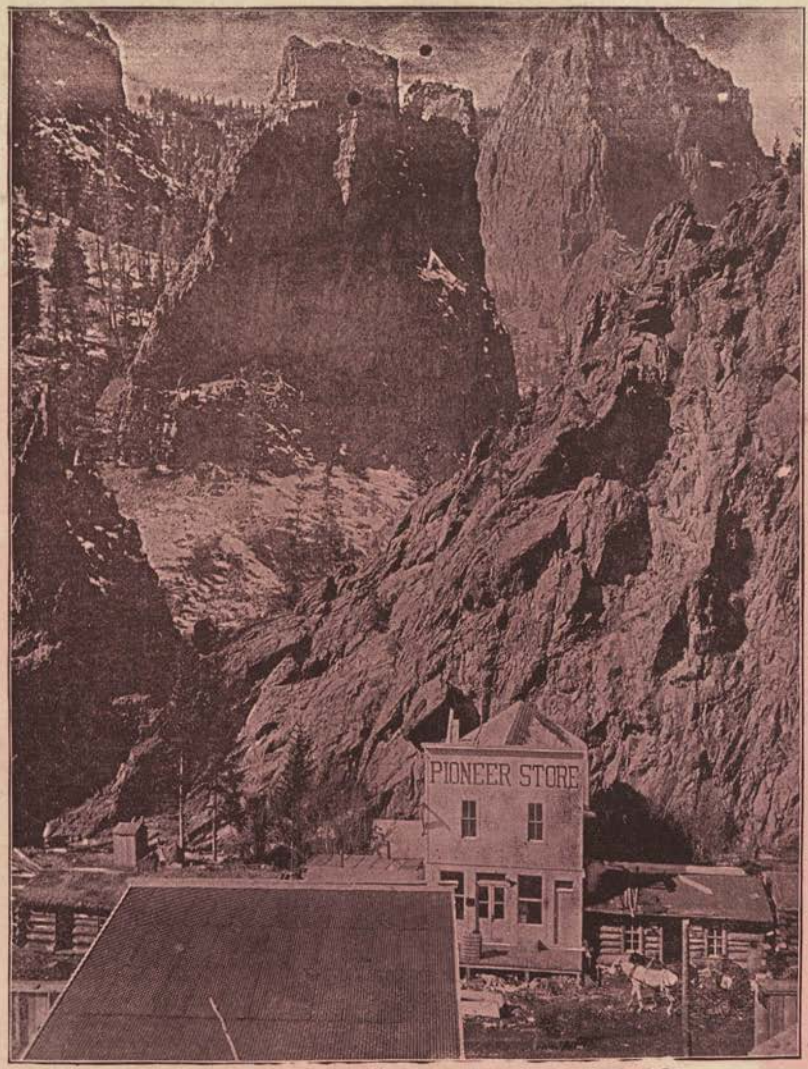


MONUMENT OF THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AT GENEVA.

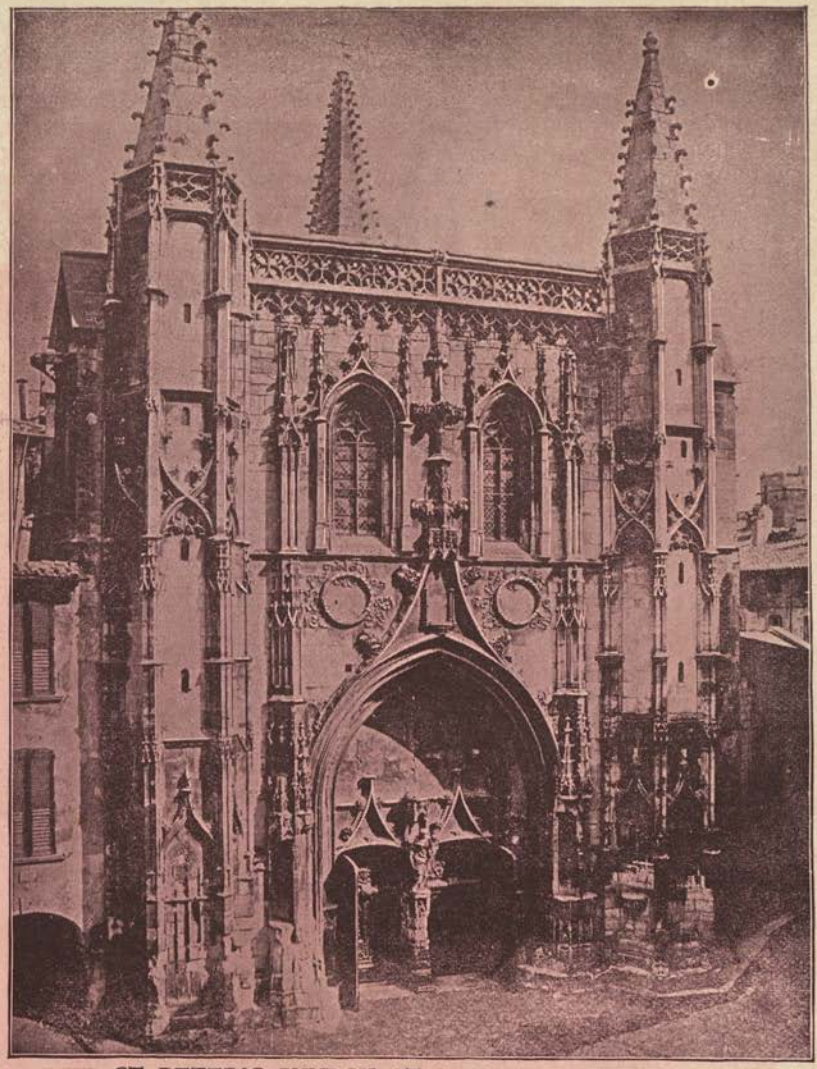


"THE BLESSING," BY COMPTE.

Geneva did not build the sumptuous monument which is one of its chief ornaments, because her citizens loved or even admired the duke its subject, but because he left a large sum of money to the city, on condition that a monument of him should be erected there. He was head of the most illustrious royal house in Europe, but so despicable was his character that his people drove him out of the duchy. The wife of his youth was Charlotte Cobrelle, a beautiful and virtuous English lady, whom he cruelly repudiated a year after the baptism of their daughter. He died in 1874, a millionaire, without a settled home.—The second picture on this page is from a photograph taken of two men posing, in a fashionable entertainment at Newport, as figures in the reproduction of Compte's celebrated painting "The Blessing," which hangs in the Luxembourg, Paris. A cardinal is blessing a noble knight about to depart as a crusader.



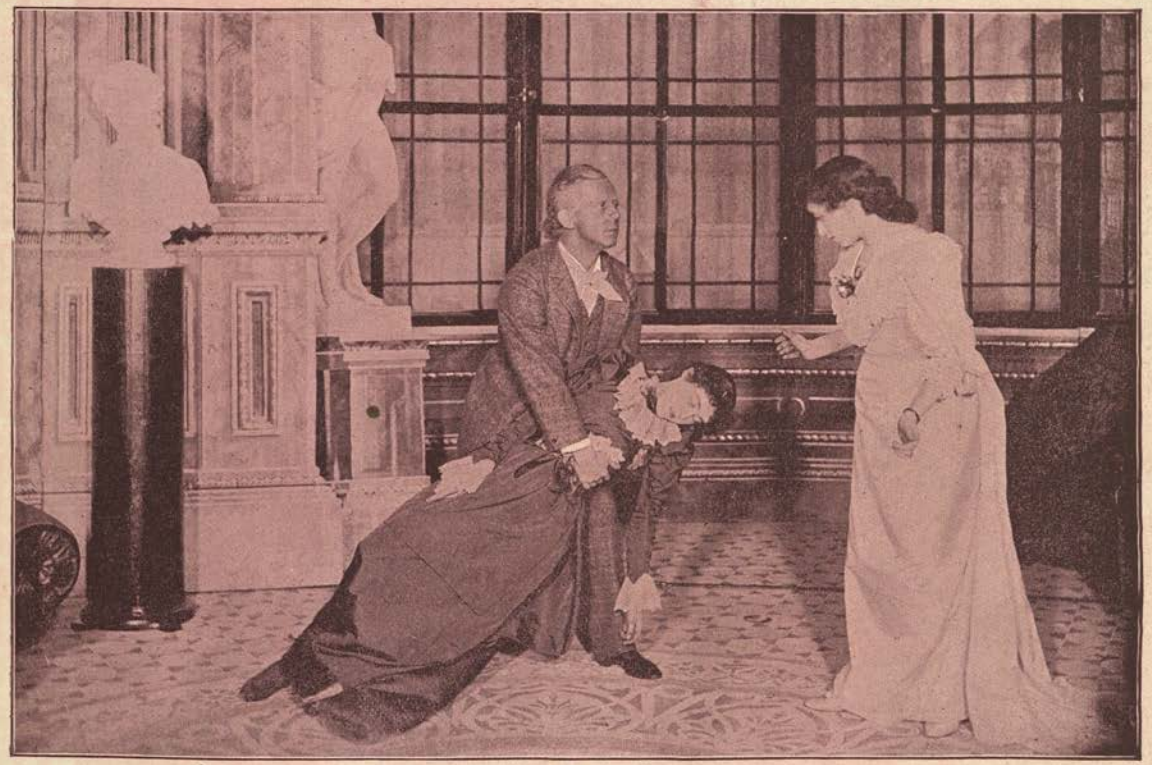
SOUTH WILLOW CANON, CREEDE, COLORADO.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT AVIGNON, FRANCE.

W. C. Creede, a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., who had been prospecting from 1869, in May, 1890, made his great find. "I lifted my head," he says, "and there was projecting out in front of me a huge bowlder of silicate, big as a house. . . . I knew it was bound to come some day, but the idea of finding it in such shape was appalling to me. I staked off a mine and called it The Mammoth. . . . In June I discovered the Ethel and the Holy Moses." So Creede was founded, the silver mine camp at the junction of Hinsdale, Saguache and Rio Grande counties, Colorado.—Clement V. became Pope in 1305, and soon after removed his court from Rome to Avignon in France, in this change assisting the intention of King Philip the Fair to control the political influence of the papacy. He was a Frenchman, Bertrand de Got, Archbishop of Bordeaux, and had been elected because the cardinals believed he would oppose the policy of Philip. They were undeceived when he left Rome for Avignon, and proceeded to carry out the secret agreement he had made with the King prior to his election. He died in 1314 at Avignon, where riots ensued, and two years elapsed before John XXII. became Pope, continuing the papal seat at Avignon. Afterward, a rival Pope, Nicholas V., was proclaimed in Rome, who, taken prisoner by John XXII. to Avignon, there abjured the office. During the popedom of Clement VI. Joanna of Naples sold Avignon to him, which continued to be the seat of the head of the church until 1378. Then followed rival popes, one at Rome and one at Avignon, until 1409, when both were deposed and Alexander V. placed in the papal chair at Rome.

FESTIVAL OF ST. ROCH, AN OLD CUSTOM IN SOUTH FRANCE.

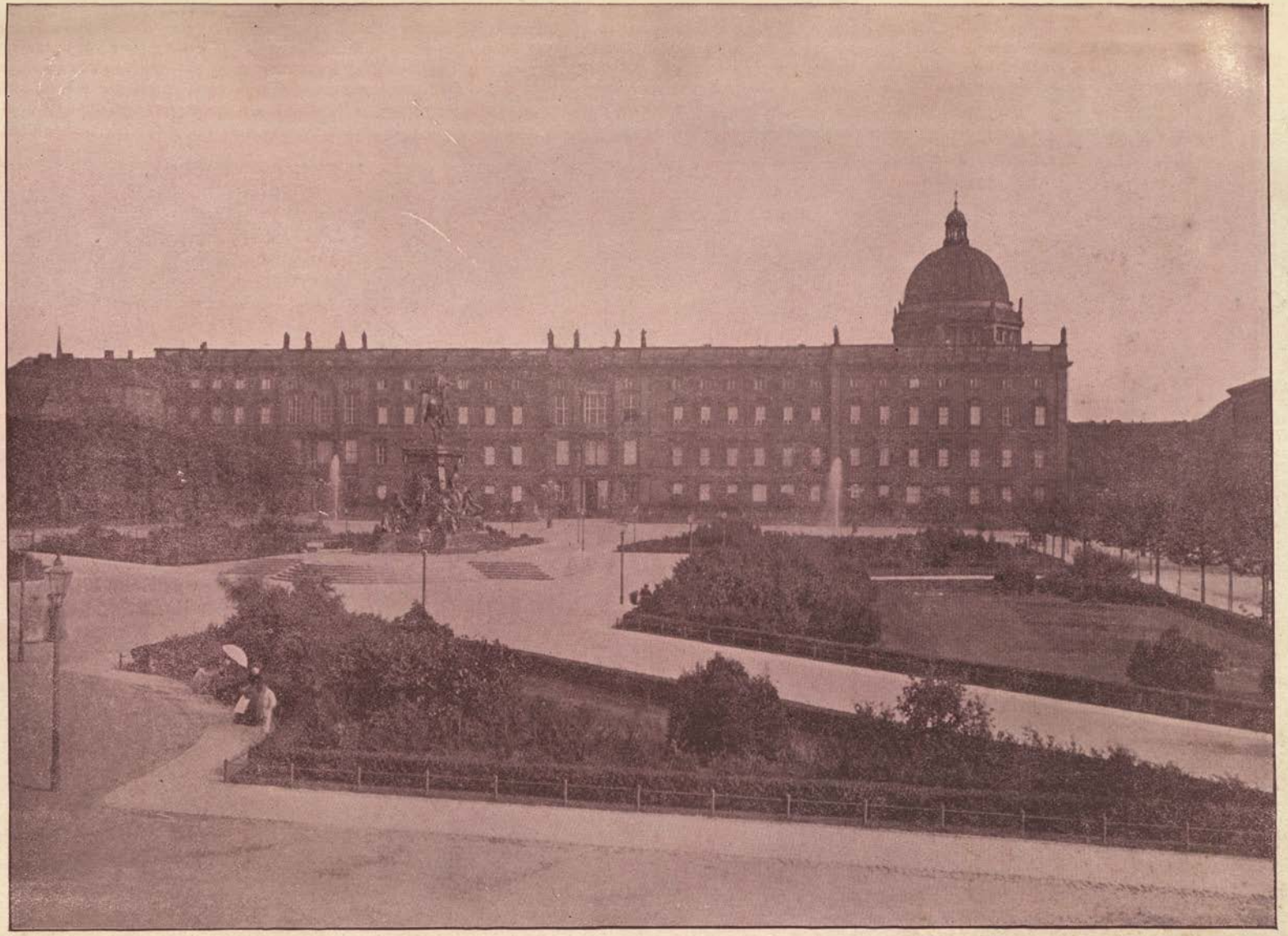


"Whom did you see? Speak, child! Speak."

Miss Florence as *Margaret Reid;* Wm. H. Crane as *Benjamin Franklin Lawton;* Miss O'Neill as *Delphine Carodelet.*

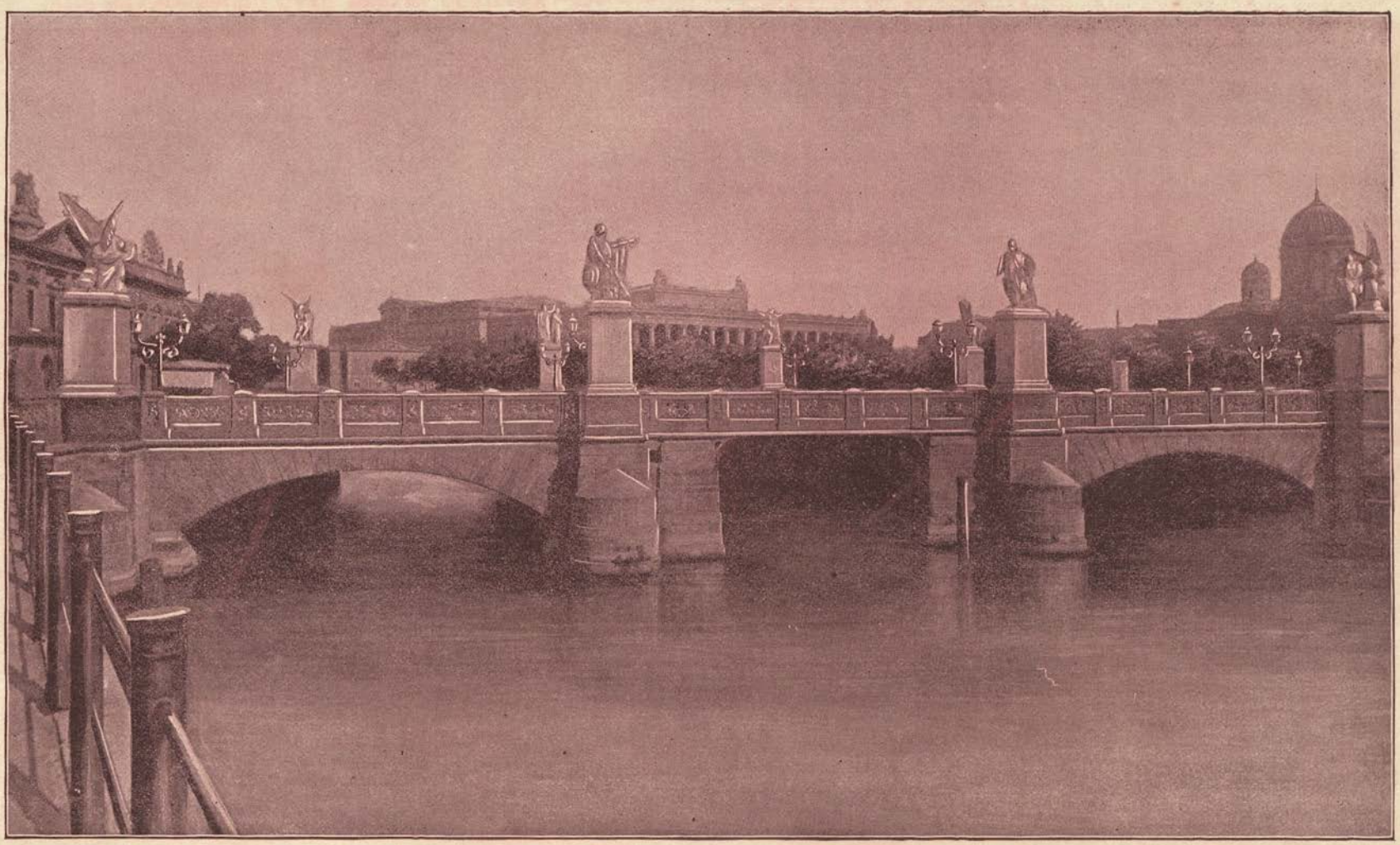
The picture ("Festival of St. Roch") is after Debat Ponson. It depicts the celebration of the day of St. Roch, in some parts of the south of France. On August 16, the farmers bring their cattle to the priest that he may bless them and thus save them from disease, for St. Roch is the saint appealed to for protection from pestilence. The illustration is exquisite, the more enjoyed the longer it is studied. A pair of young people in the foreground are seemingly oblivious to the religious significance of the occasion, which is to them an opportunity of love-making they cannot afford to disregard.—The second engraving represents a scene in Mr. Paul M. Potter's "The American minister," which was sufficiently successful, as played at the Star Theatre, New York, to warrant the expectation of better work from its author.

EMPEROR'S PALACE, BERLIN, GERMANY.—The visitor to Berlin finds its chief attractions near each other. The space between the Brandenburg Gate and the Royal Palace contains the finest edifices in the city, which is one of the handsomest on the continent. To the rear of the statue of Frederick the Great, probably the grandest monument in Europe, is situated the Emperor's Palace. This noble building was designed by Langhans, and was finished as recently as 1836. It contains handsome suites of apartments. When the Emperor is not there the flag is not hoisted, and visitors are allowed to inspect the palace. At the time our photograph was taken the Kaiser was away.



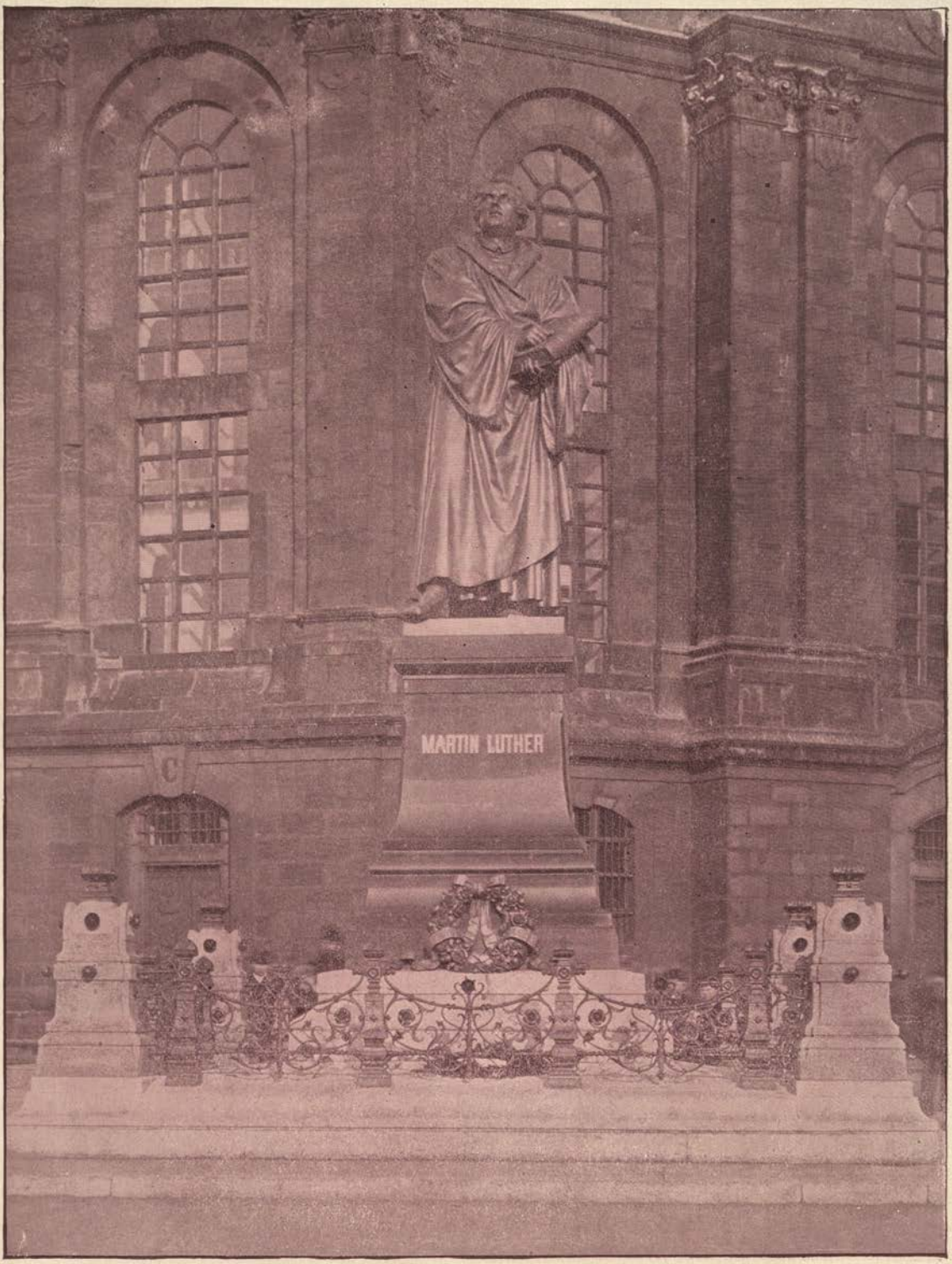
ROYAL PALACE, OR SCHLOSS, BERLIN, GERMANY.—In the foreground of the illustration is the Lustgarten, which is surrounded on three sides by the Royal Palace, Museum and Cathedral, the first of which stands in its impressive grandeur before the reader. It is a vast structure, containing six hundred rooms, and its interior and furnishing correspond in sumptuousness with the promise of the exterior. The building was founded by the Elector Frederick II., and completed by Kings Frederick I. and Frederick William I. in 1699–1716. Frederick the Great occupied some of its rooms. Beneath the dome is the chapel, which is 118 feet in height and accommodates 1500 people. Its walls and pavements are marble, and it is freely decorated with paintings of subjects taken from Scripture and the national history. The White Saloon is richly furnished and contains notable statues. In the Knight's Hall is the silver throne presented King William, afterwards Emperor, in 1867, by the officers of the army and navy. Paintings, chiefly military, hang in profusion in the Picture Gallery, which is 211 feet in length. There are paintings in the Palace by Van Dyck and other of the old masters. The statue shown in front of the building was erected in 1870, by Wolff. Its subject is Frederick William III.

PALACE OF THE CROWN PRINCE, BERLIN, GERMANY.—Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, lived in this palace, which was built in 1687. It presents considerable architectural pretensions, and very notable is the beauty of its Corinthian portico. Among illustrious people who have made it their residence are remembered King Frederick William III., who died in 1840; and that Crown Prince Frederick William who married the Princess Royal of England, Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, was for a brief time the Emperor Frederick, father of the present Emperor, and whose widow is the Empress Dowager of Germany. This accomplished woman makes her home chiefly in Berlin, but is often in her native England, visiting her mother, the Queen.



THE CASTLE-BRIDGE, BERLIN.—The city of Berlin, Prussia, lies on both sides of the river Spree. This river and its canals are crossed by over fifty bridges, the finest of which is the Schlossbrüke (Castle-Bridge) leading to the Imperial Palace or Castle. It was built 1822–24, and is noted for its eight colossal figures of white marble representing the ideal stages of a warrior's career. They stand on granite pedestals, and are the work of eminent sculptors. This bridge is the one over which the bread-rioters swarmed in 1892, when they made their headlong rush for the Emperor's palace in order to demand of him work or money, so that they might not starve. For a long time royalty and the entire city were in danger, but the mob was finally beaten back by the armed police.

THE BRANDENBURG GATE, BERLIN, GERMANY.—This structure was built between the dates 1789 and 1793, at a cost of about $375,000. It is an imitation of the Propylæa, Athens, but larger, and is one of the finest modern triumphal gateways on the continent of Europe. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, which was terribly unfortunate to the kingdom of Prussia, the French, under Napoleon, carried off to Paris the four-horse car of Victory which had ornamented the top of the gateway. It was recovered six years after, when France understood by experience the horrors of invasion in her turn. The eagle and iron cross borne by the figure of Victory were added at that time.



LUTHER MONUMENT, DRESDEN, GERMANY.—Dresden, the capital of Saxony, is sometimes called the "German Florence" on account of its pre-eminence in the ownership of objects of art. Perhaps no city in the world has a larger or more valuable collection of paintings, statuary, gems, arms, porcelain, jewels and similar things than Dresden, which is accordingly much affected by artists and their kind. It is meet that Dresden should have a noble monument to one of the most gifted and great of Germans. He was, moreover, born in Saxony, at Eisleben, where, also, he died in the year 1546, when 63 years of age. Luther was buried at Wittenberg. The great Protestant had also no mean claim to recognition as a poet and a musician.

GUTENBERG HOUSE, STRASBURG, GERMANY.—A statue of Johann Gutenberg was erected in 1840 at Strasburg, where he conducted his first experiments in the art of printing from movable type. The Gutenberg House is shown in the illustration. While it is true that the greatest of inventions was perfected by Gutenberg at Mayence, he did much experimenting at Strasburg, of which city he was a resident from 1424 to 1440. He went into business with two partners at Mayence in 1450, but withdrew from the partnership in 1455, one year before the production of a copy of the Bible, the first printed book, by Fust and Schöfer, with whom he had been associated. Thus he had no part in the first work produced by the art he had invented. Strasburg, it will be remembered, is the capital of Alsace and German Lorraine, and was a French city from 1681 to 1871.

EMPEROR WILLIAM I., MOLTKE AND BISMARCK AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

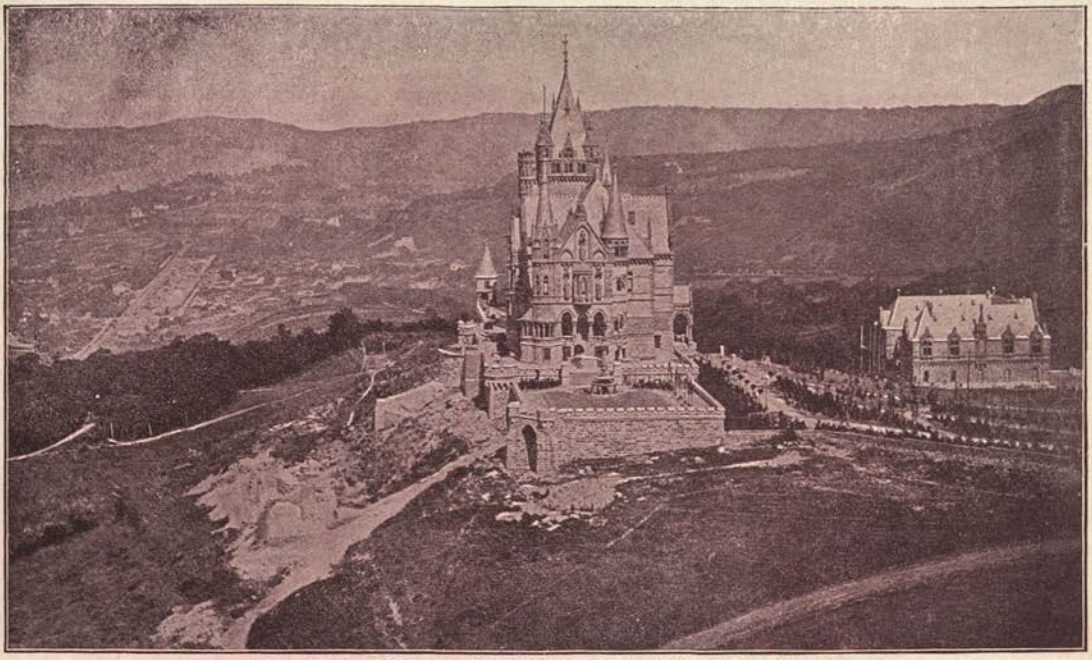
THE CONGRESS OF BERLIN, 1878.

Readers old enough will call to mind how severe was the winter of 1870–71, when the eyes of the world were upon beleaguered Paris and the besieging German army. Within the city, cold and hunger had their myriad victims; without, gallant men from across the Rhine endured hardness as good soldiers, many of them sleeping laid on the frozen ground. The horrors of the campaign culminated in the suppression of the Commune.—The most celebrated statesmen of Europe met at Berlin in 1878, after the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish War, in the vain attempt to settle the Eastern question, which is still open and a constant menace to the peace of Europe. Near the centre of the picture, Prince Bismarck is shaking hands with General Count Schouvaloff, of Russia. Beside Bismarck stands Count Andrassy, of Austria. On the left of the illustration, seated, is Prince Gortchakoff, of Russia, with his hand on the right arm of the Earl of Beaconsfield, of England. Standing at the right of Gortchakoff is Count Karolyi, of Austria. The last figure on the right is the Marquis of Salisbury.

THEATER PLATZ, WIESBADEN.—The Ancient Romans knew and appreciated the hot springs of this place, which are its leading attraction to-day. What is known as the boiling spring has a temperature of 156° F., and is so copious in supply that it satisfies the demands of the myriad drinkers who patronize the resort, is sufficient for the baths of the city and overflows into the drains, causing vapor to rise from the ground. There are thirteen other hot springs in Wiesbaden besides the one described. The river into which the waste water of the city is drained is almost free from ice and its carp are the bloated aristocrats of their kind, their growth favored by the warmth of the element in which they live. Wiesbaden is a Prussian city of about forty thousand inhabitants, and entertaining fifty thousand visitors during the season. It is full from June to October. The centre of its gayeties is the Kursaal, of which the entrance is shown in the picture, at the right, through the portico of the building having five windows on the second story. The garden behind the Kursaal is the place of assembly after dinner, where the band plays, men drink and smoke, women knit, and everybody laughs and talks with an unreserve which is delightful.

MAXIMILIAN STREET, MUNICH, GERMANY.—This beautiful scene presents one of the most magnificent streets in the world. It is the fashionable promenade of Munich, Bavaria, that city of art culture and classical refinement. The street was built at the express command of the King of Bavaria, and named in honor of the Emperor Maximilian. It is of great width, is beautifully planted, and is ornamented by three of the handsomest fountains in the city. The buildings on either side are a succession of theatres, churches, government structures and palatial residences. The street ends with the elegant grounds and college of the Maximilianum.

CAUB AND OBERWESEL, GERMANY.—The nearer view is of Oberwesel, one of the most charming places on the Rhine. Note its walls and terraces, "nearer and nearer still to the blue heavens," its round tower near the railway, and the variety presented in its architecture. Its Church of our Lady, consecrated as long ago as 1331, has fine sculptured work in marble. Oberwesel has monuments of the celebrated Schomberg family, and here, as in several other places, to the discredit of our forefathers in mediæval times, the Jews were fleeced under the pretence that they had crucified a Christian boy. Caub is remembered chiefly for the patriotic enthusiasm manifested by Blucher's army on New Year's eve, 1813, upon crossing the Rhine at this point. Up to 1861 all vessels navigating the Rhine paid toll at Caub to the Duke of Nassau, the last of thirty-two places where the like exactions were made in the middle ages.



DRACHENBURG, A MODERN CASTLE ON THE RHINE.

THE CASTLE SONNECK, ON THE RHINE.

Byron's description of the Rhine, as seen above Cologne, is faithful and beautiful:

> A blending of all beauties; streams and dells,
> Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain, vine,
> And chiefless castles breathing stern farewells
> From gray but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells.

On this page a contrast is presented by the modern castle Drachenburg and the grim ruins of Sonneck. This castle answers fully to the poet's admirable word-painting. It is one of five castles in ruins seen from the summit of the Schloss, and is said to have existed in its present condition since 1282. In that year it was demolished by the Emperor Rudolph, of Hapsburg, as it was a robbers' den. The lords of Sonneck were among the most powerful nobles on the banks of the Rhine.

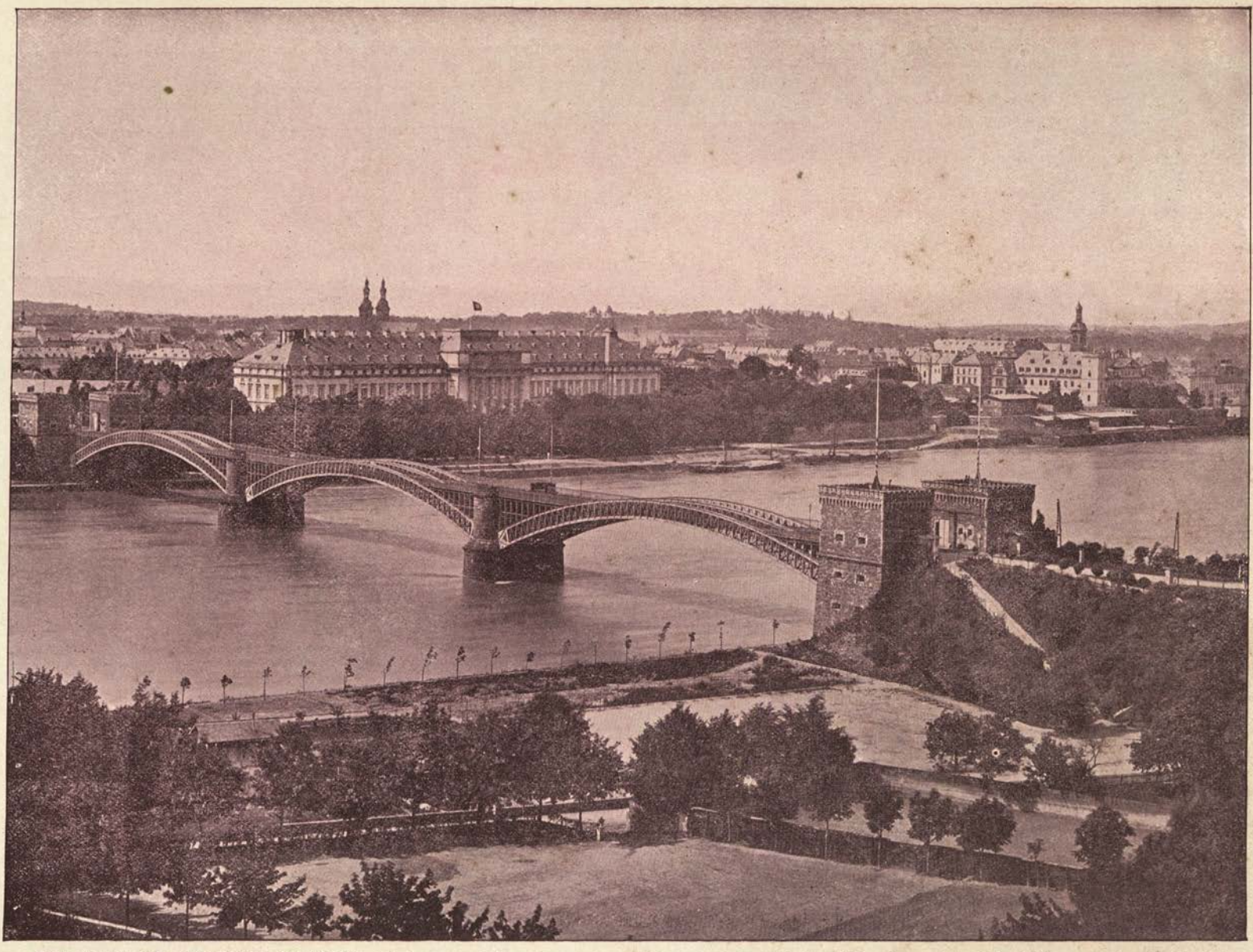
EHRENBREITSTEIN.—The strongest fortress in Germany is near Coblenz, the most beautiful city on the Rhine. In the middle ages it was called Herrmannstein, for a reason which seems to be unknown. Some antiquaries think that the name originated from the fact, as they say, of a temple dedicated to Herrmann, the German Mars, having stood on the commanding eminence seen in the picture. This reason may be as good or better than others given by learned conjecture on this not particularly important matter. The old castle of Ehrenbreitstein was destroyed in 1642 as the result of an arrangement made by treaty. It had been occupied at various times by the Swedes, the Spaniards, the French and the Imperialists in the course of the Thirty Years' War. During the French Revolutionary War it was besieged four times, and was surrendered in January, 1799, only after famine had destroyed nearly all the brave men entrusted with its defence. Its fortifications were restored by the King of Prussia after it came into his possession in 1816. Since the last war between France and Germany it has been so strengthened that it is considered impregnable—the Gibraltar of Germany.

BULLAY AND ALF ON THE MOSEL, GERMANY.—This elegant piece of perspective brings into view the salient features of the Mosel River, which rivals the Rhine in scenic effects. A branch of the Rhine, which it enters at Coblenz, it courses tortuously through picturesque valleys, between tall mountains with vine-clad sides, and past many beautiful towns. Two of the most sequestered and attractive spots to the tourist are Bullay, on the right bank of the stream, and Alf, just opposite, on the left bank. They are both overlooked by the high peak of Manenburg, from whose summit the finest of all Mosel views is had.

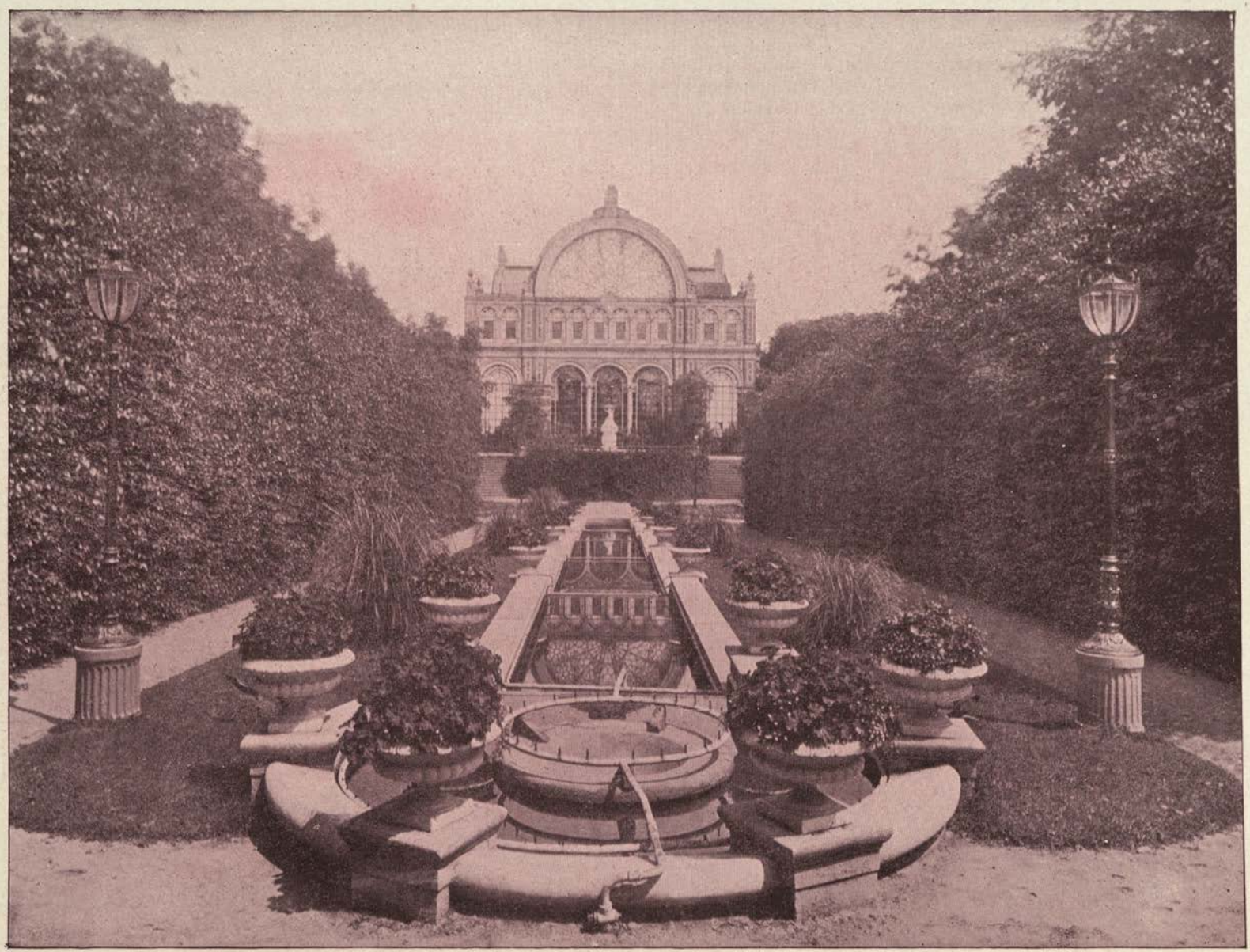
BELL ALLIANCE PLATZ.—This magnificent square is one of the principal promenades in Berlin, the capital and principal city of Prussia. Next to the most celebrated street or thoroughfare in Berlin, the "Unter den Linden," the Bell Alliance is considered the most attractive promenade. Contiguous to it are Friedrich street, Wilhelm street, Paris square, Wilhelm's place and the Gens-d'Armes market. Around these principal squares and streets are grouped numerous public buildings, among which are the royal castle and palace, the arsenal, the university, museums, exchange, opera house, theatres and the palace of the princes. Berlin is one of the most attractive cities of Europe, and, with the exception of Vienna, the largest in Germany.

PLEASURE GARDEN, BERLIN.—A superb view of the handsomest inner park in Berlin. This Lustgarten (pleasure garden) is 247 yards long by 220 yards wide. It was originally a garden attached to the royal palace, which now forms one of its sides, but was afterwards laid out and planted as a small park or pleasure garden. It is known among the small parks of the city as "The Lustgarten." On two of its sides are the old museum of Berlin and the cathedral. It contains some fine pieces of statuary, among the most noted of which are an equestrian statue of Frederick William III., and a St. George and the Dragon, after a design by Kiss, erected in 1865.

THE ROYAL PALACE, CHARLOTTENBURG, PRUSSIA.—Charlottenburg is a flourishing resort on the Spree, near Berlin. King Frederick I. erected the Royal Palace, which is its principal building and dates back to 1706. The palace is magnificently furnished, and contains pieces of fine statuary. Excursionists frequent the gardens at the back of the palace, and on summer Sundays thousands of Berliners troop through the orangery into these lovely places of recreation. A theatre stands at the extremity of the gardens. Sheets of water here and there in the gardens abound in carp, whom age and experience of human gentleness have made so tame that they come to be fed at the ringing of a bell and receive crumbs from the hands of visitors.

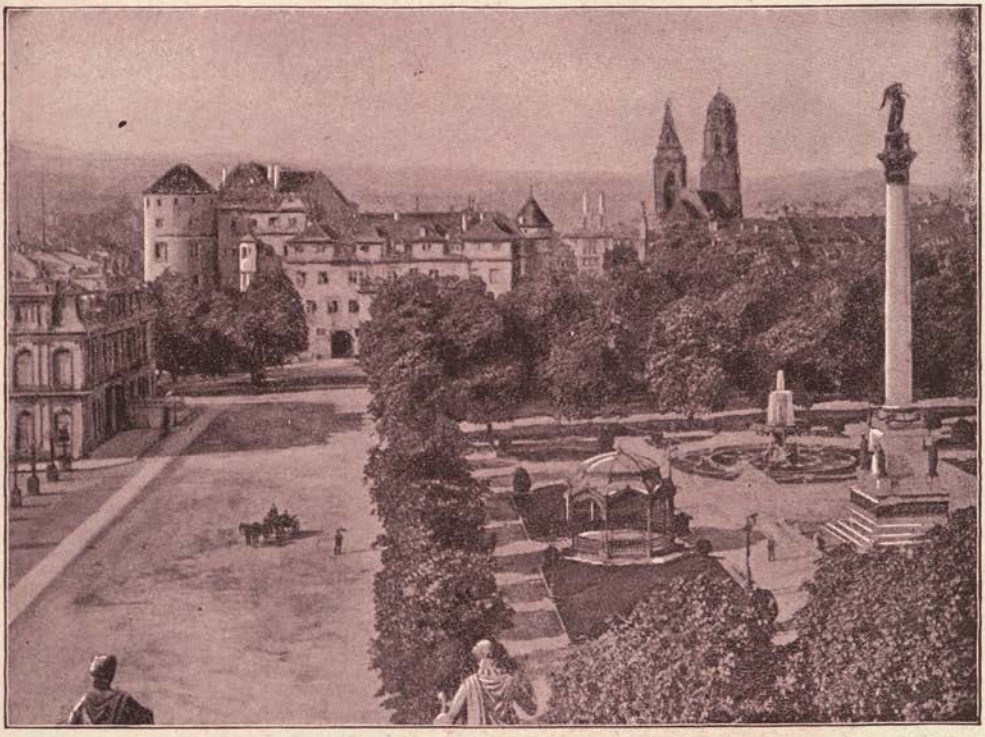


THE PALACE, COBLENZ, PRUSSIA.—In beauty of situation, at the confluence of the Rhine and Mosel, no city on the Rhine can vie with Coblenz. It is nearly equidistant from Cologne and Mayence, and near the fashionable watering-place Ems. The presence of the military and civil government, a large garrison and considerable trade, added to the attractions it presents to the tourist, make it a very busy place, in summer particularly. Though not a building of architectural pretension, the Palace is a striking object. It is a comparatively new building, erected by Clement Wenceslaus, last Elector of Treves, between 1778 and 1786. He occupied it as a residence until 1794. Subsequently French invaders converted it into a hospital and a barrack. After restoration by the Prussian government, in 1845, it was fitted up as a palace.



FLOWER GARDEN, COLOGNE, GERMANY.—A lovely spot in the great conservatory of Cologne is here photographed, part of a large area appropriated to the growth of the trees, plants and flowers of many lands and climes. Cologne is distinguished among German cities. It is the largest and wealthiest place on the Rhine. The "old families" among its inhabitants are descended from the Roman colony which established it in the reign of Claudius Cæsar, and differ accordingly from their Teutonic neighbors in appearance and characteristics. "Blood will tell;" distinctions of race are ineffaceable. Opposite Cologne, on the other bank of the Rhine, is Deutz, like Brooklyn to New York, with one difference: Brooklyn goes to New York for amusement, but Cologne goes to Deutz, which is famous for its concerts, dancing halls and places for the luxurious quenching of thirst.

DUCAL PALACE, BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

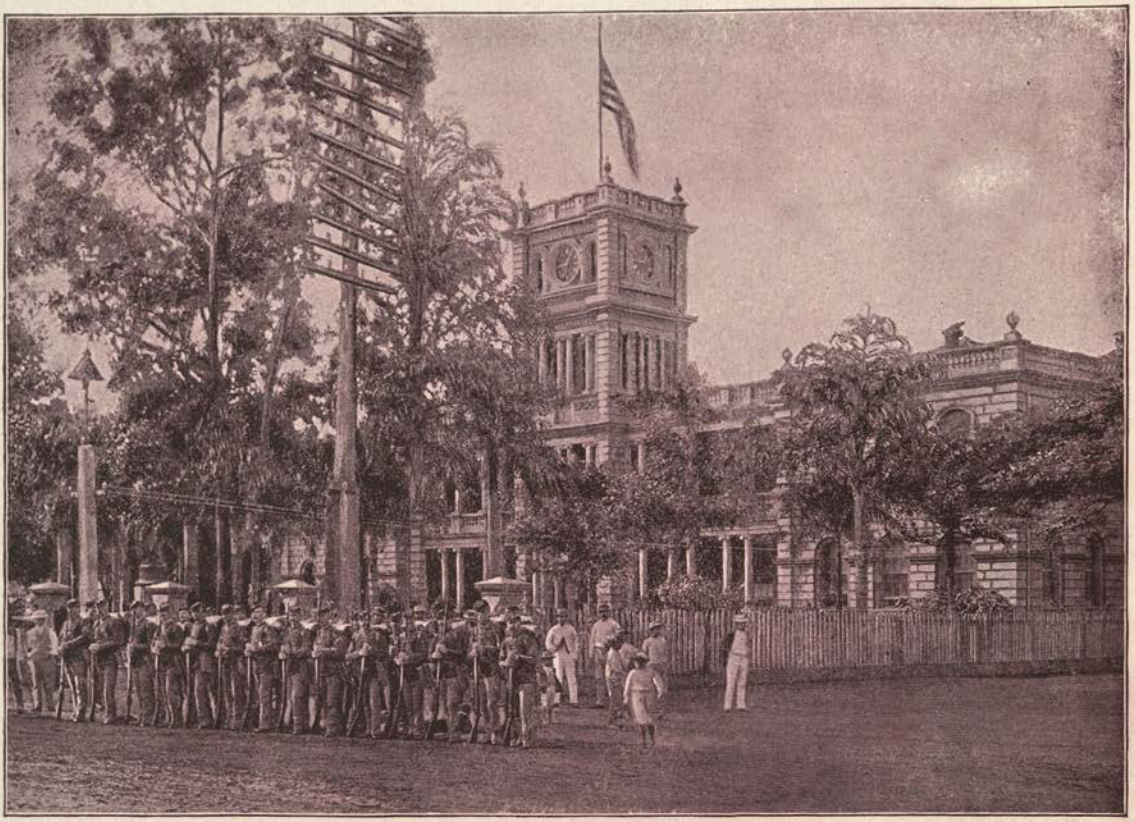


THE SCHLOSS PLATZ AT STUTTGART, GERMANY.

Of the many fine buildings in Brunswick, the Ducal Palace is the finest. The city is antique in appearance, many of its houses being gabled wooden structures, centuries old. Where were formerly grim fortifications are now lovely walks. The museum has a superb collection of paintings.—Stuttgart, the capital of Würtemberg, is surrounded by gardens and vineyards, and is entered by an avenue of poplars. It is one of the handsomest of German cities, and is prosperous on account of its manufactures and industries. The people have access to a public library containing nearly half a million volumes, and Stuttgart is otherwise rich in the possession of means of education and of cultivating the fine arts. Connstadt, a favorite watering-place, is near this beautiful city, which is visited by many Americans.

AMPHITHEATRE AT TREVES, PRUSSIA.—This beautiful presentation of the remains of an old Roman amphitheatre at Treves, is suggestive of rich history. Treves, or Trier, is the old Roman Treviorum, on the banks of the Moselle, in Rhenish Prussia, and was not only the capital of the Gallic tribe called Treviri, but under the Romans became the capital of Belgic Gaul. It abounds in Roman remains, of which this spacious amphitheatre is justly regarded as the most interesting. It is not known whether this amphitheatre was ever devoted to gladiatorial show, but there can be no doubt that it was the scene of many a chariot race and athletic contest, much to the delight of the Teutonic lookers-on.

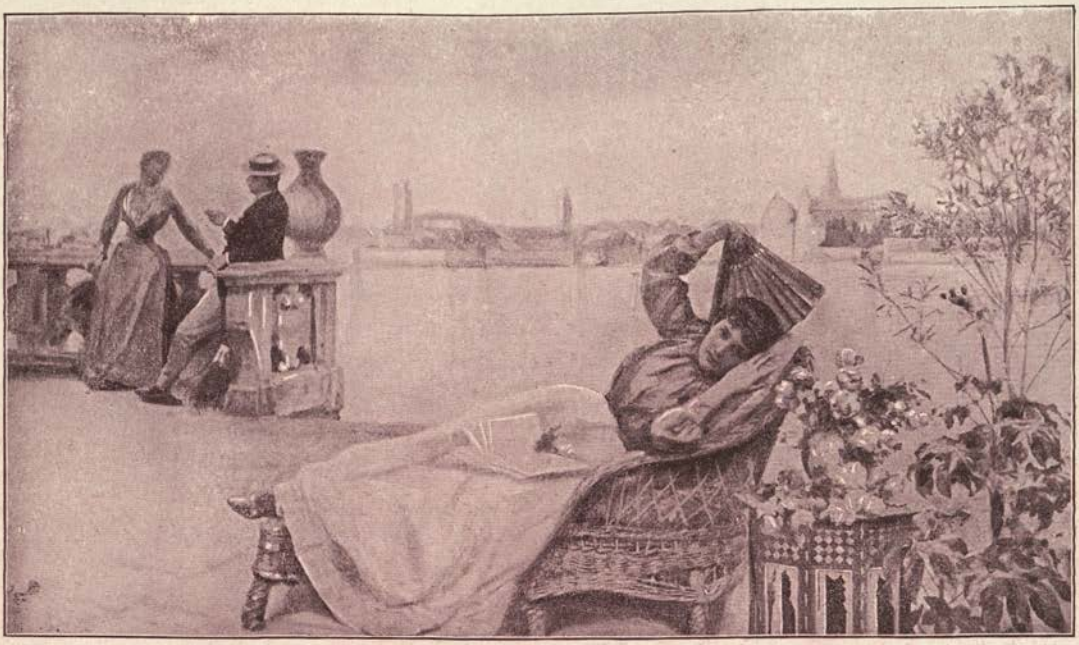
PRISON OF SOCRATES, ATHENS, GREECE.—Tradition gives one of these rocky fastnesses the distinction of having been the scene of Socrates's last hours. Accused of being an enemy to religion, he spent his last breath in discussing the immortality of the soul, then calmly drank the death draught. The great man who taught philosophy to Plato died in the year 400 B. C. He was disfigured by repulsive features, indicative of degraded passions. His proneness to these he freely admitted, while he avowed the strength of the philosophy that enabled him to overcome them. Xantippe, his wife, has an unenviable place in history and literature as a shrew of the first magnitude. As became a philosopher, Socrates bore her unreasonable scoldings and even gross insults with admirable patience. She also was a good gift of the gods to a man who lived to be master of himself that he might teach others wisdom.



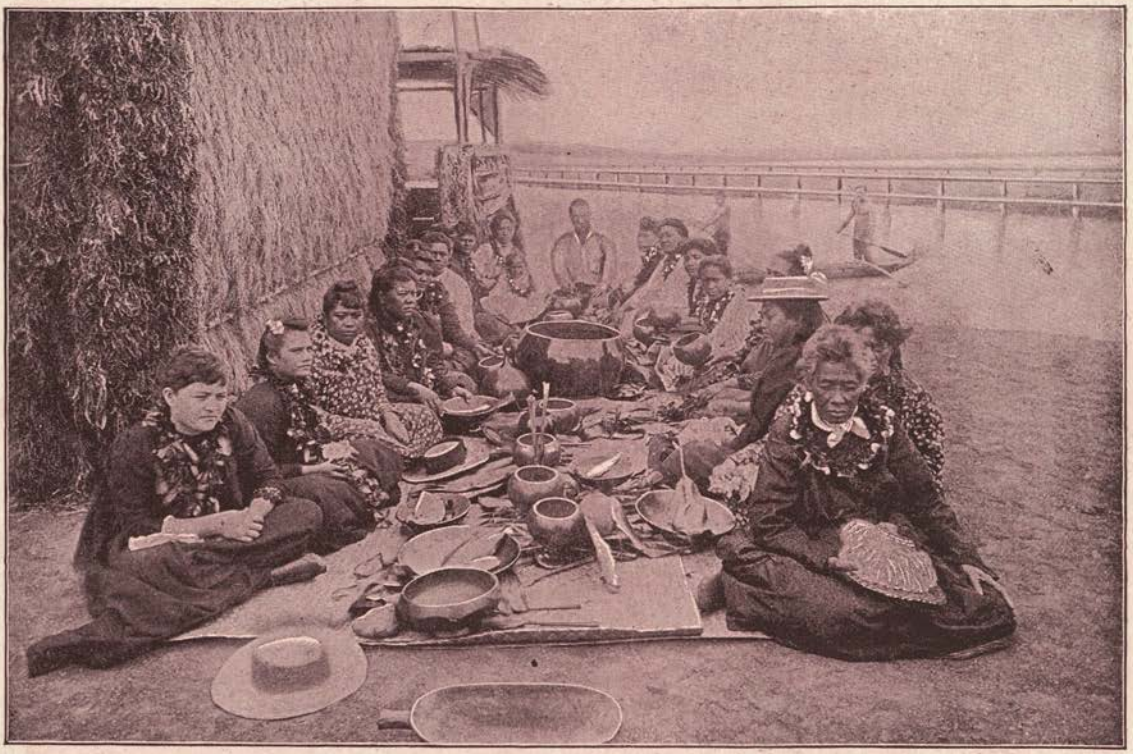
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HONOLULU,

Bird's-eye View of Honolulu on the Day of Revolution. U. S. Troops in Possession of the Field.

It was a proud day for the friends of republican government when they beheld the stars and stripes floating over the government buildings at Honolulu, on the day of the revolution, and the bird's-eye view of the city, with the U. S. troops in possession, was a sight no less inspiring to the American inhabitants.



JULES STEWART'S "SRINGTIME IN VENICE."

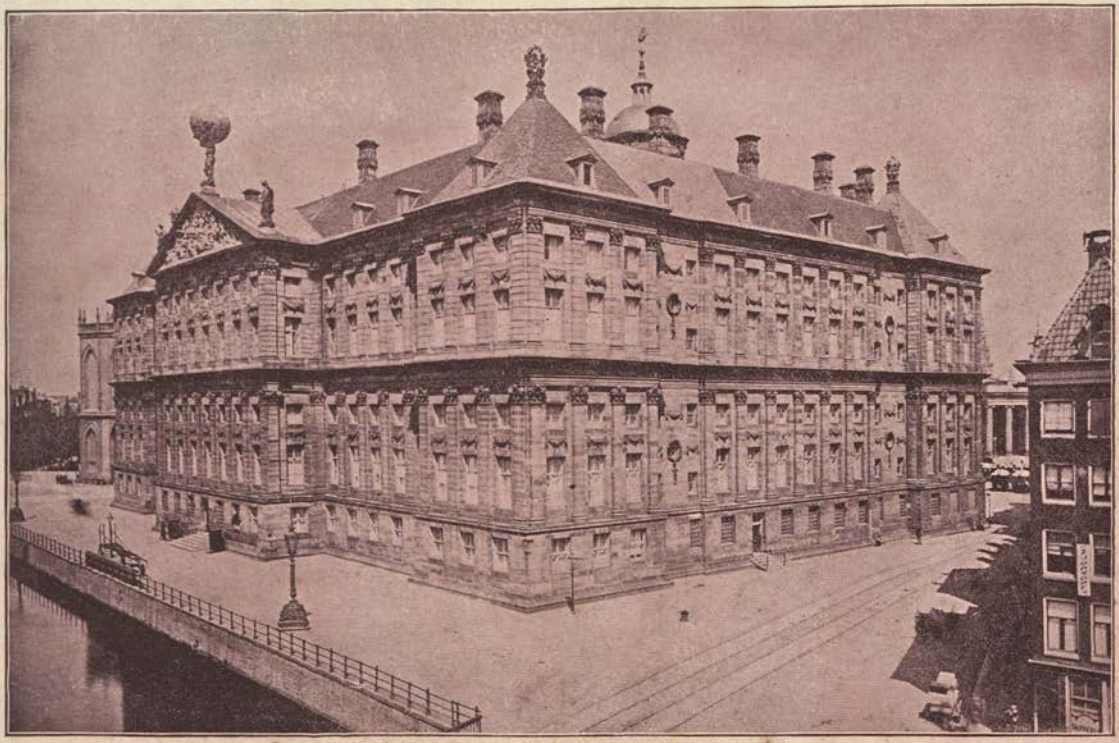


HAWAIIAN FEAST.

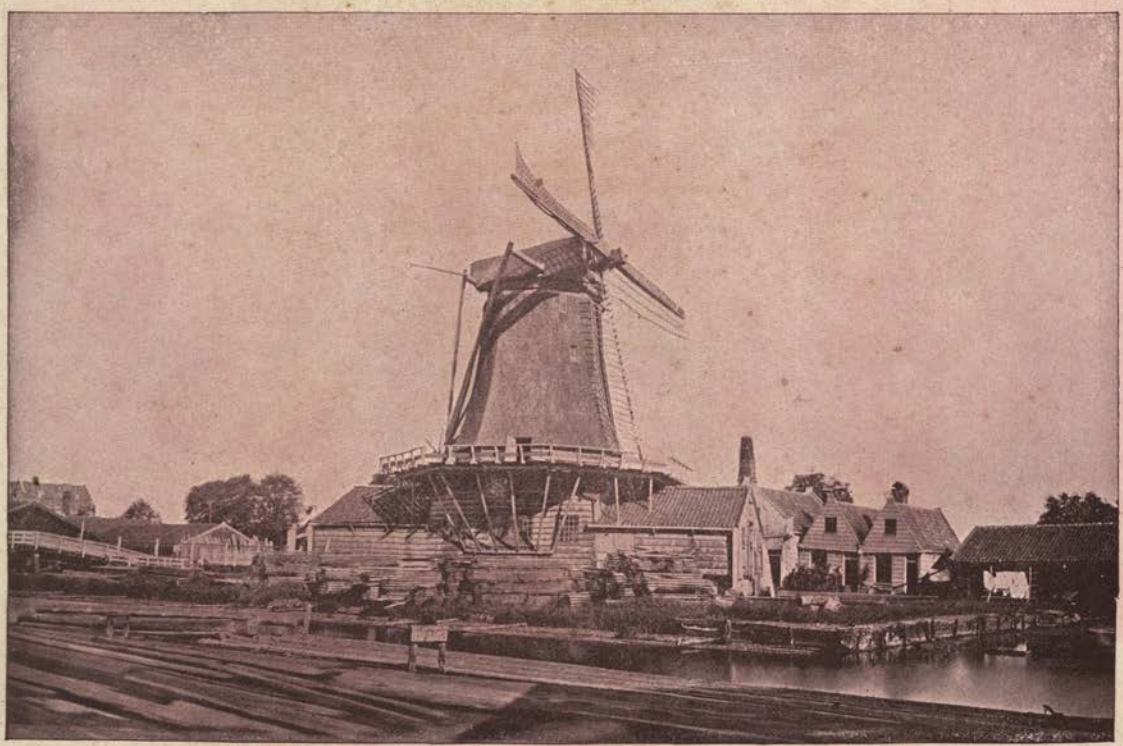
Jules Stewart's painting was exhibited at the Parisian Salon of 1892, when a critic said of it: "We have had many Venices before, but in Mr. Stewart's 'Springtime in Venice,' we have not only a glimpse of the Bride of the Adriatic, but the picture is bursting with spring. It is painted, too, with true art and with admirable light."—Some calabashes used in a Hawaiian feast are filled with *poi* and others with another kind of pasty-looking substance, consisting of cocoanut and sweet potato. Crabs, boiled sweet potatoes, baked taro and breadfruit, raw fish, live shrimps, the snake-like squids, moderate-sized bundles tied with *ti* leaves, and small piles of ground *kukui* nuts and chopped onions are other things in the fare provided. A roasted pig graces one end of the table, and mangoes, tamarinds, bananas, oranges, and *ohclos* are spread along the counter. There are plates for all sometimes, but not a knife or fork to be seen. The mysterious-looking bundles are untied and justice done the contents of mullet or chicken, cooked underground, in *ti* leaves, and having all juices and flavors preserved.

AMSTERDAM GATE, HAARLEM, HOLLAND.—Haarlem, its name transplanted to the New World and sweetly familiar to a host of people in New York City, is a fine old town fourteen miles west of Amsterdam. The story of the siege of Haarlem and its heroic defence is one of the most thrilling in history. When, in 1572, William of Orange headed a general insurrection against the Spaniards, Haarlem was besieged by the Duke of Alva, who took it in the following year. Its garrison of only four thousand men was augmented for the defence by all citizens capable of fighting and by three thousand women. Assaults by the besiegers were repelled with the loss of ten thousand men to the Spaniards, who proceeded to blockade the place. The Dutch having eaten everything eatable within the walls, were preparing to cut their way out when the Spaniards proposed the surrender of the town and fifty-seven of its citizens. Three days after the acceptance of these conditions the Duke of Alva and Ferdinand of Toledo began the perpetration of a bloody revenge on the defenceless people, killing the fifty-seven to begin with and butchering two thousand others.

SLAUGHTER OF THE TEN THOUSAND, HOLLAND.—A Nederland scene horrible in all its details, yet one not infrequent during the terrible days of the Inquisition. When Philip II. of Spain assumed the Nederland crown, he introduced all the barbarities of the Spanish Inquisition. The whole lowland population of three million souls were placed under the ban, and to the horrors of the stake were added those of the scene before you, to-wit, the throwing of thousands over a precipice and the final disposition of the maimed by means of the sword. Happily the spirit of the Reformation came on, which put an end to inquisitorial practices.



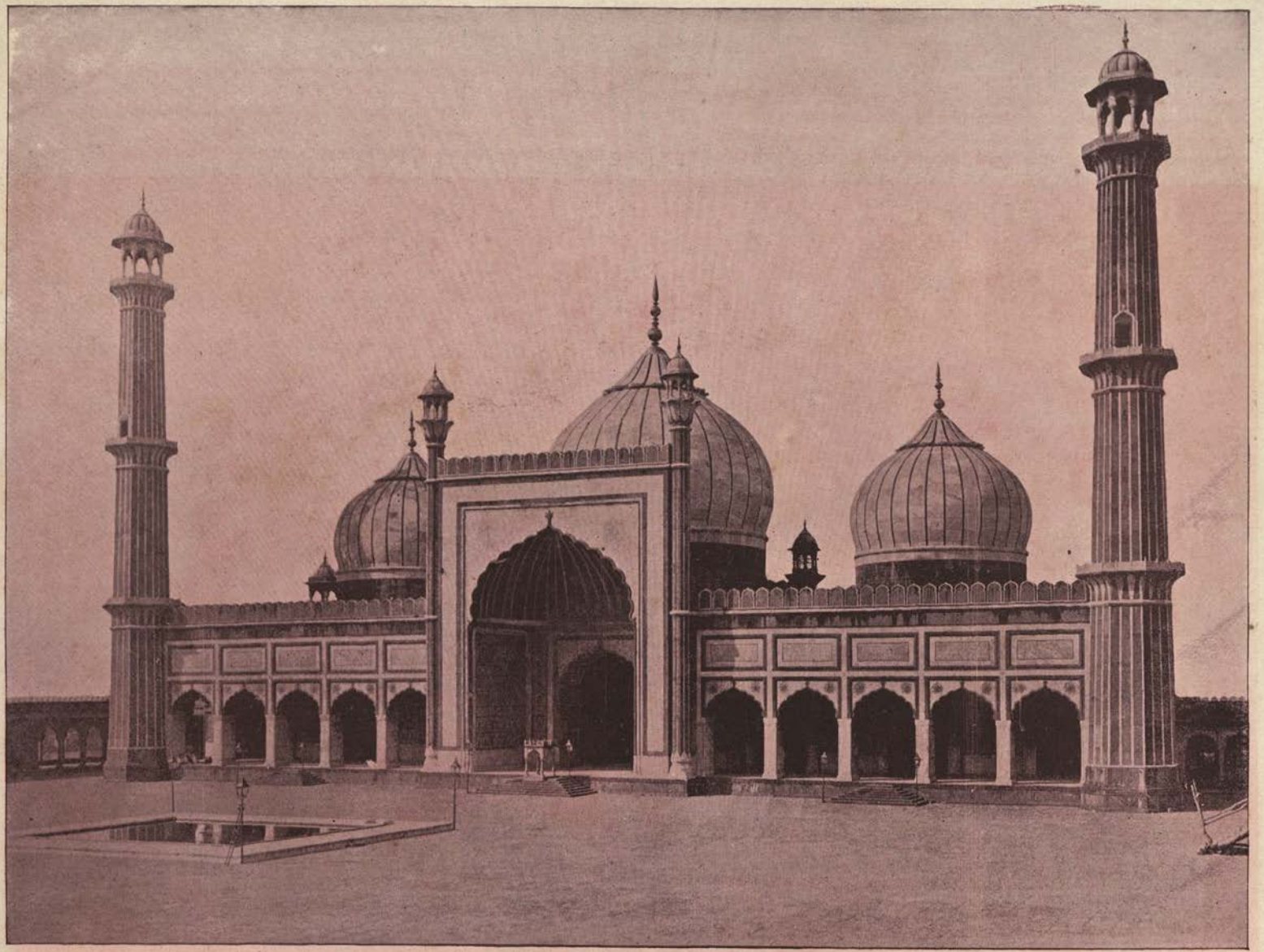
THE PALACE AT AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.



OLD WINDMILL AT HAARLEM, HOLLAND.

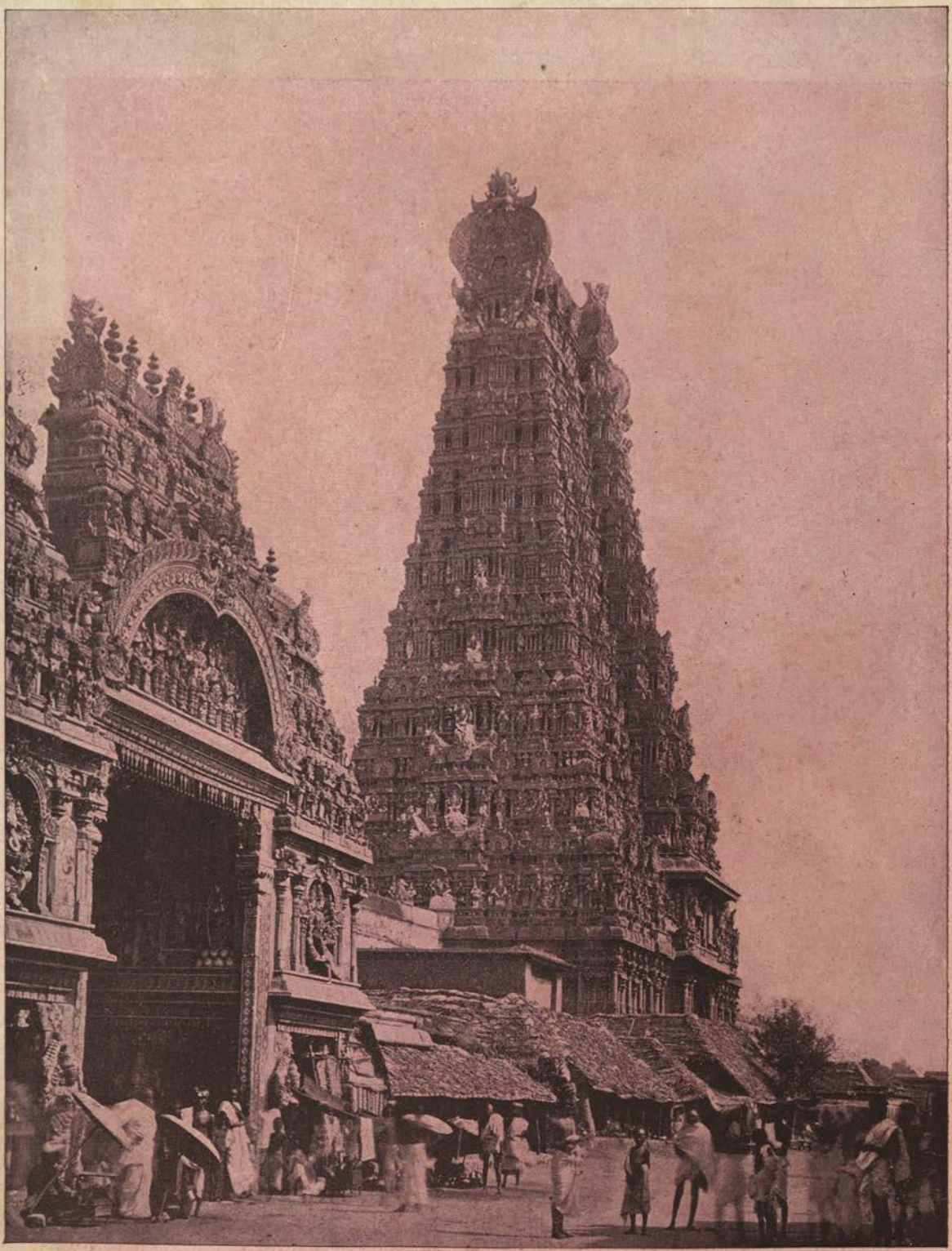
The late King William of the Netherlands died on November 23, 1889, and with his death the male line of the house of Nassau-Orange became extinct. He was succeeded by Wilhelmina, his daughter by his second wife, who was born at The Hague, August 31, 1880. She will not reach her majority until 1898. Meanwhile the executive of the little kingdom is filled ably and acceptably by her mother, who was the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, when, in January, 1879, at the age of twenty, she became the wife of William.—The old windmill needs no description.

A NATIVE HOME, INDIA.—This scene presents the home of the East Indian villager. Each home has its portico and stoop, its low walls and thatched roof. Life is really led in the portico, whether it be selling, weaving, pottery work, or resting. The males are fine-looking muscular fellows, in scanty clothing and given to lounging. The women are the workers. They are of graceful figure, cheerful disposition, and capable of bearing heavy burdens on their heads. The children are very bright and joyous. This scene types the existence of two hundred millions of people amid a climate and estate which reduce the question of bodily comfort to as nearly nothing as is possible on earth.

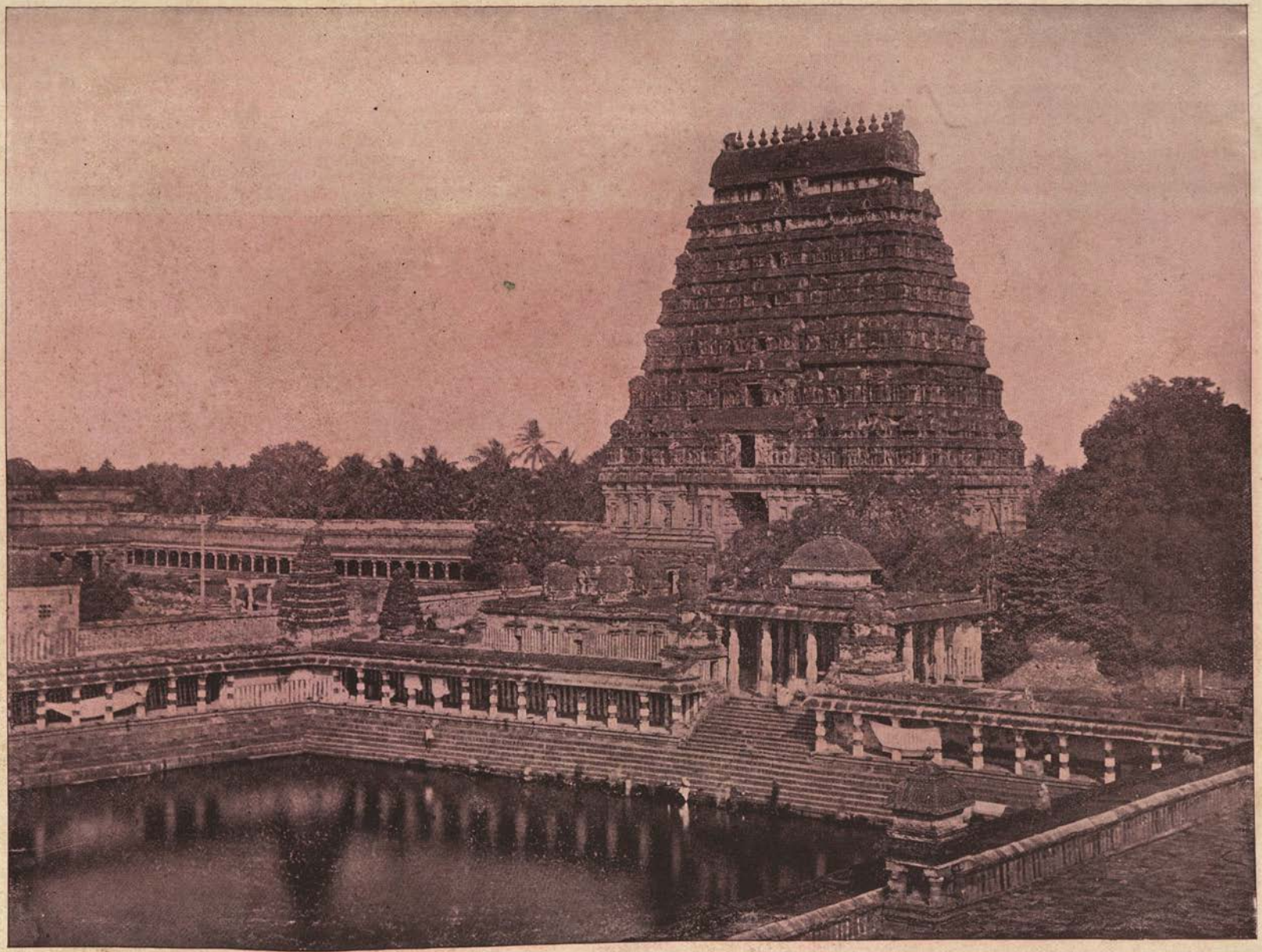


THE JUMMAH MUSJID, DELHI, INDIA.—Three staircases lead up to the grand doorways of the mosque, which is built on a terrace of enormous size. The court is paved with white marble, has light and elegant columns, and a fountain of winding shape in the centre invites the faithful to their ablutions. At the end of the court the visitor sees the broad façade of the mosque. Domes of white marble with black moldings, two superb minarets striped white and black and each lifting a cupola of pure white marble, claim his admiration. The Jummah Musjid is regarded as the masterpiece of architecture consecrated to religious uses by followers of the Prophet. Its colors, as seen from the outside, harmonize with beautiful effect in the brilliant sunshine—dark-red galleries, white pillars, white dome with glittering golden pinnacles, and minarets striped in rose color. The interior is chiefly of white marble, where desirable embroidered in arabesque. Slabs of inscribed black marble are built into the walls. Shah Jehan built this splendid mosque in the seventeenth century. Its priests exhibit some of Mahomet's beard, and manuscripts of the Koran, their history of which is not, like that of the relic, open to question. One of them unquestionably was written by a son-in-law of Mahomet.

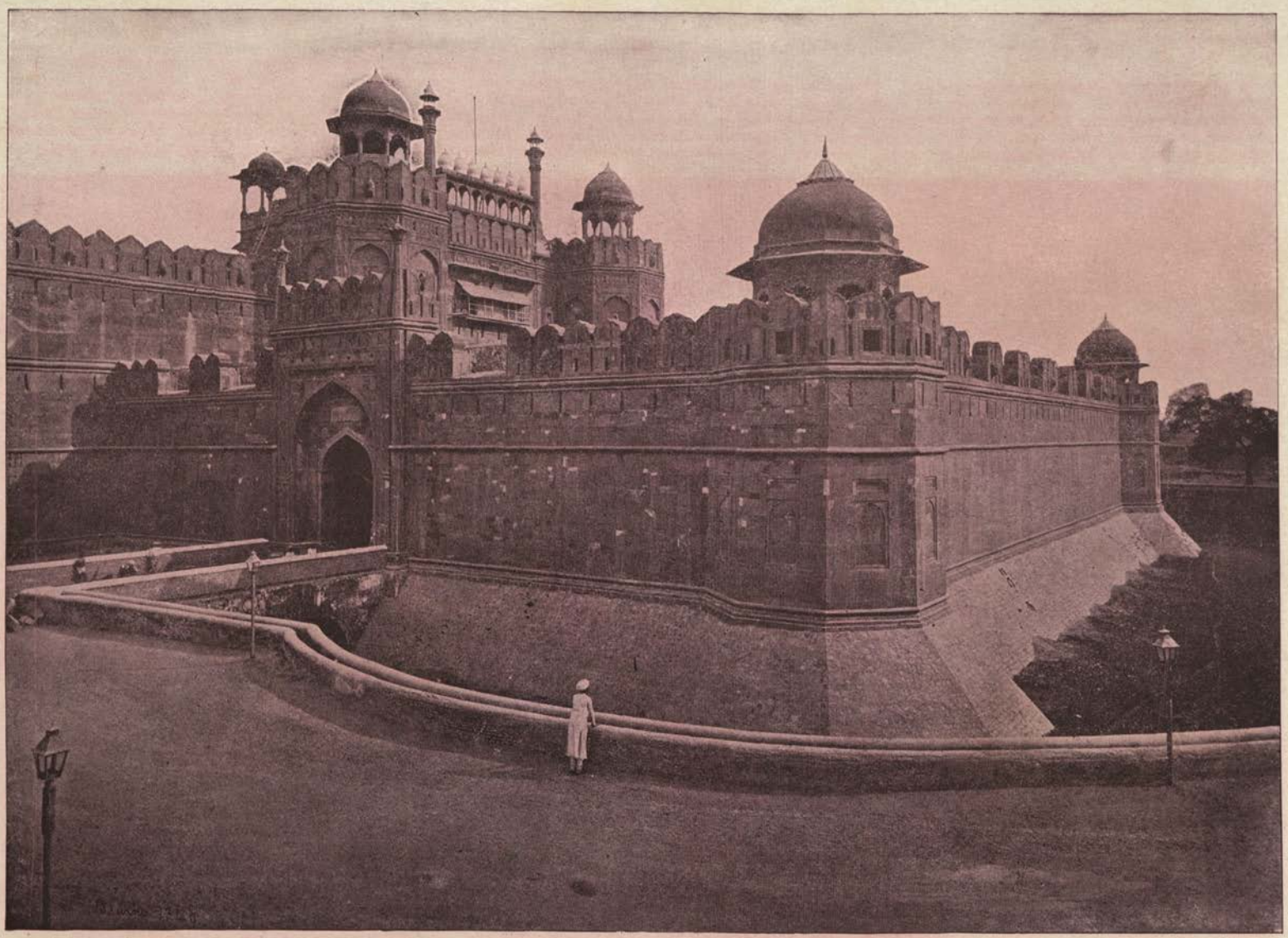
SINGHALESE DEVIL DANCERS.—Ceylon, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, and separated from Hindostan by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's strait. But little is known of the aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon; at present they are similar in all respects to the Hindoos of the neighboring continent, and consist of Singhalese, who inhabit the interior generally, Malabars, Mohammedans, Europeans and Negroes. The Singhalese Devil Dancers, as will be seen by their peculiar attire and habits, are a semi-civilized people—original Hoodoos—and exist pretty much now as before their island was taken possession of by the British in 1815. The Singhalese annals, however, contain an historical record of events for twenty-four centuries. Their spoken language is Singhalese, and peculiar to Ceylon, but their written language is either Pali or Sanscrit. Ceylon is an ancient island and was known to the Greeks in the time of Alexander, and also to the Romans.



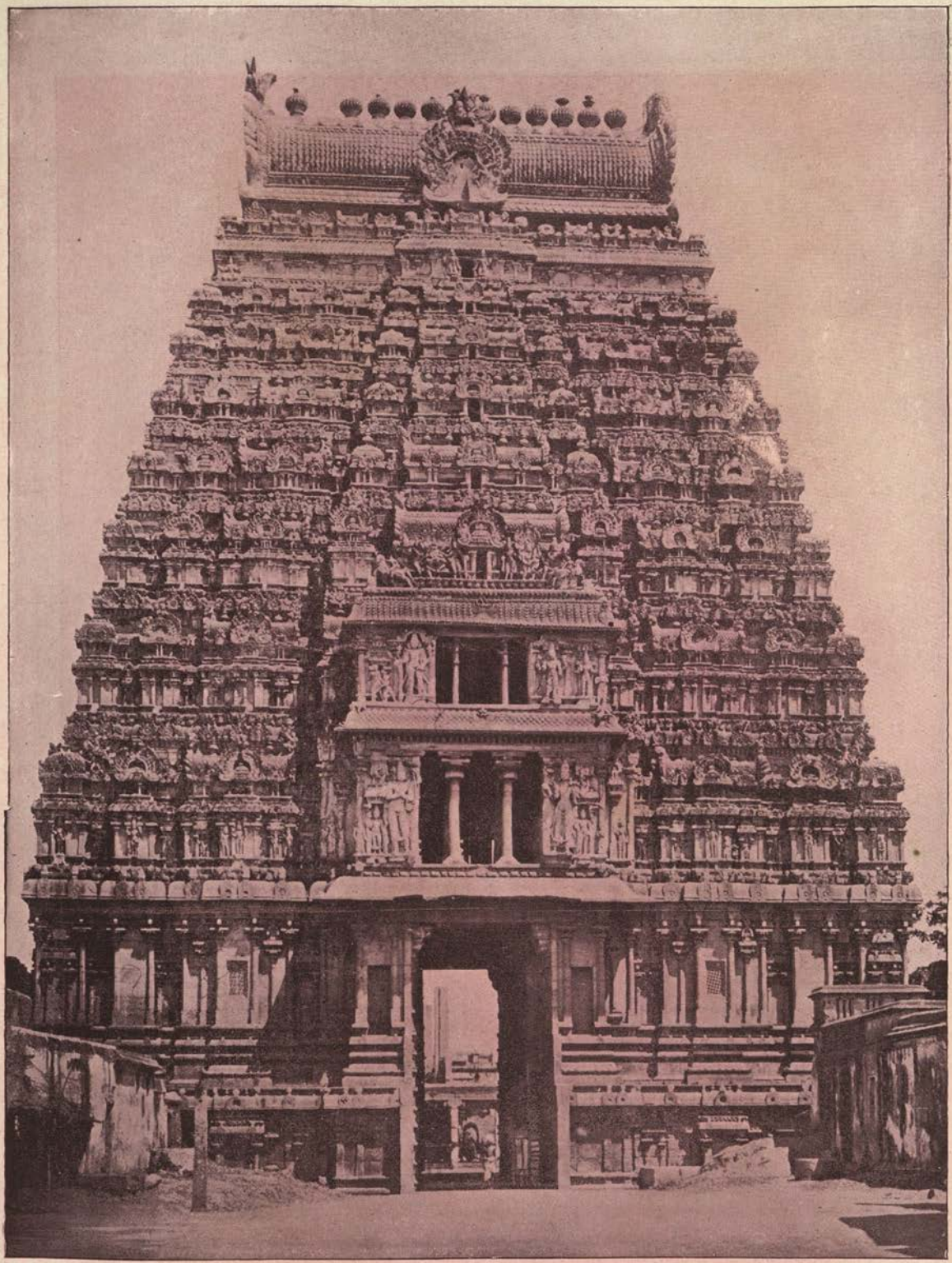
GREAT GATE, MADURA TEMPLE, INDIA.—The Temple, with its pyramidal towers, is the glory of Madura and a wonder of Hindu architecture. Tirumala (1623–59) was that one of the Nayak rulers who took the leading part in the erection of this wonderful structure, dedicated to Sundareswara, better remembered as Siva, the third of the gods constituting the Hindu Triad, and who represents the character of both destroyer and reproducer. The Triad is thought of as an inseparable unity, and is represented in statues by a figure having one body and three heads, Brahman in the middle; at his right Vishnu, and at his left Siva. The hall of the Temple, which had 997 pillars, is now in ruins.



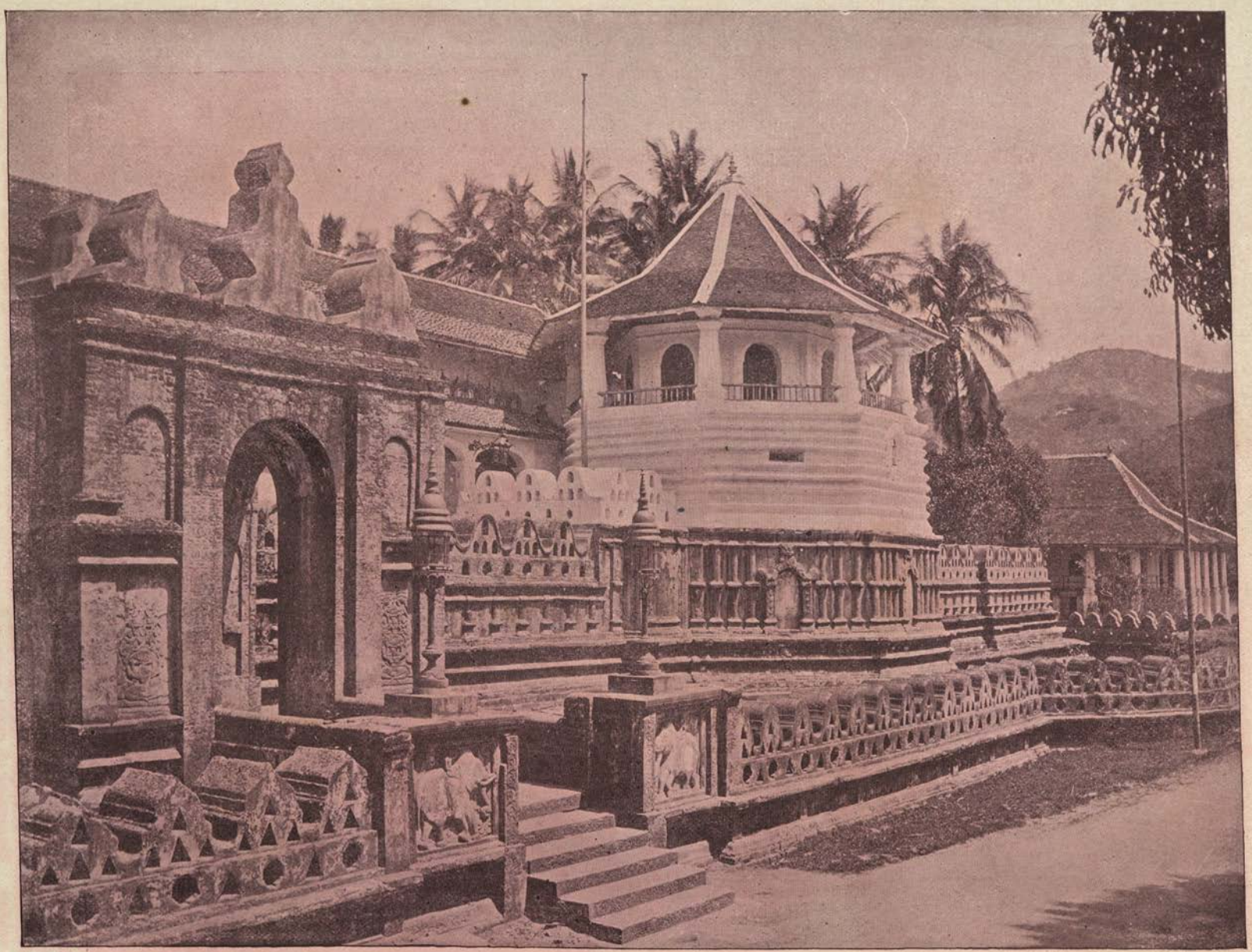
THE TEMPLE, MADURA, INDIA.—Madura stands on the right bank of the river Vighey, Southern India. At one time strongly fortified, its defences are now dilapidated. The town has narrow and dirty streets, and presents an irregular appearance. Its surrounding ditch and wall suggest reminiscences of its historic interest in days when British domination was beginning. Though a large town of considerable local commercial importance, its chief interest centres in its temple, dedicated to the divinity Killayadah. This stupendous structure forms a parallelogram 847 feet by 744 feet, surrounded by nine goupras, one of which is 152 feet high. Contemplating the majesty and artistic detail of Oriental architecture, the expression "barbaric pomp and gold," as applied to India, must be accepted with a considerable allowance of reservation.



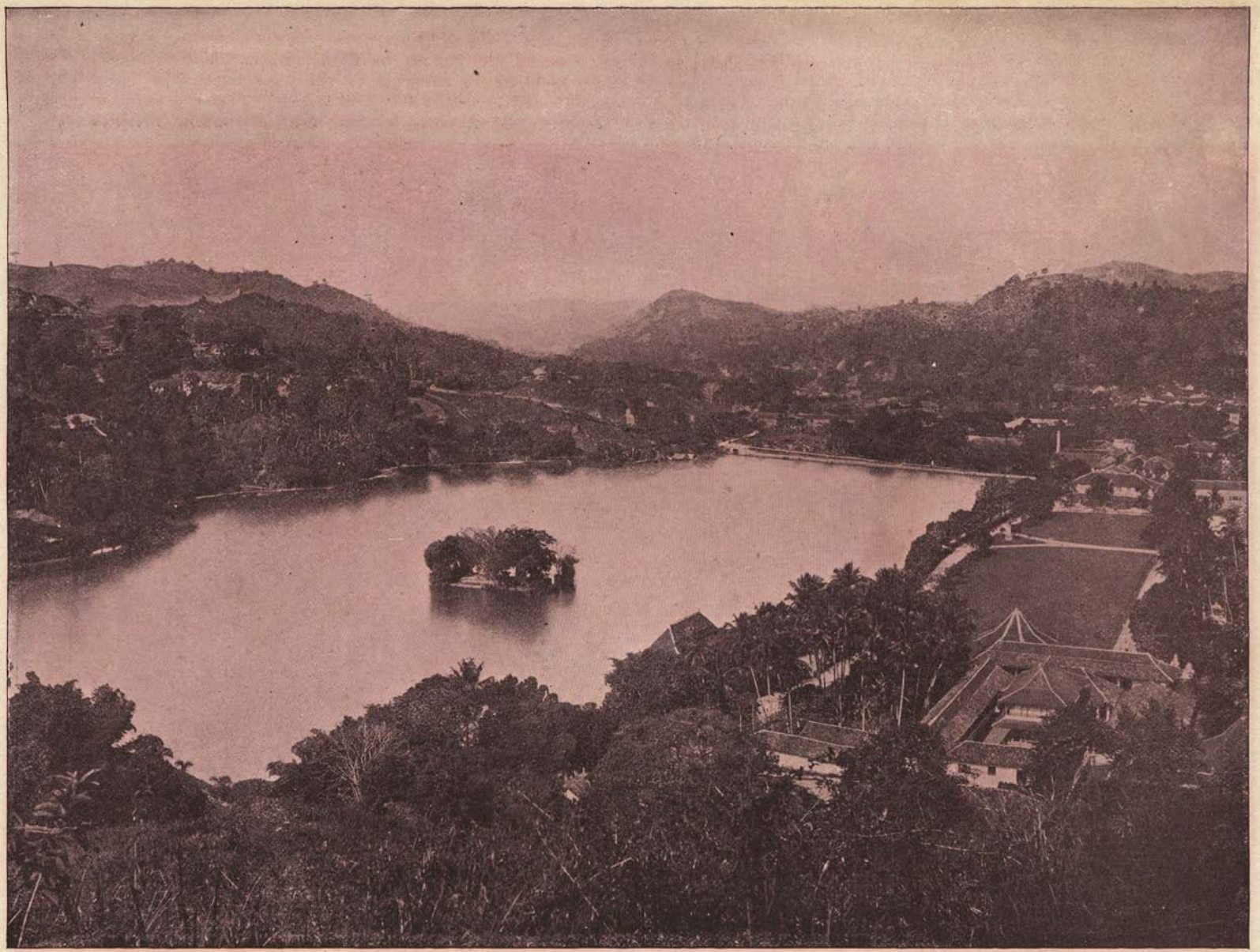
IMPERIAL PALACE, DELHI, INDIA.—At the time of its erection by Shah Jehan the palace and its moat constituted defensive arrangements of no mean strength. Even now its banded and battlemented ramparts present a formidable appearance, though modern artillery would make but short work of destroying them. At the centre of each front of the quadrilateral is a towered gateway crowned with kiosks having marble domes. Many fountains and orange and other beautiful trees ornament the marble-paved courts, which are encircled with marble walls, pure white excepting as they glitter with gold, silver and precious stones. At the extremity of the second court is the palace of the Mogul. Its elegantly shaped columns and its ceiling are now coated with whitewash. Crossing a spacious square the visitor enters the throne room, which is still magnificent, arabesques, incrustations of precious stones and floral carvings enrapturing the attention. In the centre of this room stood the Throne of Peacocks, made of massive gold by Austin, a jeweler of Bordeaux, France. It was six feet long and four feet wide, and the back of it stood out in the form of a peacock's tail. To the left of this splendid room were the private apartments of the emperor, with inlaid marble walls, lavish carvings, fountains, etc A bath or sofa, invariably of marble inlaid with precious stones, occupies the centre of each room formerly devoted to the imperial baths, and a cupola-shaped roof and a profusion of delicate carving in marble characterize each one.



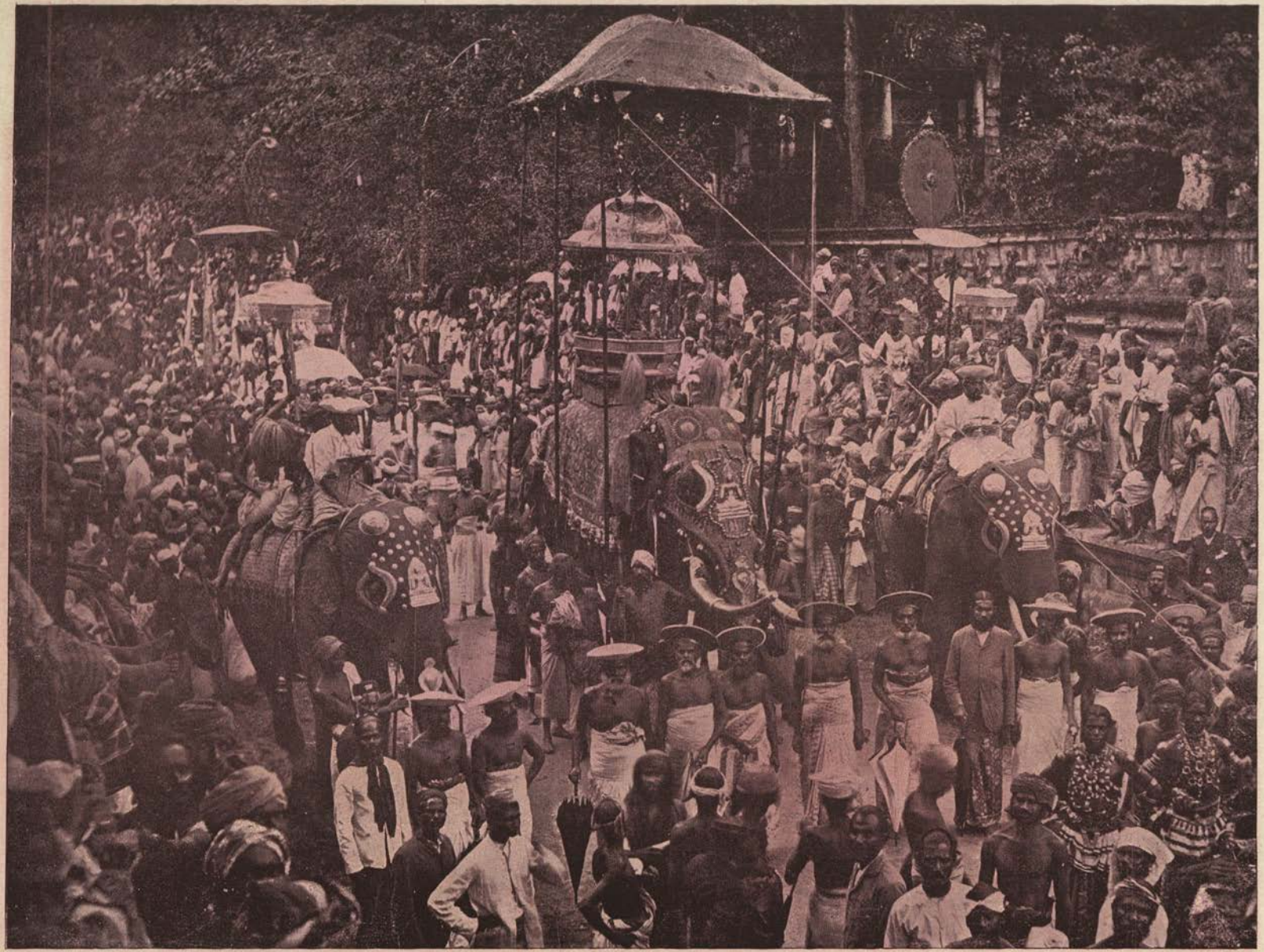
SERINGHAM PAGODA, INDIA.—The superb structure here so artistically reproduced is one of the largest, costliest and most magnificent of the temples of India. The style of architecture is not only Oriental, but it is peculiar to buildings dedicated to Buddhic worship. The principle is that of a series of receding stories, not often exceeding nine in number. Throughout all India, as far as to Siam, the façades of these stories and the angles they make with one another, are highly ornamented with reliefs more or less fantastic, shells and costly stones. Their profusion is simply bewildering, and their effect under the sunshine is most striking.



A BUDDHIC TEMPLE, INDIA.—From the time the traveler sets his foot on Indian soil at Bombay till he enters the China seas, he is bewildered with the number and style of the temples. The beautiful specimen of architecture before you is of the Jain order. It differs from the older Brahamic order, which evolved temples out of the solid rock, and also from the pagoda order so common in Birmah, Siam and China. The salient features of the Jain order, were a semicircular front, octagonal elevations running into domes, an extended chapel wing, usually called the "marriage hall," and a heavy wall or coping in front. The designs are always artistic and the finish elaborate and beautiful.



TEMPLE OF THE SACRED TOOTH, AND LAKE AT KANDY, INDIA.—The above temple is in Kandy, a town of Ceylon, near the centre of the island, on the banks of an artificial lake 1676 feet above the level of the sea. The town stands in an amphitheatre of beautifully wooded hills, and contains the residence of the British Governor, one of the finest structures in Ceylon; the residence of the major-general and the King's palace. The temple of the Sacred Tooth, or the Buddhist Temple of Dahada Matagawa, fronts on the lake of Kandy, a beautiful sheet of water about 1½ miles in length, and from 100 to 500 yards in breadth Opposite the temple, in the centre of the lake, is the military magazine. There are four Christian places of worship in the town, an Episcopalian, a Dutch Presbyterian, a Baptist and a Roman Catholic Church, together with a Missionary Society and a school house. There are also two public libraries and an agricultural society.



AN ANNUAL BUDDHIST PROCESSION, INDIA.—This animated scene is one of those annuals incident to the Buddhic faith. It may be seen in Bombay, Delhi and Madras, but is most ostentatious at Puri, one of the chief holy places of India. The temple there contains the image of the god Juggernaut, "Lord of the World." The great annual festival there has been known to bring 100,000 people together, and the processional displays are gorgeous beyond description, enlisting every form of Oriental grandeur, and eliciting an enthusiasm unknown to the religions of civilization. In British India the excesses of these annual festivals have been greatly modified during the last fifty years.

BATHING SCENE ON THE HOOGLY.—This magnificent piece of perspective brings into view a daily scene on the banks of the Hoogly River at Calcutta. The Hoogly River is the westernmost and most important of the many arms by which the great river Ganges reaches the Bay of Bengal. It is known as the Hoogly for a distance of 120 miles from the bay, and is, itself, divided into three rivers at its mouth. It is deep and narrow and presents many of the features of the St. John's River. Florida. Eighty miles from its mouth, in the province of Bengal, is Calcutta, the capital of British India, an immense and, in many respects, beautiful city, of cosmopolitan population, and very rich commerce. The river front in this scene is occupied by the Custom House and other government buildings, which are approached by stately steps. The river surface is always alive with boats, and the scene is doubly animated during the bathing hours, when thousands crowd into the water, with or without costume, for both the refreshment of a bath and the inspirational effect of its sacred waters.

THE PALANQUIN AT CHAMEAUX.—The palanquin—a corruption of the Hindoo word "palkee," is the name of an ancient chair or sedan, the primitive and at one time, only mode of conveyance possessed by the upper class or wealthy travelers in Hindostan, China, and other Eastern nations. The palanquin to-day, however, is not so popular as before the introduction of the railroads into those countries, but they are still in use in the interior towns. They are now generally borne by camels instead of being borne by men on their shoulders, and are much more comfortable. The above is a correct view of a modern palanquin of India, its accoutrements, attendants and trappings.

MEETING OF THE WATERS, KILLARNEY, IRELAND.—The lakes of Killarney, in County Kerry, Ireland, are three in number, and closely adjoin each other. They are situated in the midst of wild and picturesque mountain scenery. The area of the lower lake is 5001 acres; of the middle one, 680; and of the upper one, 430. There are other lakes of considerable extent, but none so famous for their romantic beauty as those of Killarney. One of the wildest scenes on the lakes is where the two upper ones connect by a narrow passage-way through the rocks, which forms a bridge, and is known as the "Meeting of the Waters." Near this point is a flat rock where tourists stop to lunch on their way from Dunlow back to their hotel in Killarney.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN.—The ruins of this venerable abbey are to be found on the Hill of Howth—a peninsula and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, County of Dublin—which forms the northeast screen of Dublin Bay. The abbey is situate in the centre of the town and is said to have been founded by the Danes in 1038. The town also contains an old castle, the seat of the St. Lawrence family for nearly seven centuries, and the ruins of a church erected in 1228. The romantic beauty of the peninsula attracts many visitors, especially tourists from this country. The town of Howth gives the title of earl to the descendants of its Anglo-Norman conquerors, and to this day its chief proprietors, the St. Lawrence or Tristram family.

ROSS CASTLE, KILLARNEY, IRELAND.—The beautiful scenery of Killarney is the admiration of every visitor. The lakes, dales, ridges, ruins afford a picture seldom met with. Amid the latter, none are more conspicuous or more highly admired by those with the true artistic sense than the one here presented—old Ross Castle. The date of this castle is lost amid the feuds and wars of early Irish history, but its ivy-clad ruins afford the finest picture of all that the Killarney region presents. Grand in outline, weird in appearance, there clusters about it, closer and more luxuriant than its vines, a history that tells of Erin's joys and woes, triumphs and defeats, and, alas! honors and shames.

ST. PETER'S ROME, ITALY.—Another view of the basilica of St. Peter's appears elsewhere in the volume. Tradition says that St. Peter suffered martyrdom somewhere on the place on which it stands, and Constantine, the first Christian emperor of Rome, founded what is, comparatively speaking, a modern structure. Before Pope Pius IX. lost his temporal sovereignty, St. Peter's was often the scene of splendid ceremonials in which the head of the Roman Catholic Church took part. Since that time it has rarely been visited by the pontiff; by Louis XIII., who succeeded Pius IX., very rarely. In 1891, however, the Pope celebrated a low mass within its walls, on which occasion the Cathedral was filled, sixty thousand persons being present. The reader will note the piazza fronting the Cathedral, elliptical in form and inclosed by colonnades. At the right of the picture is the spacious palace of the Vatican, in which the Pope lives under an arrangement with the Italian government.

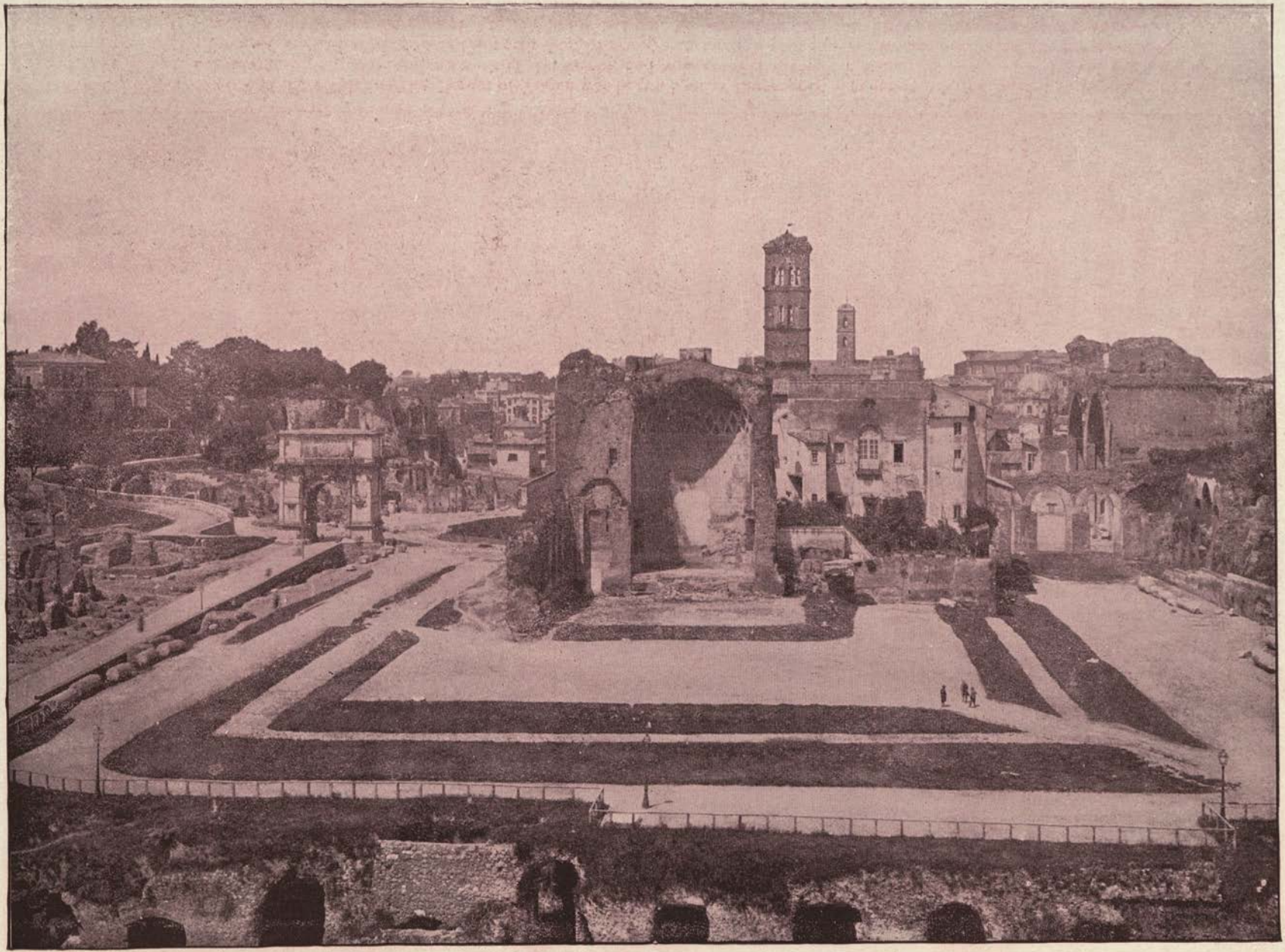
ROME SEEN FROM ST. PETER'S.—This fine reproduction shows the city of Rome as it is seen to-day from St. Peter's Cathedral. The elliptically-shaped piazza, formed by imposing colonnades, appears to advantage, its great obelisk being the ornament in the centre casting a long shadow on the costly pavement. This obelisk, which was brought from Heliopolis, Egypt, has no hieroglyphics to tell the story of its antiquity and original erection. Beyond the piazza spreads out the most interesting city in the world, replete with historic memories, the capital of the Roman Catholic Church through troubled centuries, and under the rule of the constitutional sovereign of united Italy, making such progress in modern civilization as, it is hoped, is the earnest of a greatness exceeding that of its best past, more enlightened, more humane and more enduring.

THE SISTINE CHAPEL AT THE VATICAN, ROME, ITALY.—The Vatican is the palace of the pope, at Rome, containing a library of inestimable value. In this palace is the Sistine Chapel, chiefly celebrated as containing frescoes by the hand of Michael Angelo. These represent the bringing of order out of chaos, the creation of the world, the Creator approving the work finished—"desisting though unwearied;" the creation of man, of woman, the temptation of Eve, the sacrifice of Noah, the Deluge, the intoxication of Noah, Judith and Holofernes, David vanquishing Goliath, the death of Haman, the Sybils, the prophets and the Last Judgment. Other pre-eminent works of art adorn the Chapel, which a writer describes, perhaps a little profanely, as "the ark of the covenant of the glory of Michael Angelo's and Raffaelle's art." Nowhere else in the world, probably, is seen a more comprehensive and beautiful exemplification of the association of art and religion than in the Sistine Chapel.

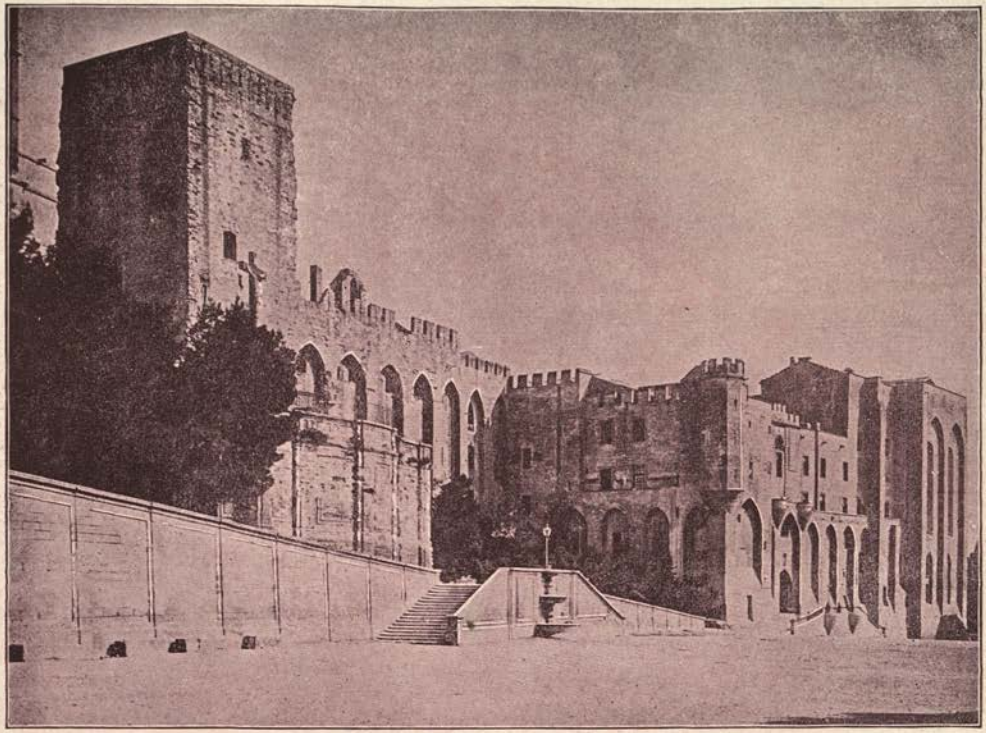
ST. PETER'S, ROME, ITALY.—From the first foundation of St. Peter's, in 1450, to its dedication by Urban VIII., on the 18th of November, 1626, the building occupied a period of 176 years. At the close of the seventeenth century $50,000,000 had been spent on it, exclusive of the cost of the sacristy, bell-towers, models, mosaics, etc. The space covered by the grandest of Christian temples is 240,000 square feet. Pope Paul III. gave Michael Angelo the direction of the work, and his successor, Julius III., confirmed the appointment. When the great artist died, in 1563, he had presided over the work seventeen years. A defect in the architecture is that the façade so far hides the dome that the effect of its gigantic size is lost. Carlo Maderno, employed by Pope Paul V. in 1605, is responsible for this defect, which is obvious to the lay as to the learned reader.

AQUA CLAUDIA, ROME, ITALY.—The picture shows the grandest ruin in the suburbs of Rome. Caligula began the Aqua Claudia, which was finished by the Emperor Claudius fourteen years after, in 50 A. D., and named after him. The aqueduct is said to have been more than forty-six miles long, thirty-six of them subterranean, and ten over arches. A line of arches six miles in length is still standing. The majestic vastness of ancient Roman architecture is suggested in the above figures, belittling the building performances of to-day, which are almost exclusively of the commonplace sort. Rome presents to the traveler the aspect of ruined majesty interblended with such structures as the every-day activities of this prosy, money-grabbing generation is apt to set up.

FORUM OF TRAJAN, ROME, ITALY.—The Forum of Trajan was begun by the Emperor of that name after his return from the Dacian war, and finished 114 A. D. It was designed by Apollodorus, a Greek of Damascus, and was entered through a triumphal arch. The Forum consisted of a large square with porticos on three sides, and the basilica on the north side. Beyond this, to the north, rose the memorial column, the centre of a square having libraries on two sides. Still beyond was the temple erected to Trajan by Hadrian. Two semi-circular wings of the Forum supported the slopes of the Capitol and the Quirinal. Fragments of the buildings demonstrate its perfection of detail. The monument shown in the picture is the Column of Trajan, which is 127½ feet high, exclusive of the statue and the pedestal on which it stands. Pope Sixtus V. placed a statue of St. Peter on the column at the end of the sixteenth century, when the feet of the original statue of Trajan were still there.



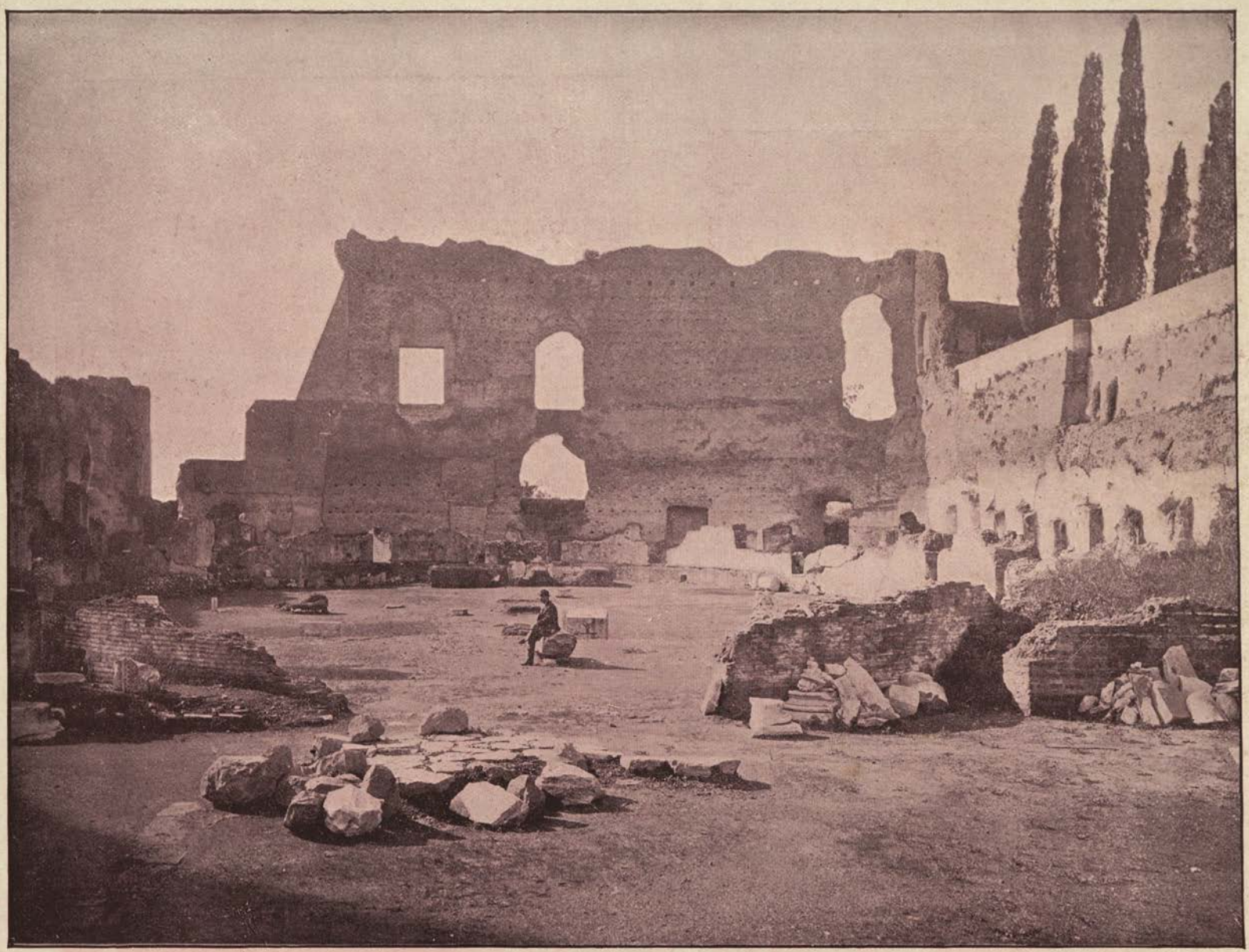
SESSORIAN PALACE, ROME, ITALY.—The Emperor Constantine built or restored this palace, which stood at the southeast extremity of the city, between the Aurelian Walls and the Claudian Aqueduct. Its ruins are shown in the centre of the picture, and consist of two brick walls and a large niche in the centre. They are known commonly as the Temple of Venus and Cupid, a statue having been discovered which represented Sallustia Barbia Orbiana, wife of Alexander Severus, as Venus, with Cupid at her feet. The statue is now in the Vatican, where are stored antique treasures innumerable.



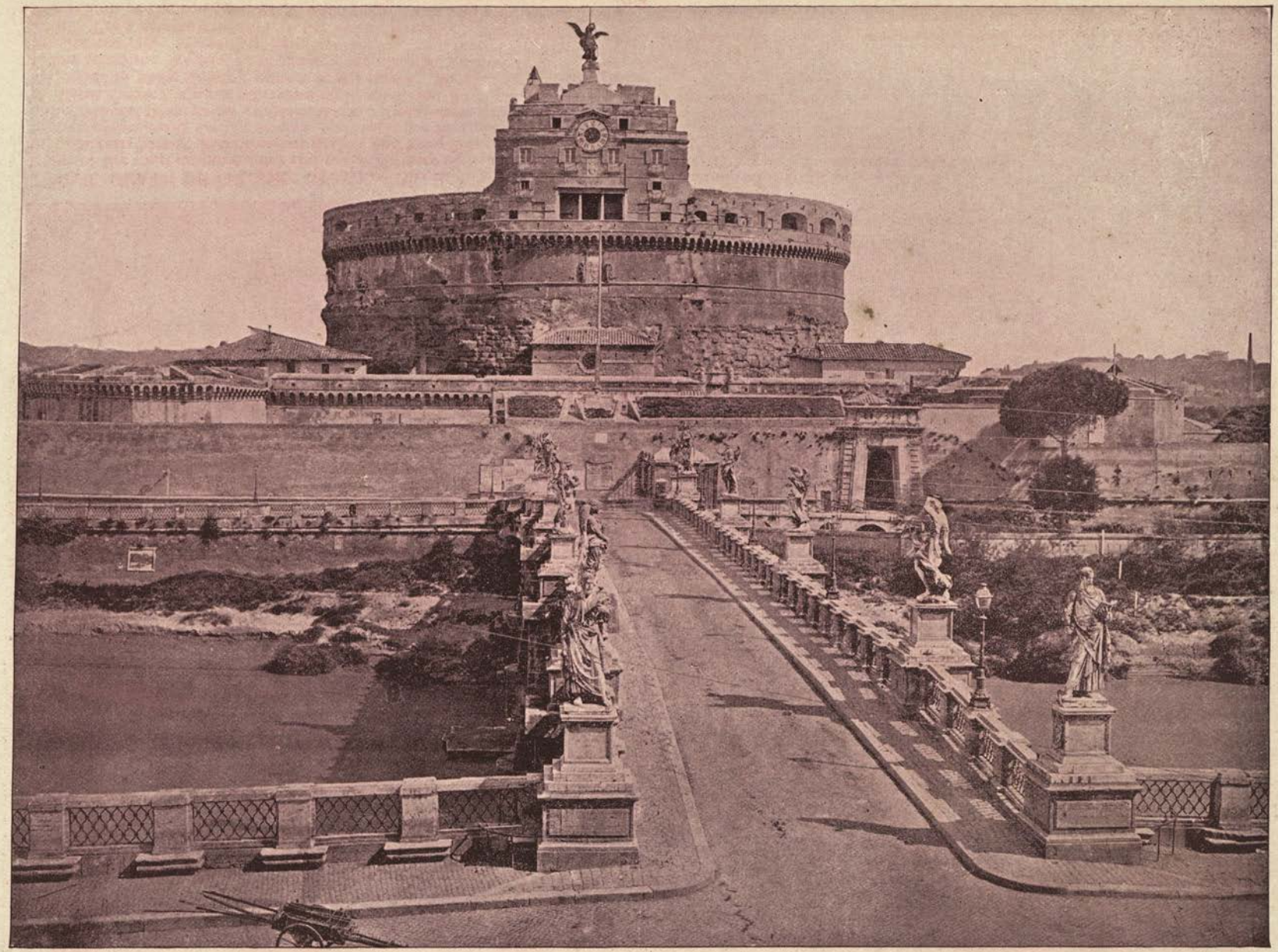
PALACE OF THE POPES AT AVIGNON, FRANCE.

THE PANTHEON AT ROME, ITALY.

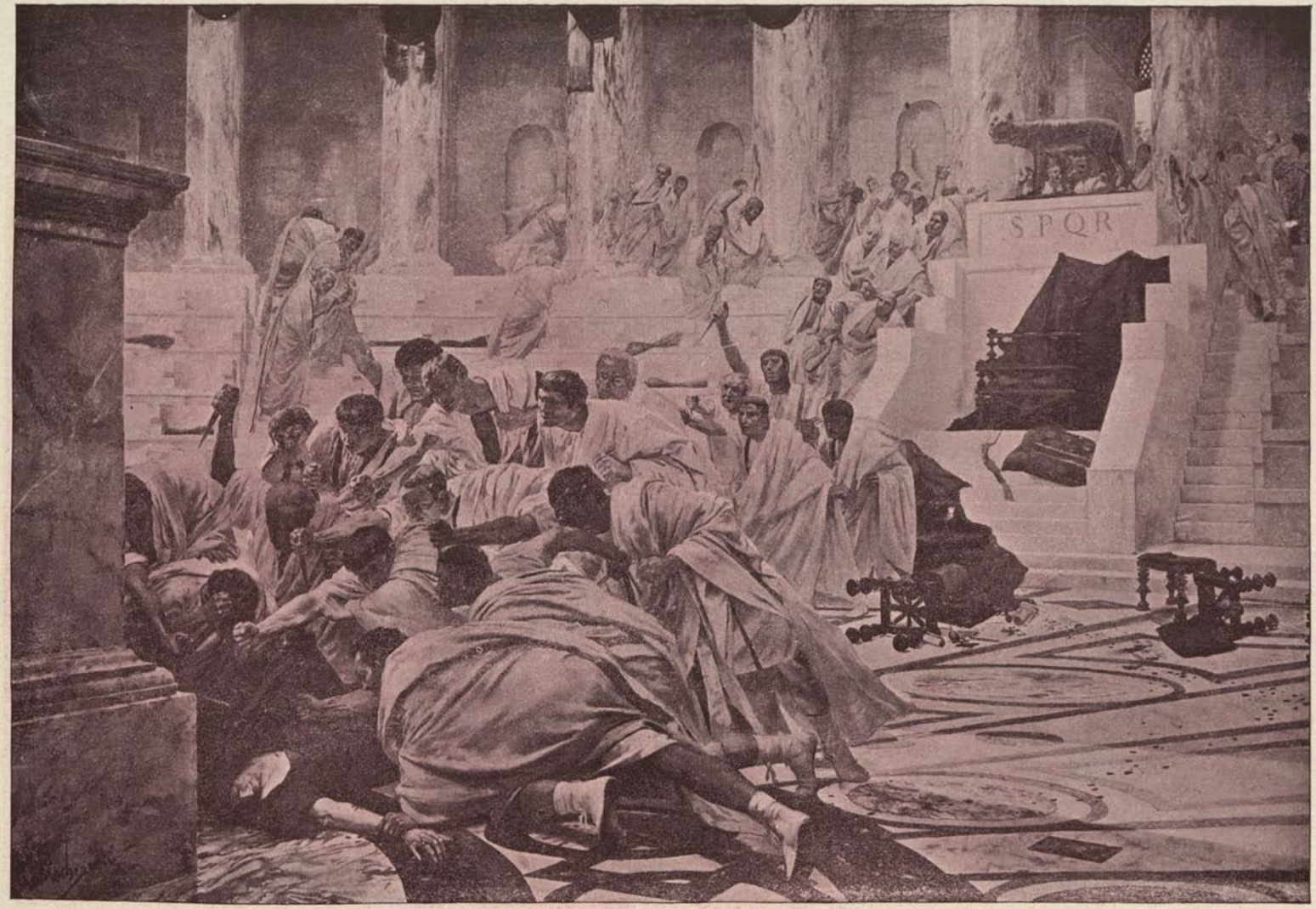
The reader will find in another place a paragraph epitomizing that important chapter in modern history relating to the period when the Papal court was at Avignon. Suffice it to add, that in the palace of the illustration at that time gayety surpassed itself, and the good things of this life were enjoyed to a degree unsurpassed in an age of great luxury.—The Pantheon, a relic of ancient Rome dedicated to the worship of all the gods in its original use, is introduced aptly as the second picture on this page, because it was there that in 1891 an outbreak began which, it was thought, might have resulted in the Pope's leaving Rome for Avignon or some other city as his permanent residence.



MOUNT PALATINE STADIUM, ITALY.—This magnificent and impressive ruin is that of a Roman Stadium, on the Palatine Mount, one of the seven hills of the "eternal city." The massive surroundings of a Stadium consisted of stone-work steps, which served for seats, and a higher, stronger pile gave audience to the nobility and judges. As the view shows, this last has been better preserved than the former. In the centre was the space devoted to the races. It is the amphitheatre. But it must be remembered that the Roman Stadium, unlike the coliseum, was devoted to foot-races only. It was a scene of harmless sport compared with that where chariot races took place, and where prisoners were forced to contend for liberty in brutal battle with lions and tigers.

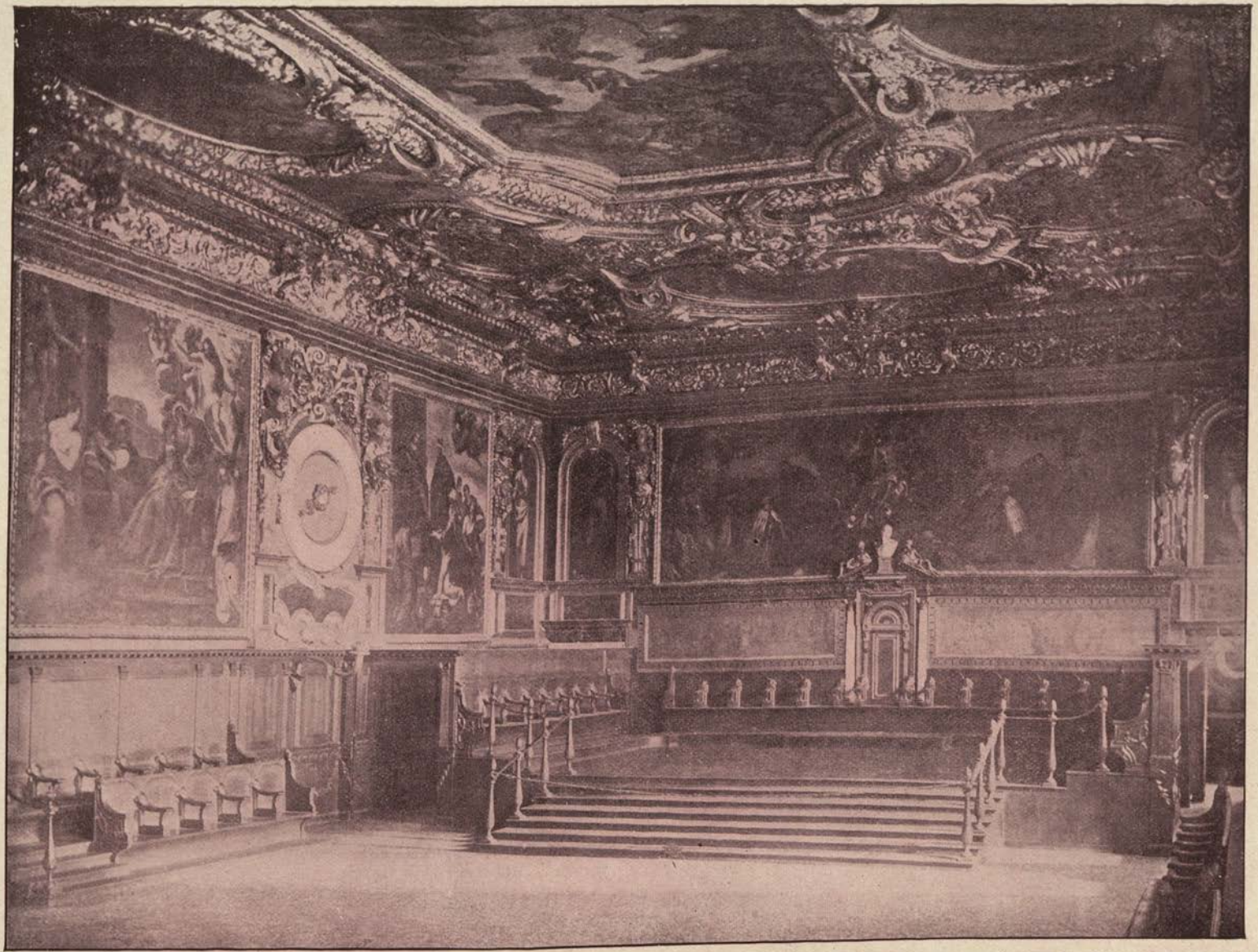


BRIDGE OF ST. ANGELO, ROME.—This fine view presents the northernmost of the five ancient bridges across the Tiber. It was built by the Emperor Hadrian (A. D. 118–138), and was formerly known as the Pons Ælius, after one of the names of Hadrian. It is a noble structure of five arches, and crosses the river immediately in front of the magnificent castle of St. Angelo, from which it takes its name. In 1668, Clement IX. added the present parapets and the ten angels which stand upon the piers.



THE DEATH OF CÆSAR: ITALY.—This highly dramatic scene, after the immortal work of Rochegross, vividly recalls the tragedy which rid Rome of her most despotic ruler and robbed history of her most startling character. The spot is the senate chamber in the capitol of Rome. The time is that ominous Ides of March whose fatality had been dinned in the great Cæsar's ear by suspicious friend and soothsayer's art. The senators are assembled in their places ready for the session, and ready too for the consummation of their great conspiracy which is aimed at Cæsar, and which is to stop not short of his removal from power by assassination. There were present the loved and powerful Brutus, Cassius, Metellus, Cinna, Casca and others who had resolved to defeat Cæsar's kingly ambitions and free Rome from his tyranny. Antony too was there, pretended friend of Cæsar, but glad of his death, as he was ambitious to share Cæsar's powers and honors. As presiding officer of the senate Cæsar received and heard the petitions and respective suits of his fellow senators. As soon as he entered the chamber on that fatal day the conspirators pressed around him, each with eager suit and with prayer for a prompt hearing. When they had thus hemmed him in and cut him off from any possible support, the envious Casca drew his dagger and stabbed him in the neck. Then all was confusion in the senate chamber. The timid stood aghast. The friends of Cæsar rushed to his rescue upsetting all movable furniture. The friends of the conspirators crowded round their brethren, ready to die if need be. Cæsar received stab after stab in quick succession from his assassins. At length when Brutus pressed forward to deliver his powerful blow, Cæsar folded his robe about him, and with the exclamation "And you too, Brutus!" fell a corpse at their feet.

THE RIALTO, VENICE, ITALY.—The Rialto crosses the Grand Canal, which is two miles long and from 160 to 230 feet wide at its narrowest point. It has but one span, of 91 feet. The width of the bridge is 72 feet, so that there is not a great difference between its breadth and its span. Lengthwise, it is divided into five sections, consisting of two rows of stores and three footways. There is no place in the world commanding a scene of more surpassing interest than that viewed from the Rialto—of magnificent palaces built by eminent Italian architects, and the interiors of which are enriched by the works of painters most renowned. The Grand Canal winds through Venice, dividing its 147 canals into groups, and with them inclosing the 80 islands upon which the city is built.



HALL OF SENATE-THRONE, DUCAL PALACE, VENICE, ITALY.—The interior of the Ducal Palace contains paintings by Titian, and frescoes from the hands of Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. Duke Marino Faliero began, in the fourteenth century, the structure which attained such matchless beauty, both in its exterior and its interior. In 452, inhabitants of Venetia and other parts of Italy, taking refuge in the lands of the Adriatic, organized to oppose the barbarian invaders of their country. Thus Venice was founded. Near the end of the seventh century the first Doge (duke) was elected. Three hundred years after the maritime power of Venice had its beginning with an accession of territory. Dalmatia subsequently came under Venetian rule, the power and wealth of which were augmented by the Crusaders. The Morea, Corfu, Cephalonia and Crete became Venetian at the end of the twelfth century. Venice had commercial relations with India for about two centuries by way of Egypt, but this interest declined after the European discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1797 the French subjugated Venice, which, in 1805, was made over to Italy. Later it was held by the French and Austrians, until reannexed to Italy in 1866.

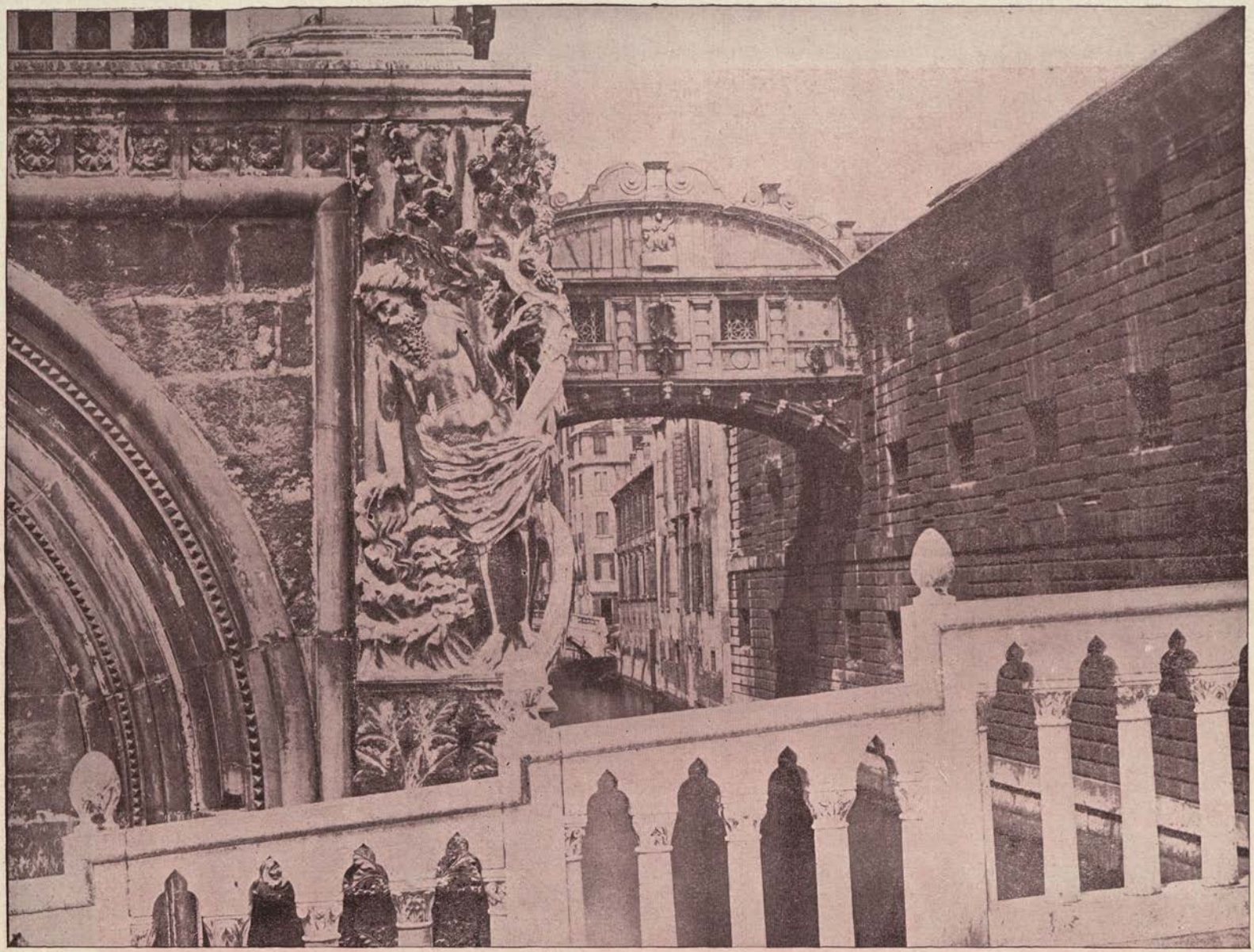
A CANAL IN VENICE.—Writing of Venice Byron described her as having looked like "a ruler of the waters and their powers," when

"her daughters had their dowers
From spoils of nations, and the exhaustless East
Poured in her lap all gems in sparkling showers."

This splendor was succeeded, in her political extinction, by a fitting aspect of desolation:

"And silent rows the songless gondolier;
Her palaces are crumbling to the shore."

Horatio F. Brown, in his historical sketch of the republic of Venice, remarks that "No State, except Athens, has ever presented, at the very core of her life, the idea of herself with such sumptuous personification in art."

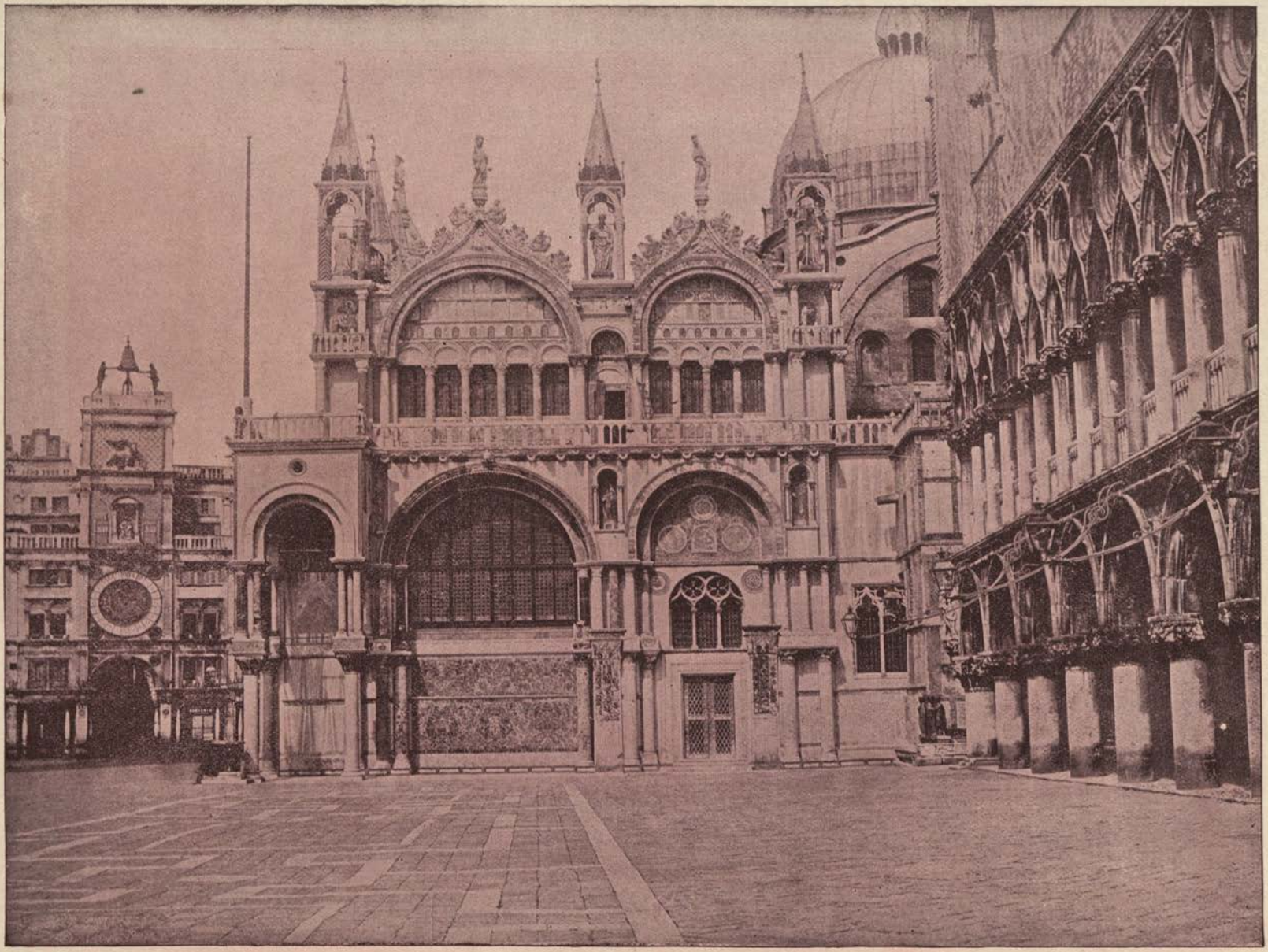


BRIDGE OF SIGHS AND DUCAL PALACE.—This fine piece of art represents a scene dedicated alike to history and poetry. It is the old Ducal Palace in Venice, Italy, with the prison beyond the canal, and the passage-way between, which is known the world over as the "Bridge of Sighs," a title not inapt, since few who found their sentence in the palace ever escaped from the prison. Byron neatly describes the situation in his "Childe Harold:"

"I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs,
A palace and a prison on each hand."

The old Ducal Palace was the judgment-hall of the Doges. It is a magnificent structure, representing that order of architecture of a half classic kind which introduced massive frescoes and ultra reliefs representing saints, martyrs, cenobites and scriptural allegories. Byron describes the bridge as a covered gallery divided into a passage and a cell. The prisoners were led along the passage to the cell and there executed.

HOME OF DESDEMONA. –This magnificent portraiture introduces you to Venice, Queen of the Adriatic Sea, and Italy's pride, whose streets are water, whose majestic buildings stand on piles. The beauty and value of the scene are enhanced by its central feature, the "Home of Desdemona," which rises as if from the water and presents in perfect form the leading characteristics of early Venetian architecture—façade of rich marble in colors, highly sculptured porticoes, lavishly traced windows and ornamental cornices. From its front Othello's faithful gondolier spirited away at midnight the beautiful Desdemona and carried her to the arms of her dusky lover. At its doors the jealous Roderigo and treacherous Iago beat their alarm and shrieked their warning, till the startled Brabantio was aroused from his slumbers to find their story of the elopement all too true.



ST. MARK'S SQUARE, VENICE, ITALY.—One of the principal promenades of Venice is that exhibited here in part. Not made a cathedral until 1807, St. Mark's Church was founded as long ago as 977 A. D. In view of its magnificence the visitor feels like the Queen of Sheba after beholding that of the court and worship of Solomon: "There was no more spirit in her." It has golden ceilings; its pavements are of jasper and porphyry; its 500 columns are of marble in rich variety of color and marking. The cathedral contains a slab, Palla d'Ora, said to have been made at Constantinople in the tenth century, and which is a species of mosaic in gold, silver and enamel. In its vast reliquary are numerous and precious objects of art. Over its portals are the four celebrated horses found at Corinth, and which subsequently were used as adornments in Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice and Paris. They were restored to Venice in 1815, after the downfall of Napoleon.

DUCAL PALACE, VENICE, ITALY. – The Doge's Palace and the Cathedral of San Marco are the most conspicuous architectural ornaments of Venice, the queen of the Adriatic. Above the graceful colonnades of the first-named structure is a mass of trefoil carvings, and running along the wall of marble, these checkered with delicate red and white lines, is a parapet, the elaborate lace-work of which is still fresh in appearance. The statue of St. Theodore and the winged lion look down from their elevated situations. Supremely beautiful in its interior, with a wealth of carvings probably unsurpassed, the halls contain works by the hands of Titian, Veronese, Tintoretto, Palma and Bassano, of which ceilings by Veronese, portraits of the doges by Palma, and a Paradise by Tintoretto, are perhaps the most celebrated examples.

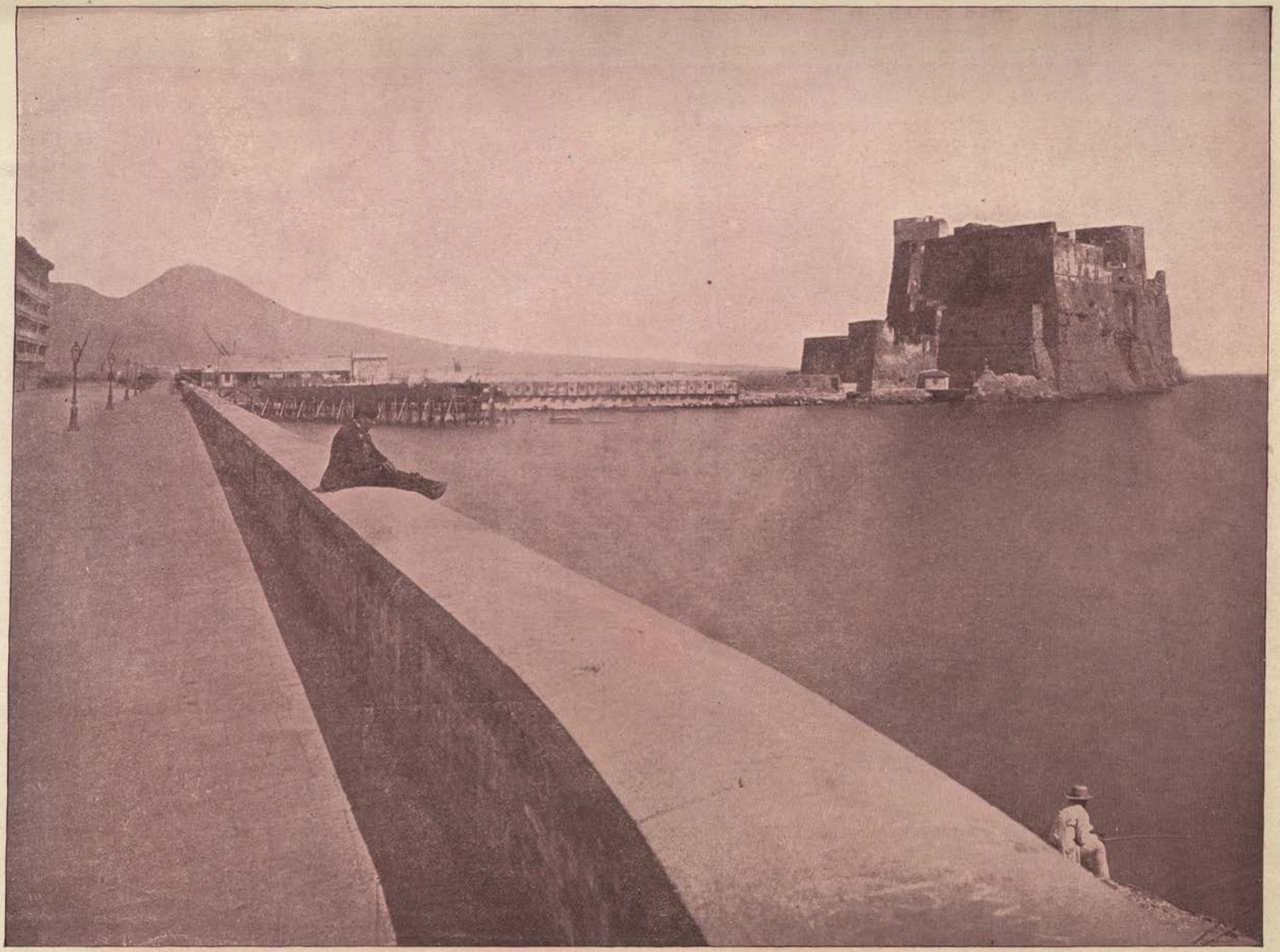
THE GRAND CANAL, VENICE, ITALY.—If the visitor to Venice possesses artistic cultivation he is likely to take rooms overlooking the Grand Canal. Within a few yards of him, the theme of song and romance, will rise the noble arch of the Riàlto, and, reflected in the clear water below him, he will see ranges of palaces once covered by the frescoes of Titian and Tintoretto. Looking upwards, cut sharply out against the intense blue sky, the deep, rich shadows of their long arcades will be brought boldly out by the searching beams of a brilliant sun. He will do wisely, if he can, to ignore the intrusive presence of new and ugly bridges across the canal, and the scream of the locomotive, and to forget the very prosy fact that the Rialto was built at the end of sixteenth century, as a means of communication between the criminal courts in the Ducal Palace and a criminal prison.

SAN GIORGIO MAGGIORE, ITALY.—This exquisite piece of perspective presents one of those enchanting scenes that make Venice a wonder of the world. The island of San Giorgio Maggiore is a Venetian suburb, and one of the eighty islands that compose the city. It is really a toll-gate to the city, and its surface is utilized by a custom house, light-house and the magnificent church of San Giorgio Maggiore, considered to be one of the finest in Venice. The foreground of the scene gives a fine conception of that peculiar water-craft, the Venetian gondola, which is at once the cab, omnibus, dray and car of the watery streets of the city of the Doge's.

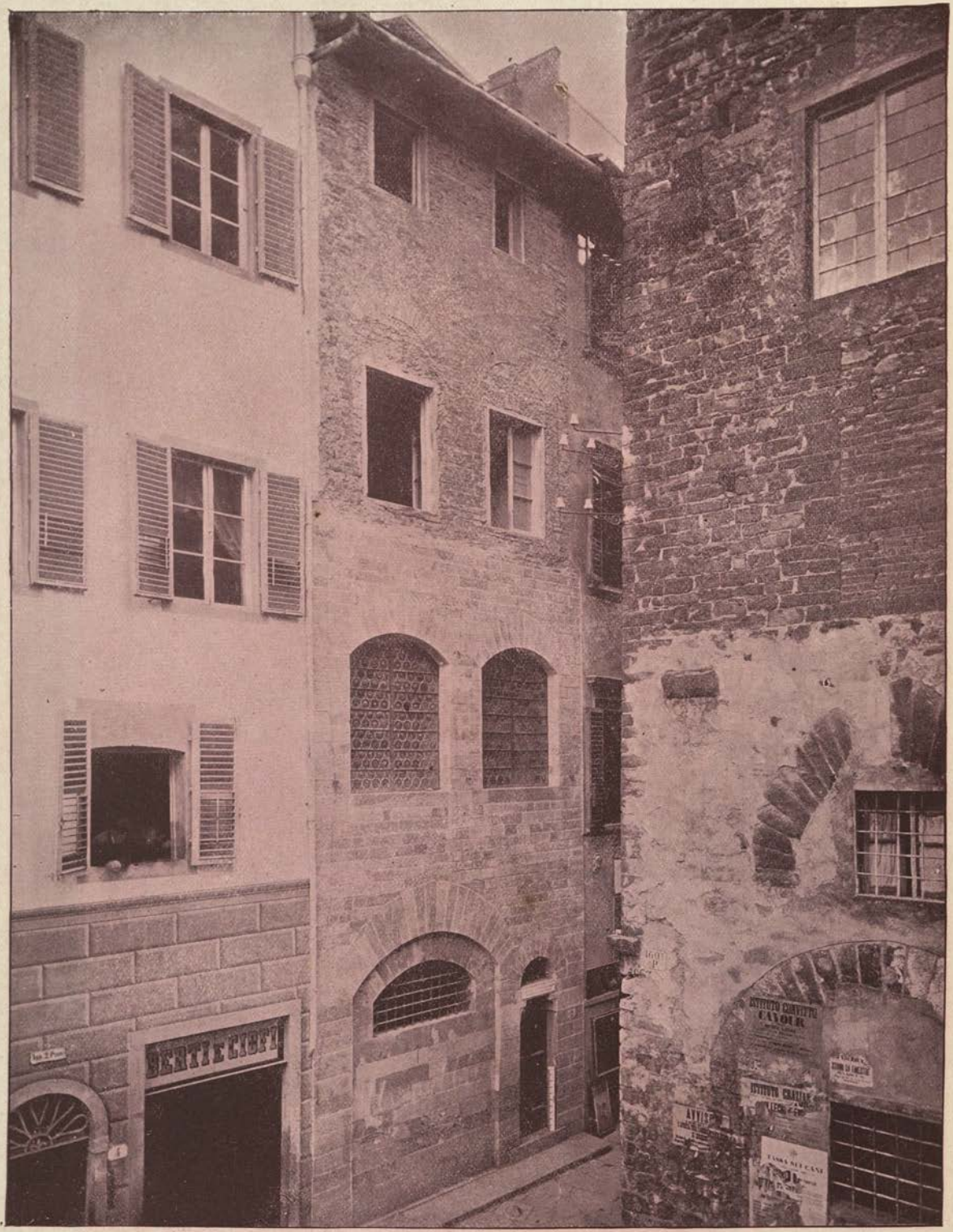
CHIOGGIA, ITALY.—The view before you is one of those purely Italian scenes, impossible except under Italian skies and amid the easy-going population of the Mediterranean shores. At first blush it would seem to be Venetian, with its quays, canals and indifferent habitues. And indeed it is almost Venetian, for Chioggia is an island chained in the midst of the Gulf of Venice, whose most important place is a city of the same name. Its twenty-six thousand people are a reminiscence of the grand old days when the Venetian spirit went forth in commercial splendor to all the ports of the great inland sea. There is beauty there at every turn. Architecture is rich and quaint. The climate is soft and inviting. The industries are primitive. The people are suave, yet not without the resentments of the Latin race.

HALL OF MARBLES, NAPLES.—The Museum Borbonico, Naples, known as the "Hall of Marbles," contains an unrivaled collection of art, comprising marble statuary excavated principally from the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, paintings, mosaics, sculptures, bronzes, antiquities, coins, inscriptions, etc. The collection of marble statuary is renowned throughout the civilized world. Naples, a city of southern Italy, is the capital of the province of Italy, and must not be confounded with Naples in the province of the Two Sicilies, in the south end of the Italian peninsula. Naples proper is renowned for the wonderful beauty of its site, the delicious softness of the climate and clear atmosphere.

CASTEL DEL CARMINE, NAPLES, ITALY.—The fine quay, which is a most prominent feature of the Bay of Naples, extends eastward to the Castel del Carmine, now a barracks and military prison. When, in 1484, Ferdinand I. extended the walls of Naples he founded the Castel, the more modern portion of which was erected by Don Pedro de Toledo. The building has some celebrity in history. In 1647, on account of the excessive taxation imposed by the Spanish viceroy, a great insurrection broke out in Naples, headed by a local fisherman named Masaniello, who made the Castel a stronghold for the populace. Many eminent patriots were imprisoned within its gloomy walls in 1796, in the period of political persecution under Queen Caroline and Cardinal Ruffo. The advance of a century from such oppression to the constitutional government under King Humbert is indeed great.

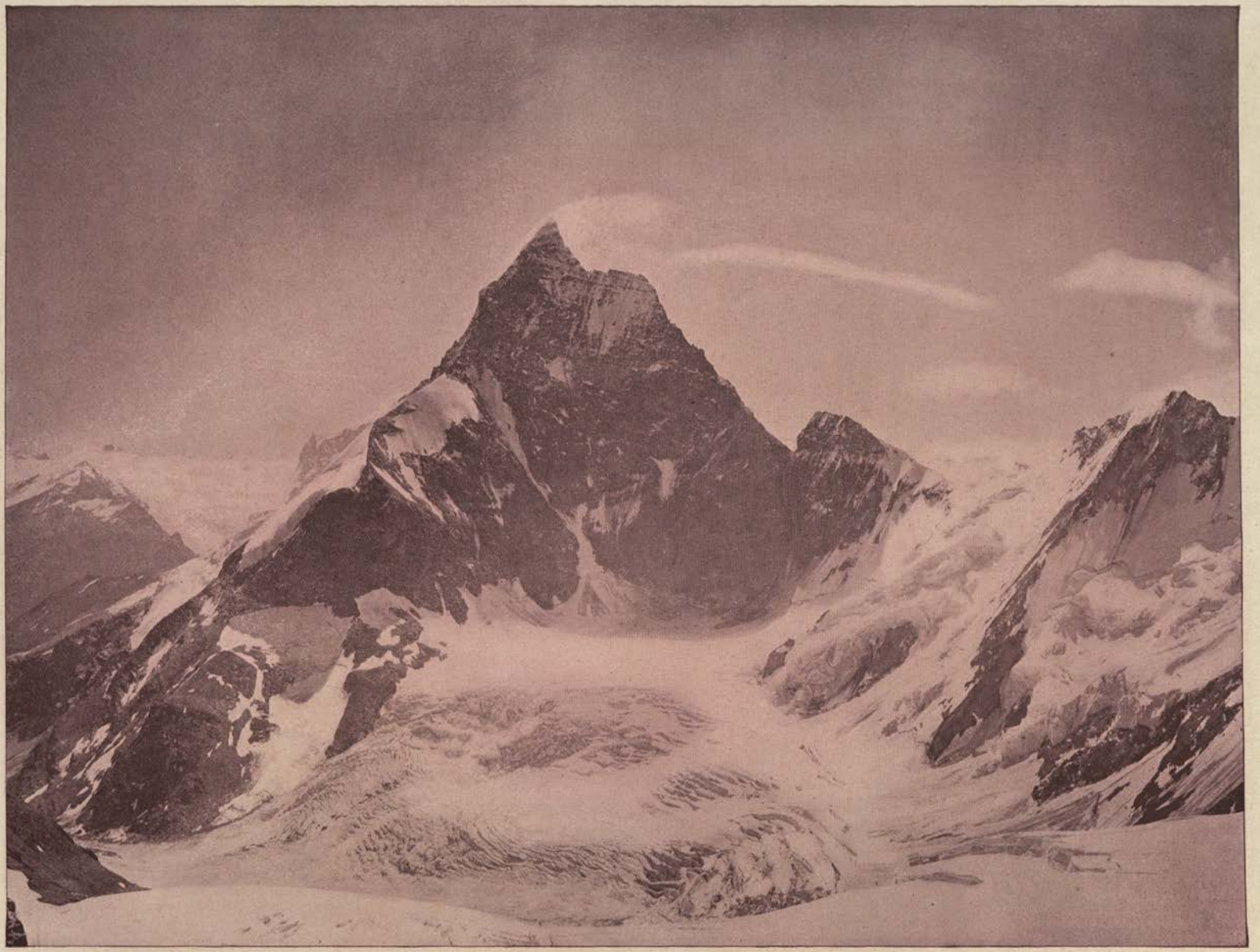


CASTEL DELL OVO, NAPLES.—The Castello Nuova, the Castello dell Ovo and St. Elmo are the three forts or castles by which Naples is protected from attack from the sea. The largest of the three, St. Elmo, occupies a hill on the northwest, containing excavations and other works hewn out of the rock, Castello Nuovo, between the royal palace and the sea, and Castello dell Ovo, on a rocky islet connected by a jetty with the land. Immediately adjoining is a large arsenal and cannon foundry, which has the appearance of a fortification, being flanked by bastions. The city of Naples is beautifully situated at the bottom of the vast and picturesque bay to which it gives its name, while the surrounding country, rich in natural beauty, derives additional attractions from the numerous villas with which human art has embellished it.



HOUSE OF DANTE, FLORENCE, ITALY.—The narrow and small doorway, shown in its entirety in the picture, was that used by the author of the Divine Comedy, one of the greatest productions of the world. It was the entrance to the house in which he was born in the year 1265. What is known as the house of Dante, and a portion of which was standing in his day, at the time of his birth was situated between the two central parts of the city, the one the public square surrounding the Palazzo Vecchio where public business was transacted, and the other the square on which now rises the Cathedral. The tourist readily finds the place where the family of Alighieri, of which Dante is the immortal representative, flourished in mediæval times.

TOMB OF ARCHIMEDES, SYRACUSE, ITALY.—Sicily is not a beautiful island, but the tourist is well rewarded, notwithstanding, for time and money spent there. He finds traveling easy and comfortable, and need not run the chances of being held by brigands. Now and then he is rewarded with the sight of natural loveliness which will be the bliss of solitude in the future, and the island teems with historic suggestion. Between Neapolis and Tycha, which were parts of ancient Syracuse, he comes upon the ruins of many burial places, including those said to be of Archimedes and Timoleon. The lower one of the two is reputedly that of the greatest geometrician of ancient days, who was killed by a Roman soldier in 212 B C. The learned reader may remember that Cicero describes his discovery of the tomb of Archimedes, but there is no authority to connect that discovery with the cave shown in the illustration.

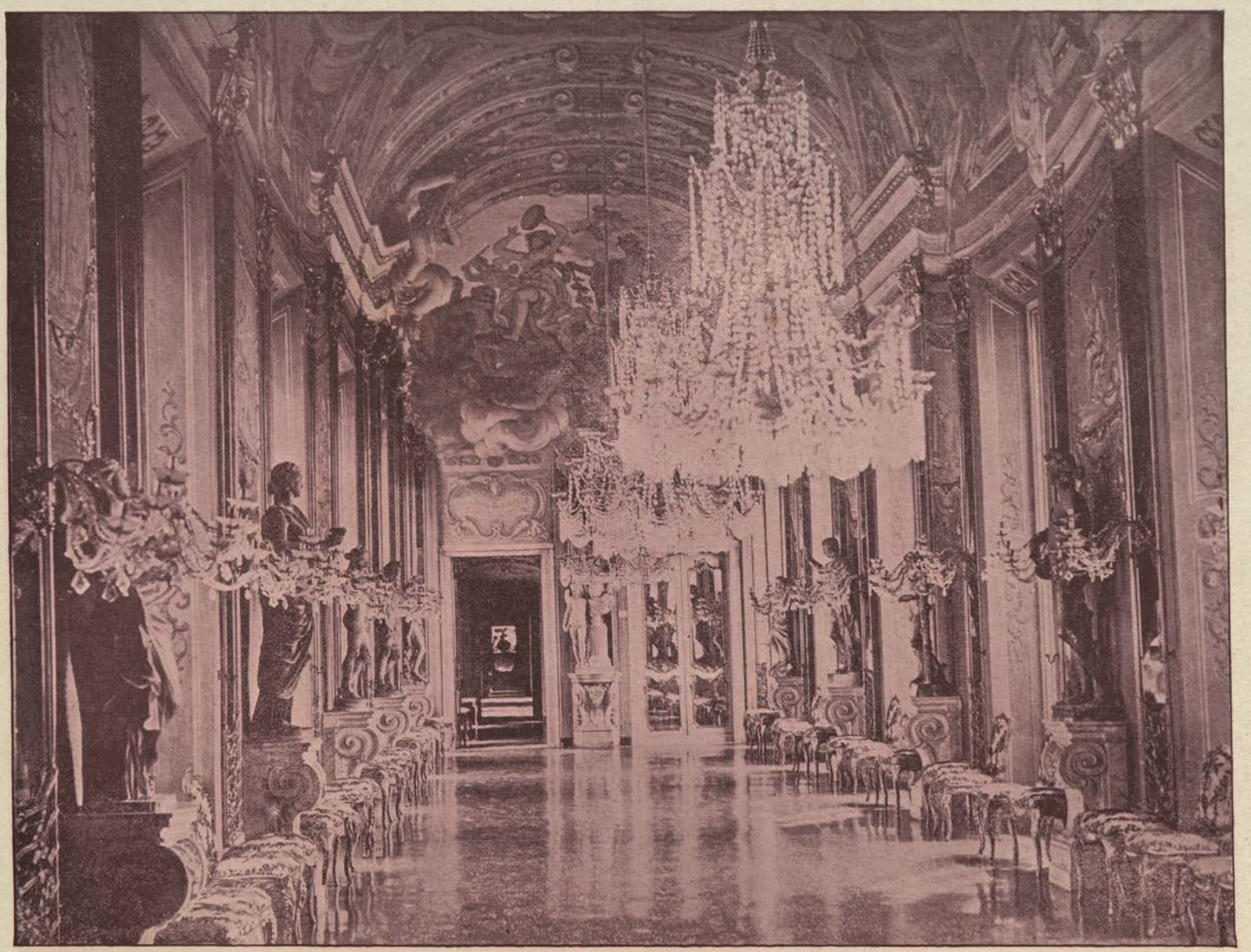


THE MATTERHORN, ONE OF THE ALPS OF THE VALAIS, ITALY.—The reader probably remembers another view of the Matterhorn, in which it towers a gigantic obelisk. From the present point of view it is seen as a wedge, in certain conditions of the atmosphere piercing the sky. Zermatt is the village headquarters of pilgrims to the Matterhorn and the other summits of Monte Rosa, of which it is the loftiest and grandest, "rising in singular and solitary majesty" 14,705 feet above the level of the sea, and nearly 5,000 feet above the glacier which is the pedestal on which its peak appears to rest. Until 1865 its top had never been reached. On July 13 of that year the great climber, Mr. Whymper, was the first of his party to set foot on its crest, where never foot had been before. Four of the party were killed in the descent. Since then others have conquered the difficulties of the ascent, including some ladies, and a hut has been built on this monarch of mountains, 13,520 feet above the level of the sea.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO, ITALY,—Napoleon III. directed personally the operations of the French army at Solferino. This great battle was fought on June 24, 1859, and, after a bloody struggle, resulted in victory to the French over the Austrians. When, in an awful thunderstorm, the battle was won, Louis Napoleon realized the height of his power, which began, culminated and ended in blood. Great good to Italy resulted from the battle, which ended the victorious campaign undertaken by the French emperor on behalf of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, whose dominions had been entered by the Austrian army. Its immediate consequence was the session to Sardinia of Lombardy, by Austria, and of Nice and Savoy to France, by Italy. The Treaty of Villafranca provided also for the restoration of petty governments in Italy, subject to the will of the people, who preferred to them the rule of Victor Emanuel. Thus was established the kingdom of Italy, perfected by the capture of Rome and the end of the temporal power of the Pope, after the withdrawal of French soldiers necessitated by the brilliant successes of Germany in the war of 1870–71.

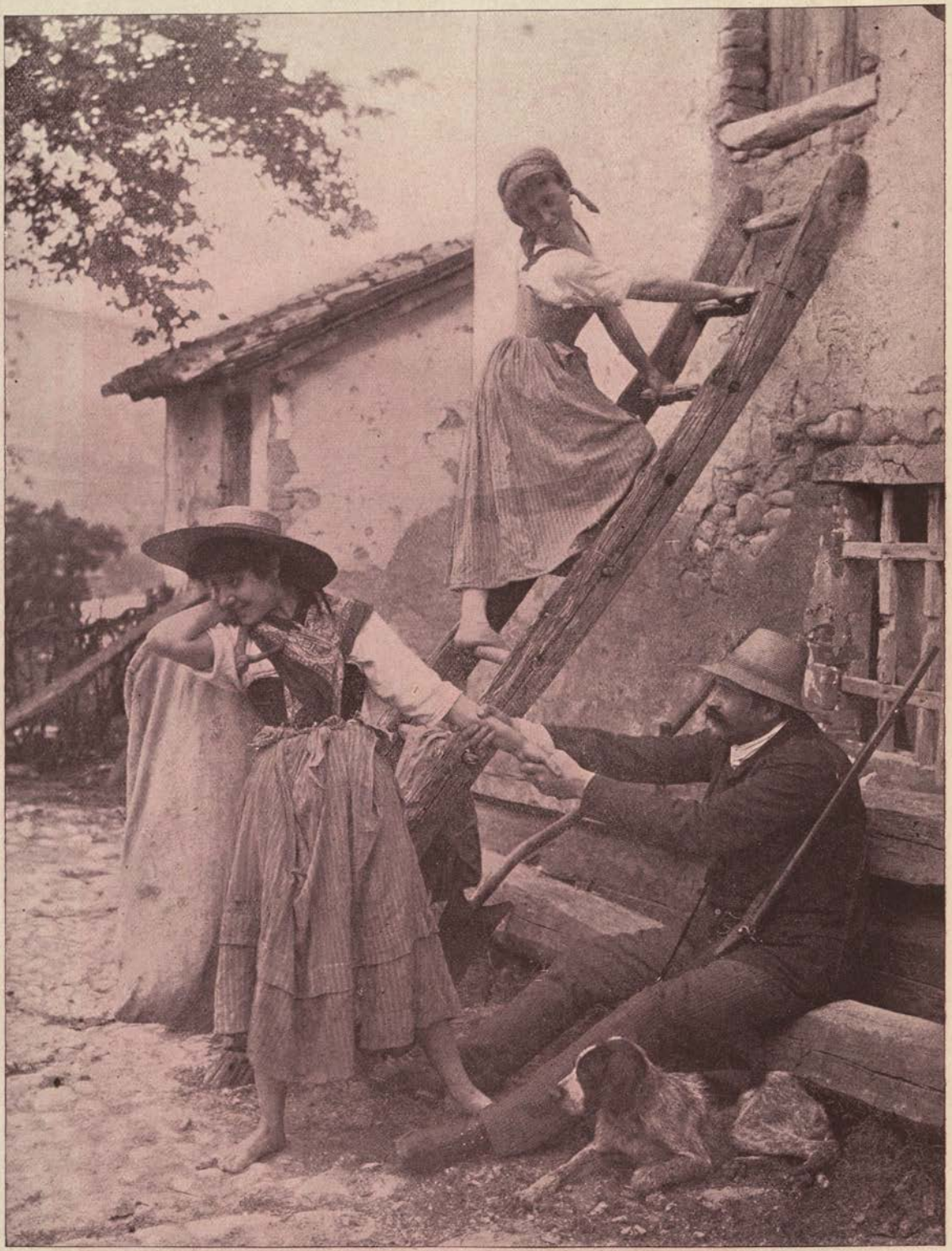
"THE DANCER," BY CANOVA.—Though Canova was Italian born and educated in Venice, his works ornament Rome, Naples, Paris, London, and the chief art centres of Europe. His principal works are, however, at Venice and Rome. He was born 1757, and died 1822. He regarded the modern art of statuary as defective in that it did not represent nature. He gave great study to the physical frame, to muscle, posture and proportion, and he became the father of a new school of statuary, with a renown that eclipsed the old masters. His statue of "The Dancer," and his group of the "Dancing Nymphs," are regarded as his best efforts, and among the most perfect specimens of art.

LAKE COMO, ITALY.—Como and its neighborhood invite to stay awhile. Here is a feast of restful beauty that never palls. Wealth, leisure and refinement find fitting abode in the beautiful villas which dot the various views. Two hours distant from Milan, Como is easy to reach, and the traveler does well to inspect its noble cathedral, the Broletto, or, as we say, town hall, and other interesting buildings before taking a luxurious sail on the lake of the same name. This is thirty miles long and two and a half miles wide. Good hotels, one at Bellagio, a most charming place, and the other at Cadenabbia, overlook the lake, the charm of which is enhanced by its one solitary island—Commacina. At Bellagio is the Villa Serbelloni, the view from which is celebrated in poetry. As Como presents prospects combining the picturesque with the varied loveliness and productiveness of sunny Italy—flowers and foliage, fruits, corn, orchards and groves—fine residences, and towns and villages architecturally harmonious with its natural attractions, the sum of its fascinations supports its fame as the most beautiful lake in Europe.

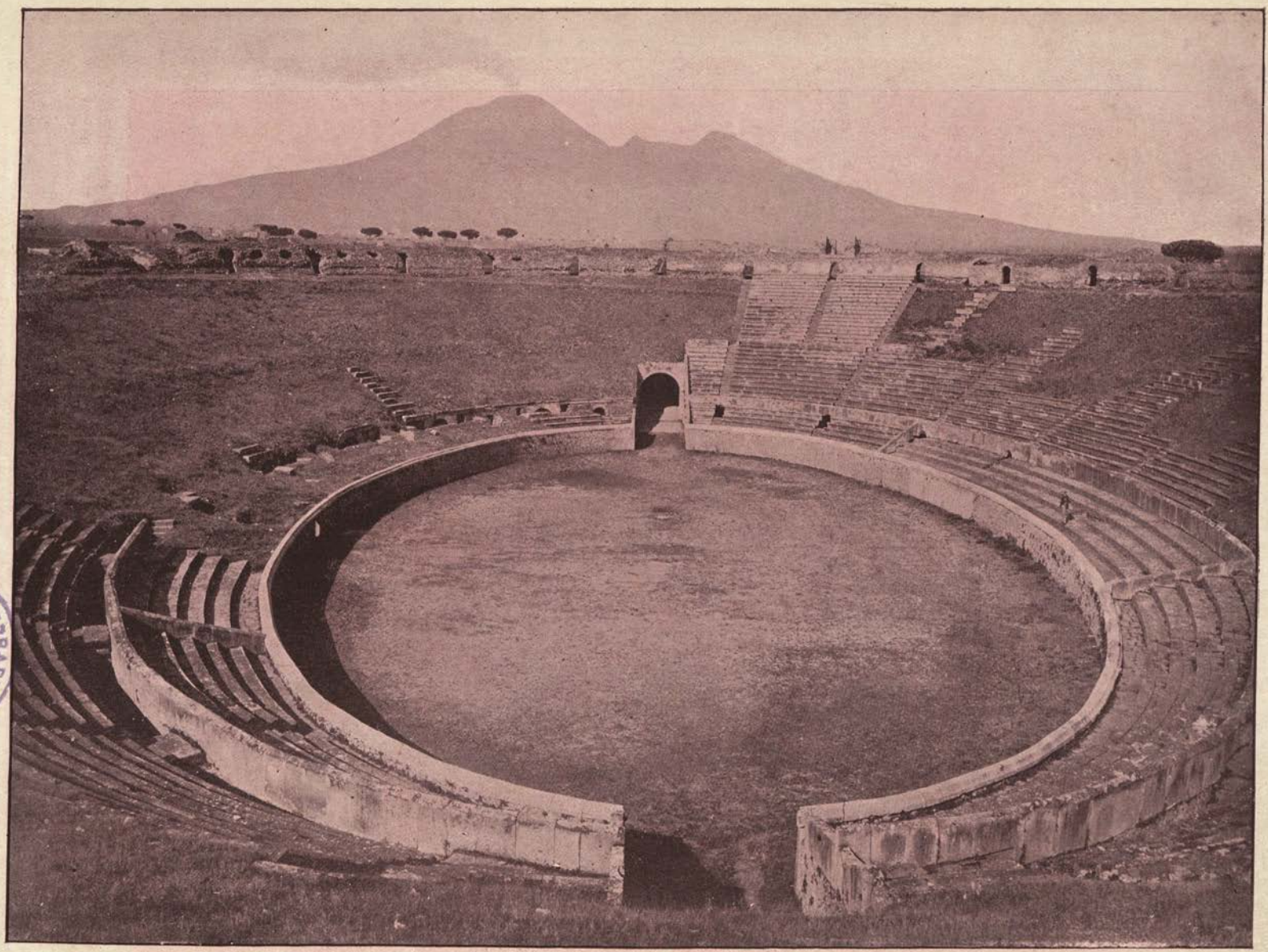


DINING-HALL, PALAZZO REALE, GENOA, ITALY.—Extravagance in Genoa in its palmiest days took the form of expenditure in fine dwellings, and when the traveler reaches the city at the northwest point of Italy, he is astonished at the number of palaces which adorn its streets and suburbs. Ranges of these marble edifices await his inspection, not a few of them containing picture galleries of interest and value. The Via Nuova is a succession of palaces, and the Via Balbi is described as the most striking street in Genoa the Superb. The Palazzo Reale stands on this thoroughfare. It was originally the home of the Durazzo family. King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, fitted it up as a residence in 1842. The greater number of the pictures which once adorned its galleries have been removed. Columbus was born at Genoa or in the immediate neighborhood. Standing on one of the terraces overlooking the waters of its bay, one realizes how aptly it was the birth-place of that great navigator. The scene is an invitation to explore the beyond.

TEMPLE OF JUPITER, ITALY.—This magnificent scene is a revelation from the ashes and cinders which mark the site of ancient Pompeii. Pompeii was the fashion resort of Rome. It stood at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and in its architecture and appointments reflected the wealth, taste and luxury of the capital. When Vesuvius burst into eruption, in A. D. 79, Pompeii was buried beneath the lava, cinders and ashes. Its site was discovered in 1753, and ever since then the work of excavating the ruins has gone on. The scene before you is the result of part of this work. The broken piers in front outline the old forum. To the right is the amphitheatre. In the background, and at the north end of the forum, are the remains of the temple of Jupiter, which are by far the most imposing ruins yet unearthed in the city.



PEASANT GIRLS AND HUNTSMAN, ITALY.—Our picture has very noticeable merits as a work of art and a most attractive human interest. The huntsman desires a pretty companion to share his rest; the pose and countenance of the girl tell the story of her pleased but coy willingness to gratify his wish. Girlish and good-natured interest in the proceedings below is evidenced by the homelier-looking figure on the ladder. Though she may feel a taste of disappointment in not being the huntsman's preference, she acts on the knowledge of a third party's unwelcomeness under the circumstances. As to the dog, he is engaged in cogitations of his own and, wise animal as he is, takes no interest in what is going on quite near him.



THE AMPHITHEATRE, POMPEII.—This structure is situated at the southeast angle of the disinterred city. It was built by two magistrates at a time antedating that in which the first similar structure was erected in Rome, and presents no architectural decorations. Its appearance at best was not imposing, it being in part excavated. It measured 430 feet by 335 feet, larger than the needs of the citizens, who, however, entertained many visitors on occasions when it was used for the manly and picturesque, but often cruel, sports loved of the people. The reader will call to mind that Pompeii was buried to the depth of eighteen to twenty feet by cinders, small stones and ashes thrown out of the crater of Mount Vesuvius, in 79 A. D., before the inhabitants had rebuilt parts of the city thrown down by an earthquake in 63 A.D. The buried city was discovered in 1748, seven years before excavations which have resulted in its partial disentombment, were begun.

A PRISON IN THE SUBURBS OF PALERMO, ITALY.—Crime in Italy is said to be largely the result of obedience to secret organizations. Of these Naples has the Camorra, Sicily the Mafia. They did not go out of existence with happier political conditions, but are believed to be still flourishing, and proof is not wanting that the Mafia has branches in this country. Italian wiliness is apt to be more than equal to the curiosity of the American public, and the statement that the Mafia is an organized menace to property and life in the centres where Italians are congregated in large numbers is received with an incredulous smile. There unquestionably are vast robber bands in Sicily, known under the name Mafia. They are perhaps most aptly described as the aggregation of all the criminal classes on the island, and they have confidential relations with the official class. The robber or assassin may be lodged in jail, but the chances are against his being there long.

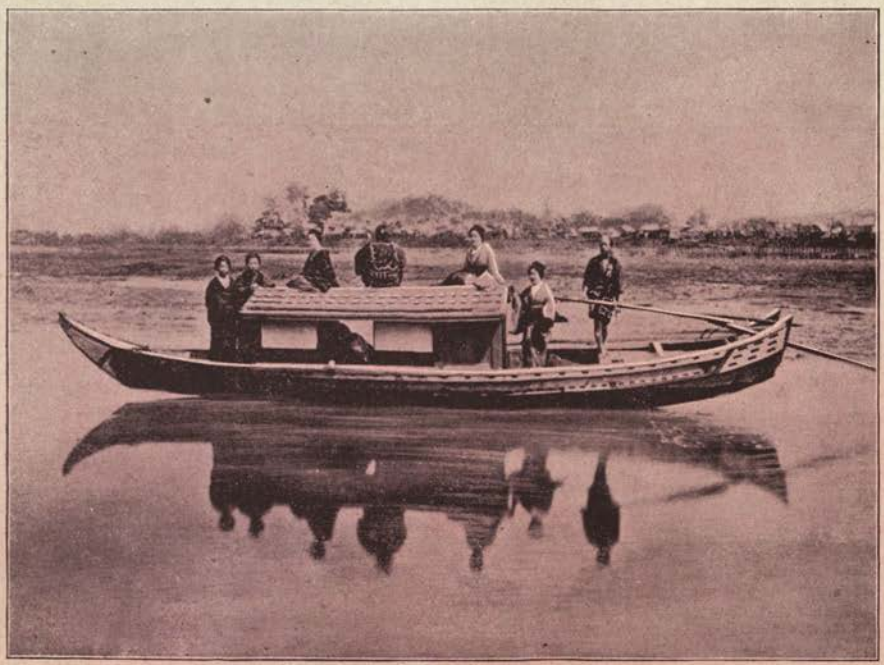
EMBARKATION OF ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, ITALY.—This historic scene was the turning-point in the fortunes of two notable characters. The beautiful and fascinating Cleopatra resolved to seek for Egypt the help of Rome. Mark Antony was then in Cilicia. Cleopatra crossed the Mediterranean and sailed up the Cydnus in a gorgeously-decked galley and arrayed in all the attractive splendor which Eastern magnificence could bring to the aid of her personal charms. Antony at once became her infatuated slave, and embarked with her for Egypt, there to complete a history of shame which ended in the disastrous defeat of their ambitions and in the suicide of both characters.

JAPANESE LABORERS, JAPAN.—One of the most striking sights in Japan is the universal devotion to industry, and the ease and comfort with which labor is performed. The pretty scene here presented is a home one, in which the cleaning and cracking of rice and the making of mats are carried on by the different members of the family. While their methods are primitive and their handiwork awkward, they really achieve more by patience and persistency than those who bluster and fret, and they are far healthier with their simple diet and undisturbed nerves. Nor does it do to disparage their art, for this humble matmaker may be turning out something which shall come to ornament the luxurious mansions of the western countries.

WHIPPING COTTON IN JAPAN.—A perfect illustration of Japanese patience and industrial method, as well as of dress and feature. They are not cleaners of cotton in the sense of extracting the seeds, for that has been done elsewhere, but they are preparing it for spinning or for use in the shape of wadding. This is done on a mat. The cotton is being pulled apart by the female and fed to the male operator, who whips it into consistent mass with a pestle-shaped beater, and then smoothes the surface with a polished stick, weighted at one end, and suspended in the middle so as to be moved back and forth easily. When a take of cotton has thus been treated, it is folded into a neat bale or roll, and is ready for future use. The process compares with that now rendered easy and expeditious by the carding machine, and the result is the same, for certain uses.

PAGODA AT TESAKA, JAPAN.—The pagoda of Japan is no less a sacred building, devoted to Buddhic worship, than in India, the birthplace of Buddhism. But it is a far more symmetrical structure. The stories are no longer a set of steps ornamented with fantastic reliefs and bedizened with jewels, but a series of natural rises, each giving forth a canopied expanse with ornamental edges. The roofs of these canopies are of bamboo, sprung so as to produce a tent effect. The top of the pagoda runs into an ornamental finial, which affords an effective finish. The entire architectural effect is that of lightness, cheerfulness and symmetry. The pagoda before you is regarded as one of the finest in Japan.

THE JAPANESE SHOEMENDER.—We shall better understand our friend's work by noting this man's foot gear as he passes us on the street. Note that he wears white socks reaching no farther than the ankle, and which are divided between the big toe and the rest of the foot so as to allow the strap of the clogs to pass between. The clogs, we observe, have a flat sole of wood. This is about half an inch thick, and rests upon two broad wooden cross-pieces, one at toe and one at heel. A straw cord comes between the big toe and the next one. and separates into two parts which join the clog half way along. As there is no fastening to the back, the wearer shuffles as he walks to prevent his clogs falling off. Our shoemending friend uses the saw a great deal in his operations, not the awl and waxed thread of his occidental brother.

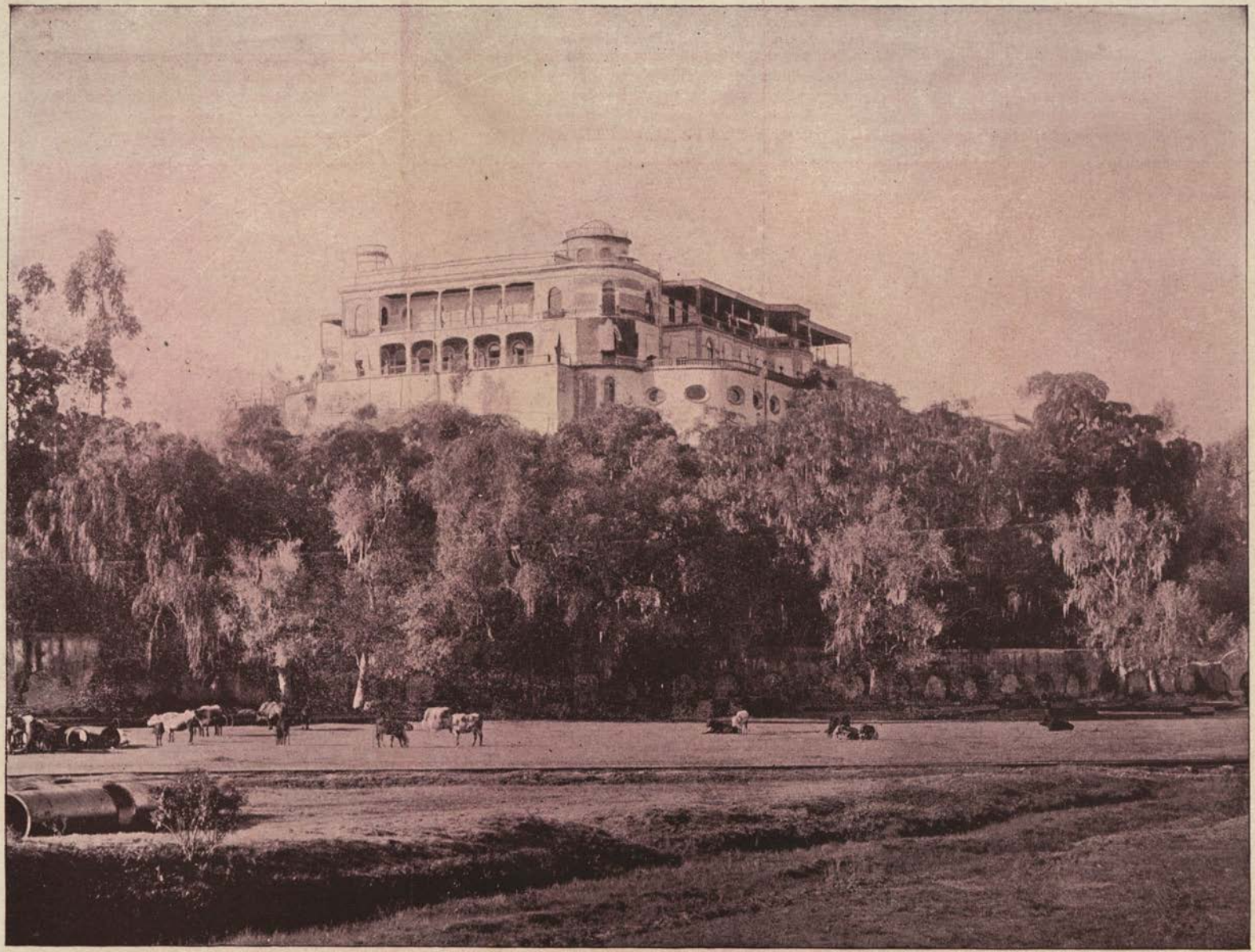


SCENE ON THE SUMEDA RIVER, JAPAN.

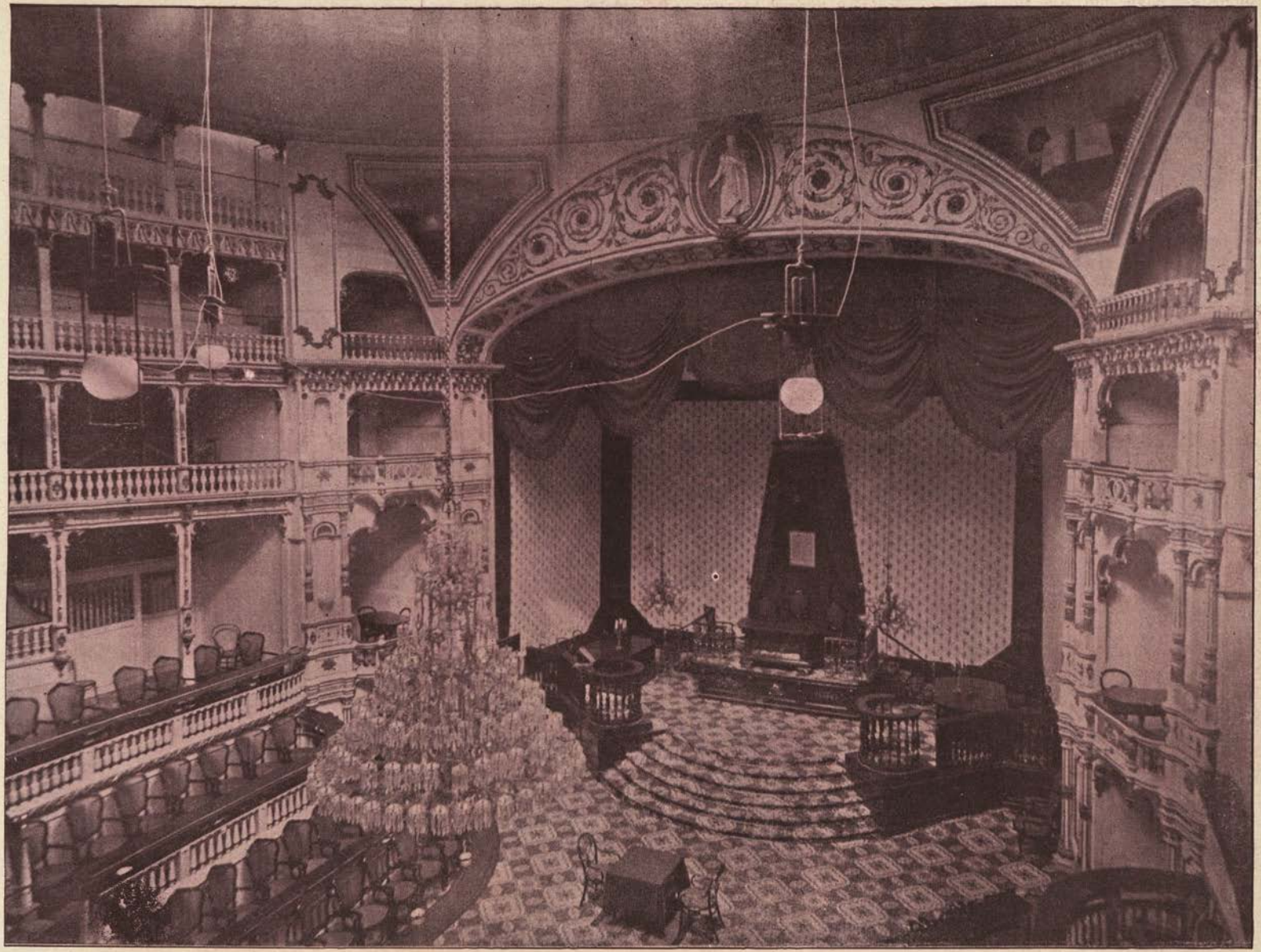
FUSIYAMA, JAPAN'S SACRED MOUNTAIN.

Japan is charming, not to say fascinating. Its Emperor, or Kotei, as his country people say, is descended from the Emperor Jimmu, who began to reign in 660 B. C. 'Twas only as it were yesterday, in 1871, that the feudal system was abolished in a country which now boasts free political institutions, an army and navy, great libraries, universities, educational facilities, modes of business and what not, after the best American and European standards. But there are differences, in religion for example. Shintoism is the dominant faith in Japan—with about 194,000 temples; Buddhism comes next with 72,000 temples. State or local authorities maintain the principal Shinto temples Any religion may be followed in Japan with absolute freedom, if it be not prejudicial to peace and order. The people are restless in mind. Undivided Christendom would have a great opportunity in Japan, and the gain of denominationalism is quite considerable. Fusiyama appears on millions of fans sold in the United States, and is the most bepictured mountain in the world. It is extinct as a volcano. The Japanese are enterprising in navigation and trade.

THE CATHEDRAL, MEXICO.—Where stood an Aztec temple now rises this majestic pile, which was ninety-four years in course of erection and cost $1,750,000. It was founded in the reign of Charles V., in 1530, but building operations were not begun until 1573. Its campaniles are 200 feet high, with the dome; and the length of the edifice is 432 feet, its breadth about 200 feet. The old Mexican calendar stone, built into one of the walls, was dug up in 1790. It had been buried as a profane thing by Cortés, but archæologists find great satisfaction in its resuscitation. On its surface are curious carvings occupying its entire surface, which is a circle of twelve feet diameter. The interior of the cathedral is fine and imposing.



CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE, CITY OF MEXICO.—Montezuma had a residence on the same site as the castle now standing, and his eyes rested on at least some of the noble trees which are the admiration of travelers to-day. One of these, known as the cypress of Montezuma, measures forty-six feet in circumference. The memory of another ill-fated ruler, that of Maximilian, is associated with Chapultepec. This was the scene of his short-lived dignity as the head of a court, and here he gave his last great entertainment, aptly known as the Feast of Belshazzar, on his fatal return from Orizaba to Queretaro. The lower tier of buildings, seen beneath the trees, is now the National Military Academy, the West Point of Mexico, and the upper structure is, so to speak, the Mexican White House, where the President lives. Fine views are commanded from the castle, not only of the city of Mexico, but of the whole valley in which it is built, and two noble mountains dominate the landscape. The palace is of marble; some of its decorations are in fine taste, but, taken as a whole, the large sums of money spent by Maximilian in its embellishment do not constitute an example of judicious outlay.

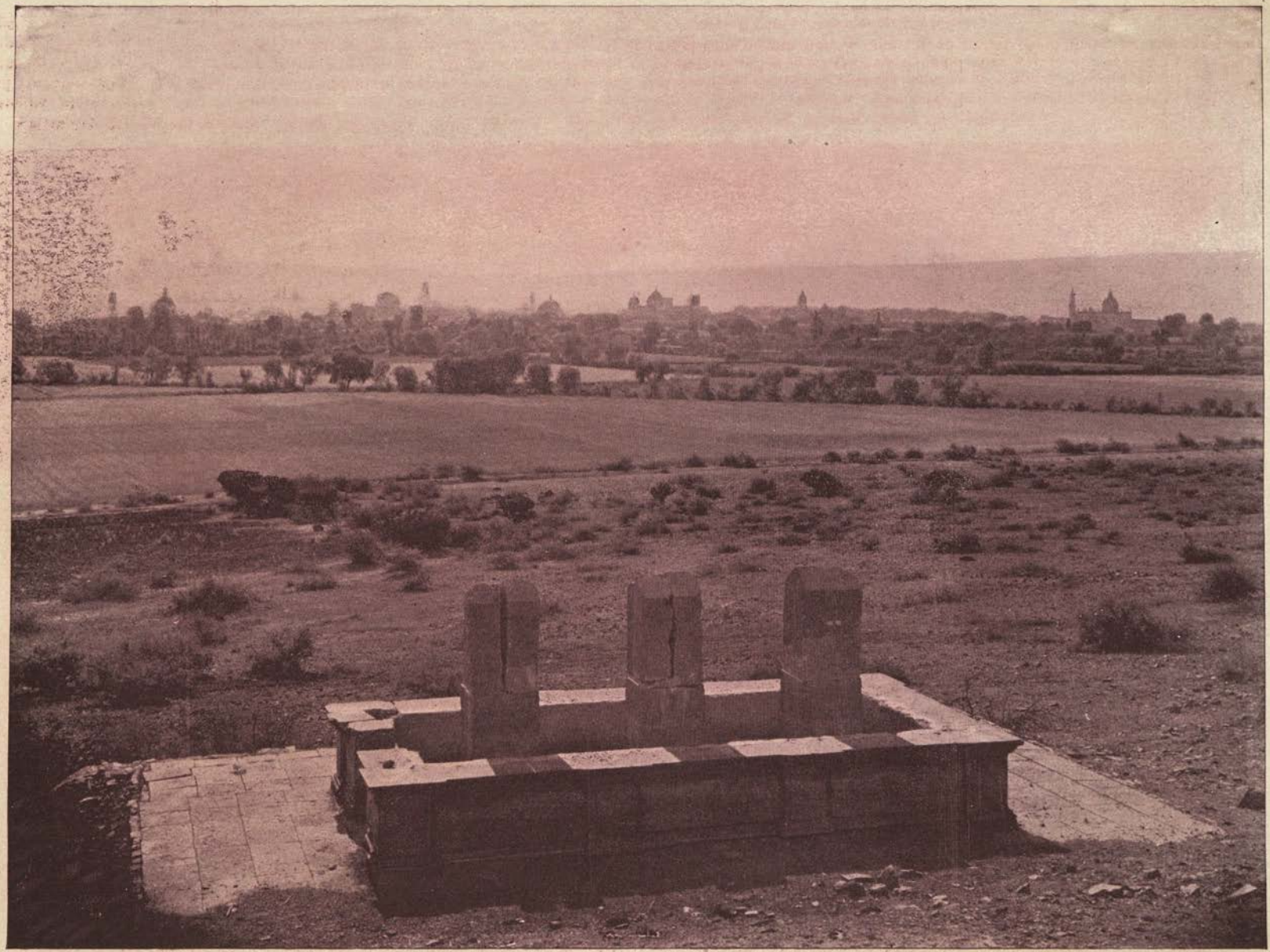


HALL OF CONGRESS, CITY OF MEXICO.—The Constitution of Mexico dates back to 1857, but underwent modification in the years between that date and 1887. Our neighbor is a federative republic, having twenty-seven states two territories and a federal district. The supreme government consists of three branches—the legal, executive and judicial. Both the House of Representatives and Senate are chosen by the direct vote of the people, but the president by presidential electors. Members of Congress in both branches are paid for their services. There are two sessions each year. The illustration shows the magnificent hall used by the Representatives. Its vast size suggests a check on garrulity. Compared with the other republics south of us, Mexico is a well-governed country, but much has to be done for their enlightenment before the great mass of the people realize the responsibility, privilege and dignity of self-government.

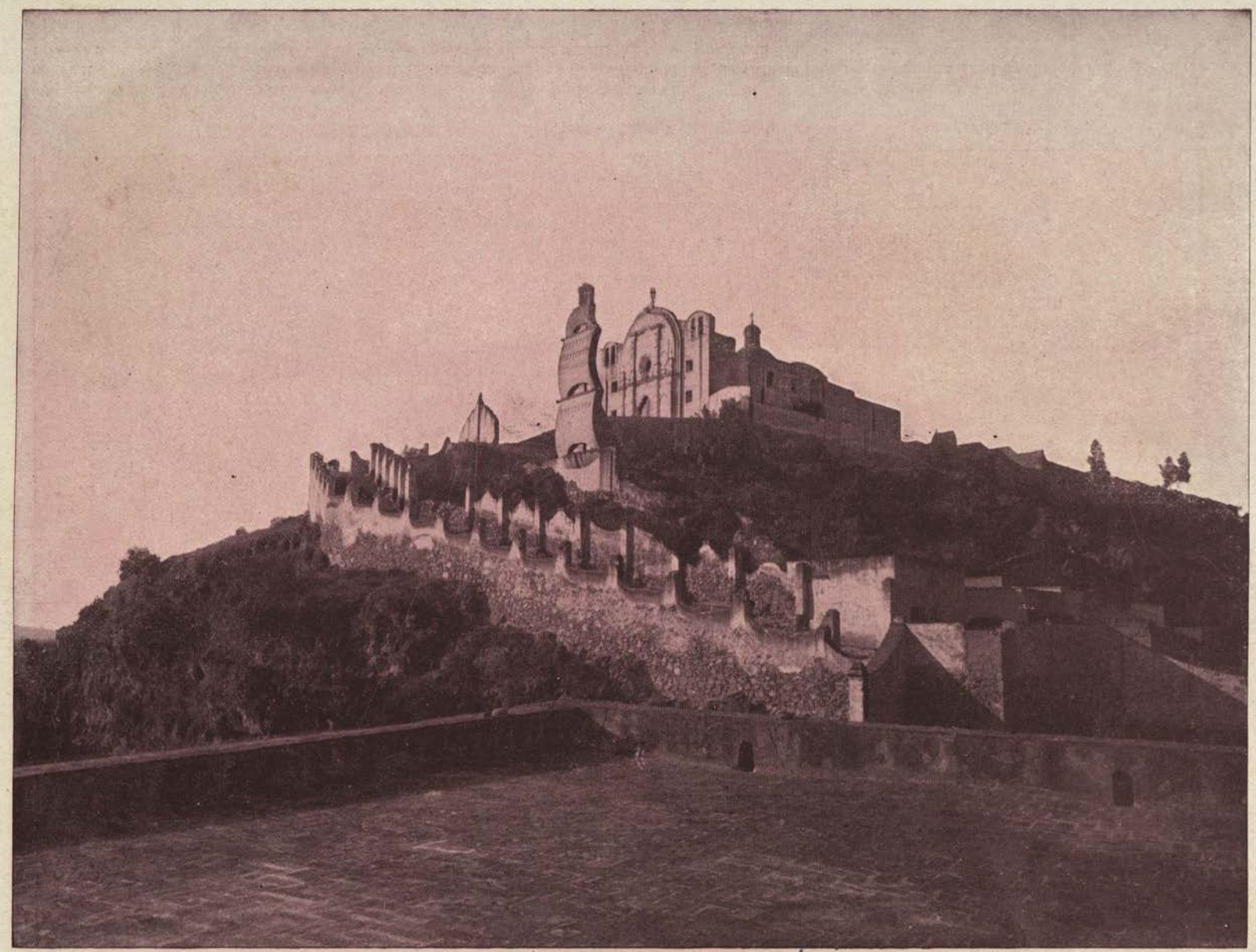
FRENCH ARMY ENTERING THE CITY OF MEXICO.—On February 17, 1857, a new constitution was adopted by the Mexican Congress, declaring that sovereignty resided in the people and for the republican form of government. When, subsequently, President Comonfort was forced to leave the country, Juarez, a man of pure Aztec birth, as head of the supreme court, assumed the presidency. Civil war followed, Miramon commanding the rebel forces. Early in 1862, France, England and Spain interfered. Their commissioners took possession of Vera Cruz and proceeded to Orizaba, where a conference was held with Juarez, and the demand for payment of claims made by them promptly acknowledged. England and Spain then withdrew, but France remained. A plan had been formed at the court of Napoleon III., instigated by Mexican refugees, of whom Miramon was one, to establish an imperial government in Mexico, in the hope of, in time, superseding the dominancy of the Saxon race on the American continent by that of the Latin. The civil war in this country prevented active opposition by the government at Washington, and a French army proceeded to carry out this intention, Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, of the House of Hapsburg Lorraine, being willing to accept the crown to be won for him by French valor with the assistance of Mexicans opposed to Juarez. On the 5th of May, 1862, the invaders were defeated at Puebla; but early in 1863, they numbered forty thousand men, and Mexico was entered that year, as shown in the engraving, General Forey commanding. On April 7, 1864, the Secretary of State at Washington wrote to the United States Minister at Paris, in terms which induced Napoleon III. to withdraw his forces from Mexico. Maximilian, left without support, endeavored vainly to maintain his government, and was shot, after trial, on June 19, 1867. His empire began on July 10, 1863.

NATIONAL PALACE, CITY OF MEXICO.—The Mexican Senate has its sessions in this building, which is, besides, the official home of the administration, where the President, his ministers and military commanders, have their rooms for the dispatch of public business. Ambassadors' Hall is 310 feet long by 30 feet wide. The chief meteorological observatory of Mexico is on this building, seven thousand feet nearer the heavens than structures devoted to the same use in Washington and Greenwich. Axayacatl, father of the unhappy Montezuma, had a palace where that of the illustration now stands, in which, says tradition, was one room large enough for the accommodation of three thousand persons. The National Palace is seven hundred feet long, built of marble, in appearance not unimposing and certainly not beautiful. It is easy of access by the stranger, who is shown, among other objects that may be more interesting, the state coach used by the Emperor Maximilian.

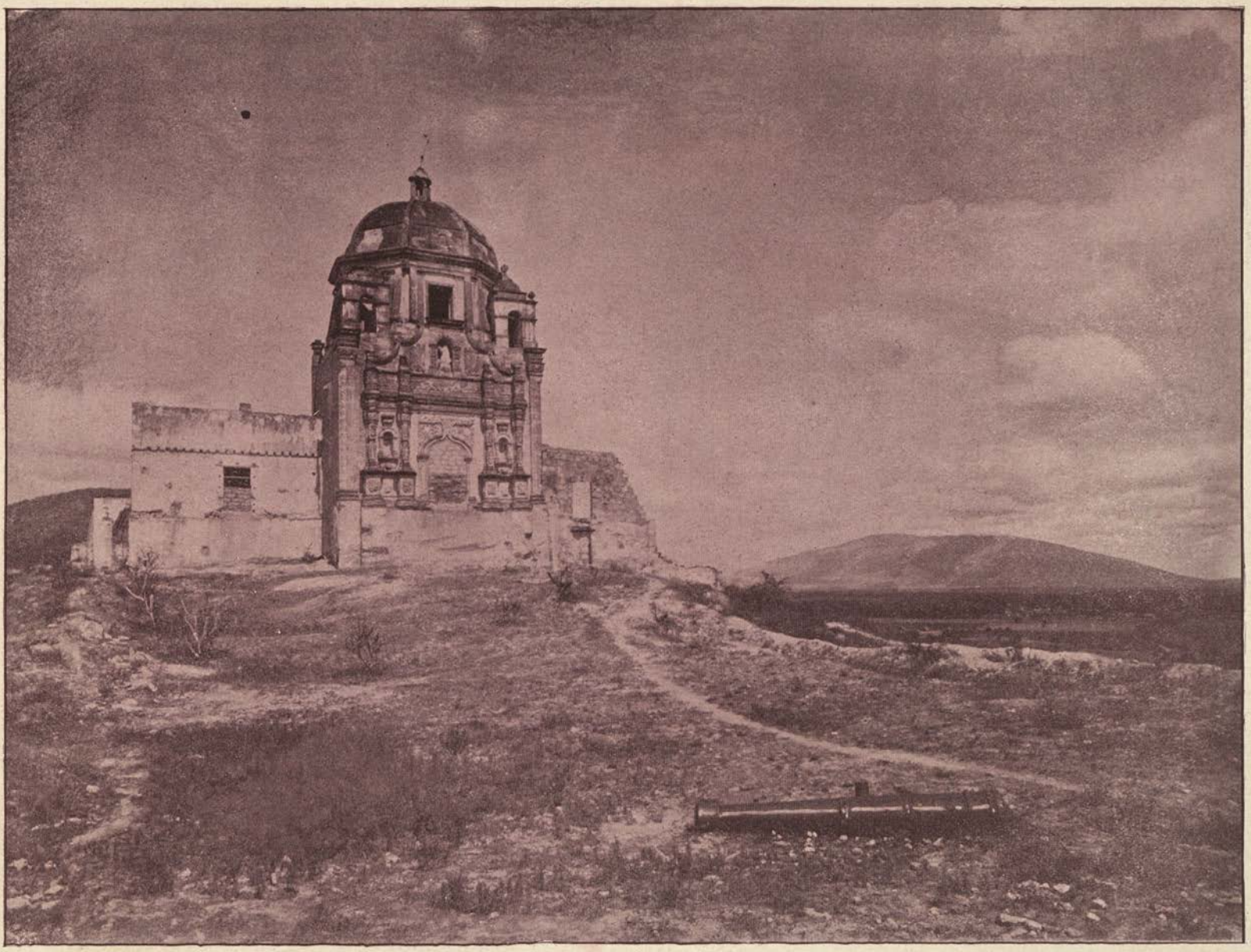
INTERIOR OF MEXICAN RESIDENCE, CITY OF MEXICO.—Mexico, formerly the capital of the Aztec empire and now of the republic of Mexico is situated in 19° 25′ 45″ N. latitude, and 99° 7′ W. longitude. It is 173 miles from Vera Cruz, on the Atlantic, 290 from Acapulco, on the Pacific, and 863 from Matamoras, on the United States frontier. It is the largest and finest city in Spanish America. Most of the inhabitants are pure-blood Indians, but the foreigners monopolize nearly all the trades and enjoy an influence out of all proportion to their numbers. The streets of the city are broad and well-paved, and present a picturesque and quaint appearance with their two and three-storied stone houses gaily painted in white, red, yellow or green. The residences of the better class of the people of Mexico are generally tastefully, elaborately and expensively furnished, as shown in the above illustration. Since the disorders ending with the death of Maximilian, Mexico has turned to peaceful ways, and has become a great centre of civilizing influences for the surrounding semi-barbarous peoples.



QUERÉTARO, MEXICO, WHERE MAXIMILIAN WAS EXECUTED.—The Cerro de las Campanas, close by Querétaro, was the place where the Archduke Maximilian and Generals Mejia and Miramon were shot. On the 15th of May, 1867, Maximilian and his generals were taken prisoners at the fall of Querétaro, which is said to have been betrayed into Republican hands by treachery. The fallen emperor lay for five weeks an invalided prisoner in the convent of the Capuchinas. After being tried and condemned, he and his generals were executed on a spot at first marked by three small wooden crosses, but now by a heap of granite blocks on the northeast corner of the hill where the tragedy was enacted.



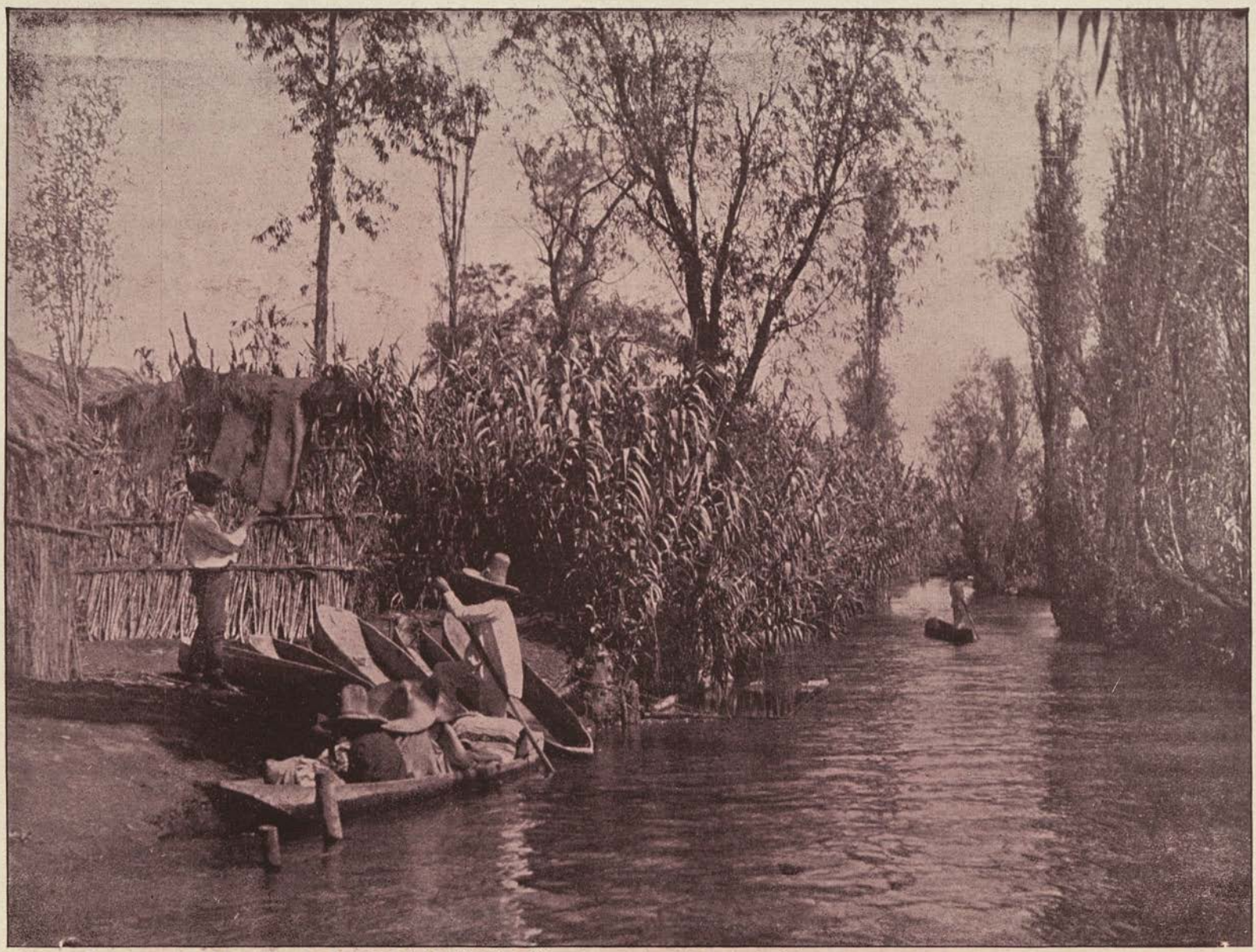
CHURCH OF GUADALUPE, NEAR MEXICO. - Half an hour's ride from the Plaza Mayor, Mexico, stand the cathedral and chapel which are the principal objects of interest in Guadalupe. From the chapel a fine view of the valley of Mexico is enjoyed. The cathedral is a brick building, with a dome and four towers. A solid silver railing, a yard high, leading from the choir to the high altar and extending around the edge of the latter, is that feature of the interior which excites the greatest interest in the mind of the average tourist. Oil paintings of no particular merit, wax work, and the carvings in the choir impress the devout only less than the picture of the Virgin Mary which hangs in the high altar. The story of how the Blessed Lady appeared to Juan Diego, a poor working Indian, is told in verses sold at the door of the cathedral, in which are celebrated special festivals in her honor.



BISHOP'S PALACE, MONTEREY, MEXICO.—The battle of Monterey was fought in 1847. Lieutenant William T. Sherman, who as a great general subsequently marched through Georgia, took part in the action. The Bishop's Palace is four miles from Monterey, on the railroad between Saltillo and that place. It stands on a hill 150 feet high, on which, during the war between the United States and Mexico, a fort stood and was gallantly but unsuccessfully defended against the invaders. Soldiers occupy the building known as the Bishop's Palace, from which there is a comprehensive view of the plain below.

CATHEDRAL AT CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.—The city of Chihuahua is situated at an elevation of 4690 feet, and has a salubrious climate. Its environs are productive of fruit, vegetables and the cereals, and the State of the same name, of which it is the capital, is a fine grazing country. Chihuahua was founded about two centuries ago by adventurers intent upon developing the silver mines in the neighborhood. Its chief ornament is the parish church, generally called the cathedral, which has an imposing exterior and cost $800,000 to build. Fifteen miles from Chihuahua are the silver mines of Santa Eulalia, the product of which was taxed in order to raise money for the erection of the cathedral.

A MEXICAN KITCHEN.—The illustration shows that part of his adobe house in which the wife of the poor Mexican Indian prepares meals for the numerous household. Descendants of the Aztecs, who, previous to the Spanish conquest, owned the land, the Indians are now the patient burden-bearers of the country. Their lot has its advantages above that of the poor in cold countries, for nature is prodigal in food products, and the table of the poorest is spread with variety and abundance. Meats, soups, beans and rice, fruits and vegetables of many kinds, both wholesome and pleasant to the palate, are within reach of all. The Mexican kitchen is furnished with a variety of pottery of many shapes. Ranges are built of adobe, either in the centre or along one side of the room.



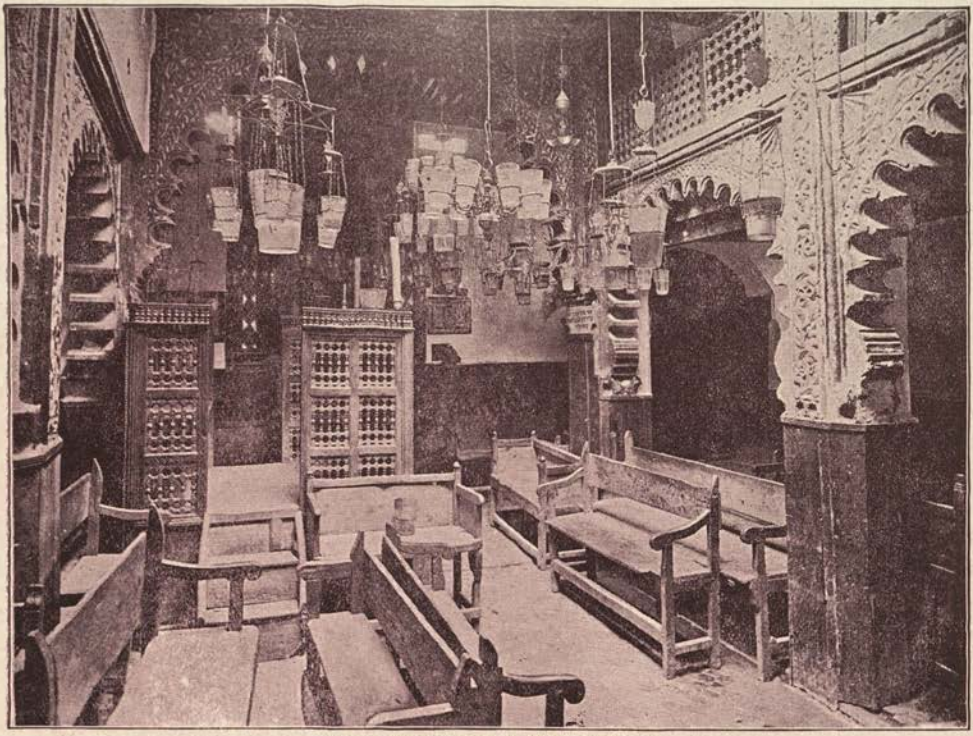
CHINAMPAS, OR FLOATING GARDENS OF MEXICO.—The plateau of central Mexico is between 7000 feet and 8000 feet above sea level. It is dotted here and there with lakes, some of fresh water and some of salt water. That of Texcoco is salt; lakes Chalco and Xochimilco are fresh. The last named are covered with a mass of floating vegetation, necessitating the cutting of canals to maintain communication with the shores of the lakes and the islands which they encompass. In some instances, the floating masses are dense enough to admit of gardens being made upon their surface, upon which are produced corn, vegetables and flowers. These gardens are made of turf, laid in strips from sixty feet to ninety feet long and about six feet wide, to a thickness which raises the island thus created from two to three feet above the water. Soil is placed on it, and garden operations follow.

DRYING COFFEE IN THE FIELD, CORDOVA, MEXICO.—The quaint and curious scene before you is a feature of Mexican farming seen at its best in the region of Cordova, about sixty miles inland from Vera Cruz. Cordova is a city of 6500 population and is the centre of a large district where coffee-growing is the chief industry. The back-ground of the illustration shows the luxuriant coffee-tree, fifteen to twenty feet high, with its long shining leaves and aromatic fruitage. The fleshy berries grow two in a pod, and when shelled they are soft and bluish, requiring to be cured or dried before marketable. The method of drying as seen in the illustration is primitive. It is the field process and consists of a level earth-floor on which the berries are spread and stirred in the sun till they harden, and assume a marketable consistency.

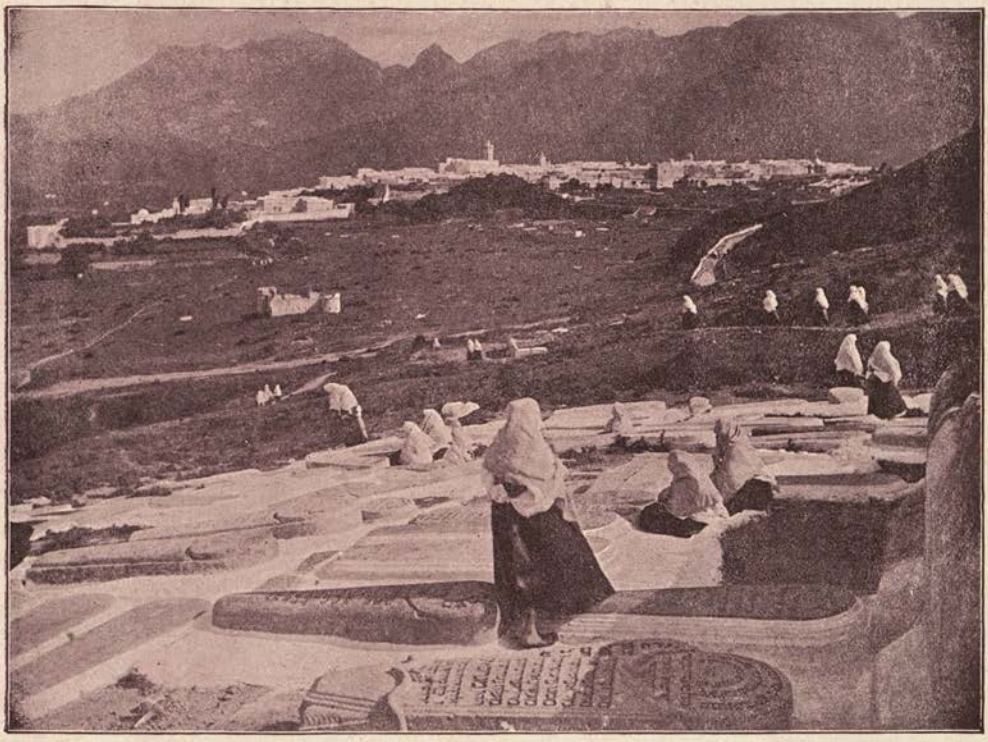
BULL FIGHT, CITY OF MEXICO.—Mexicans are second only to Spaniards in their love of bull fighting, which gives abundant opportunity for gambling. Sports know the colors of fighting bulls as their brethren in this country those of race horses. Animals which fight to the death are from three to five years old. They are brought from the farm led by tame bulls, travel by night, and reach a resting place contiguous to the ring the night before the show. Hence they are removed to a narrow pen, their last prison before they are driven into the arena. Here enemies annoy them with red cloaks, throw spiked banners into their flesh, and receive their final weak charge with a sword-thrust through the shoulder to the heart. Many horses are killed in these fights, and their bodies and those of the bulls are dragged from the ring by six gayly-caparisoned mules. Usually five or six events, sacrificing each one bull, constitute the show, which takes place on Sunday, and costs to see, 50c. the shady side of the unroofed amphitheatre, and 25c. the sunny side.

CATHEDRAL OF GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.—This is the chief ornament of the third town in importance of Mexico. It is built on the plaza, which is universally the place of outdoor recreation in Mexican cities, and is, in this instance, provided with broad walks lined with orange trees. The Cathedral, which is entered from one side of the plaza, is a large and imposing edifice. It has two steeples and a dome, the latter covered with tiles of various colors, these disposed in a fashion resembling mosaics, as indicated in the picture. The effect of the noble proportions of the building is marred by bad taste in the choice of the colors in which it is painted. Better judgment is exhibited inside; the altar is ornamented with four life-size statues, one at each corner, and the decorations throughout the interior are chaste and well-chosen.

PUEBLA, MEXICO.—Seen from the top of the Cathedral, Puebla is a regularly built city, its houses substantial and not a few of them handsome. The population is about 80,000. Cotton, porcelain and glass factories, flour mills, marble works and a fine hotel are conspicuous objects in the landscape. Those mountain peaks are of Popocatapetl, 17,800 feet, and Ixtaccihuatl, 16,000 feet. Surrounding the city are a great variety of fine trees, bordering it with woods. Puebla is "the city of the angels," who, say the faithful poor, assisted the Spaniards to build it. It was founded in 1530, to be a Christian city, and is eight miles distant from Cholula, the Mecca of the ancient Mexicans, then containing 15,000 people, and where on the top of a pyramid 180 feet high, human sacrifices were offered to Quetzalcoatl, the god of the air.



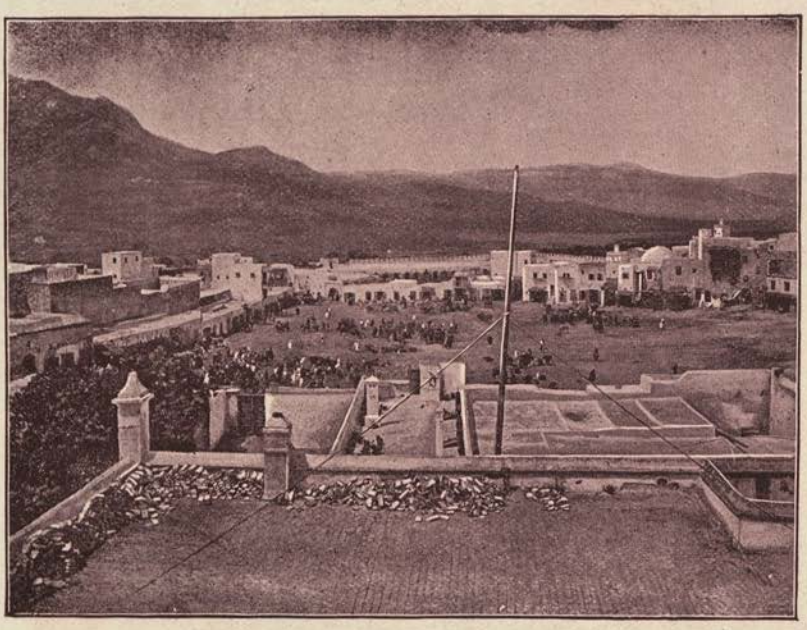
THE SYNAGOGUE AT TETUAN.



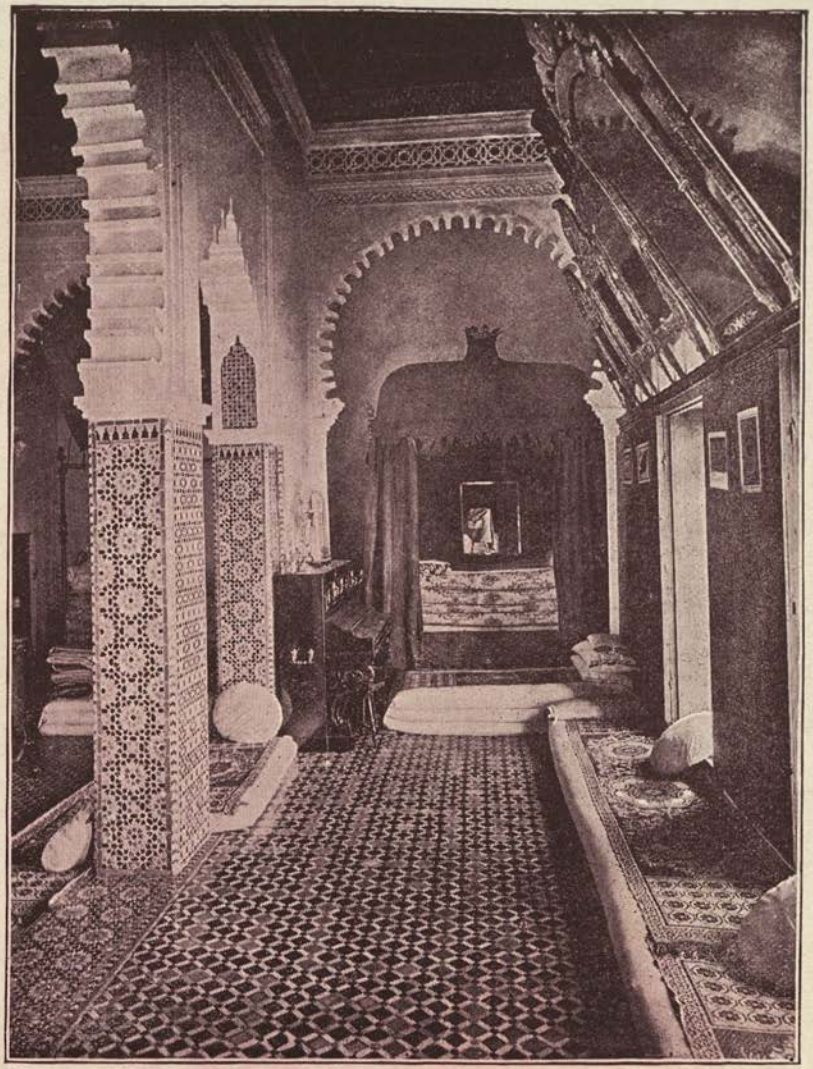
JEWISH CEMETERY AT TETUAN.

On the foregoing page are notes of Tetuan, which is situated forty-five miles from Tangier, Morocco, over a road distinguished for its badness even in the Orient, where roads are perhaps as bad as they are in the United States. Much of the luxury in which the Jews of that little city live is seen in the appointments of their place of worship.—The second picture best tells its own story of the whitewashed city sheltering under mountains, and the place of the dead outside its walls. White-mantled figures present in the graveyard, or leaving it, renew every good man's admiration of the love of woman.

AVENUE OF PALMS AT LAS PALMAS, CALIFORNIA.

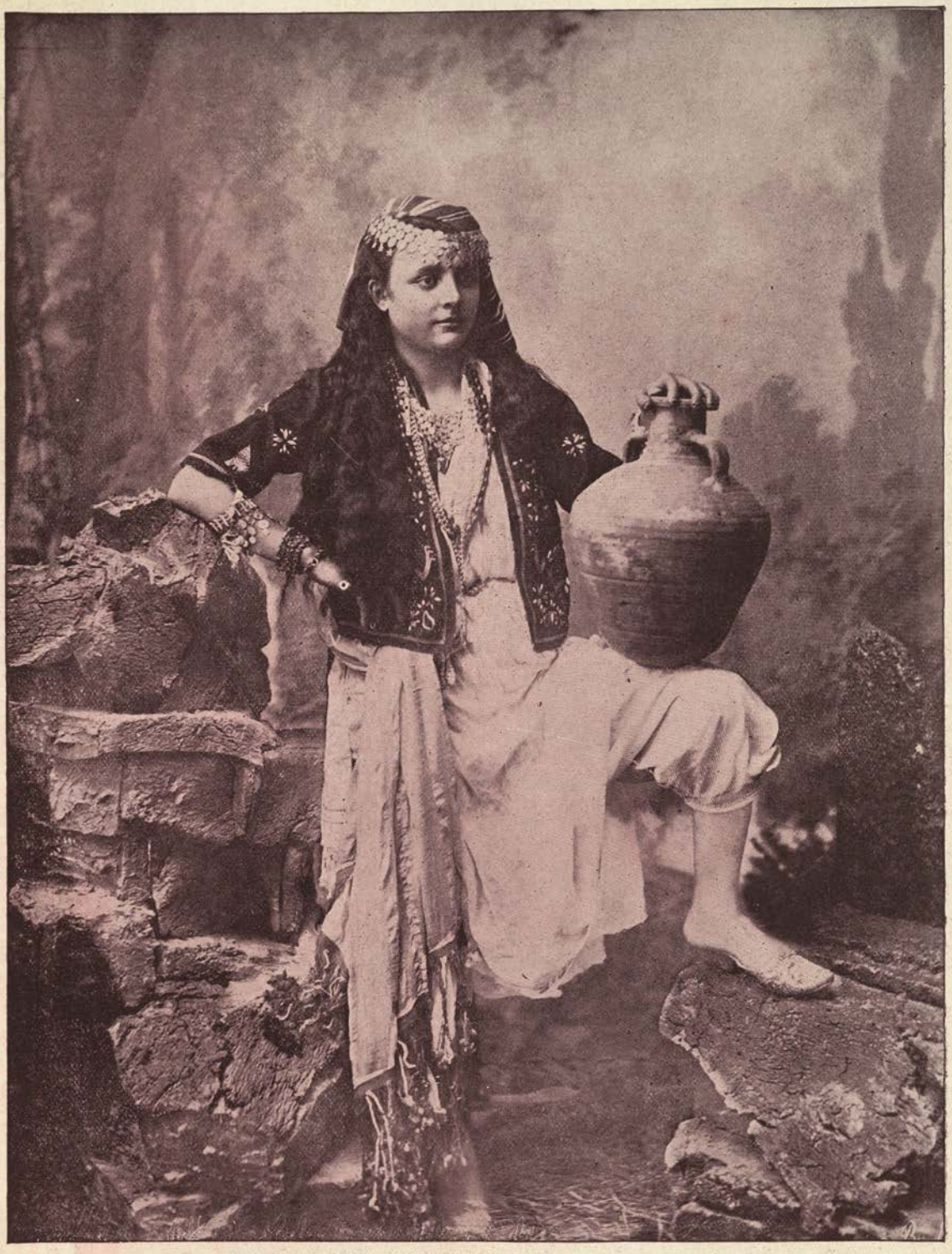


GENERAL VIEW OF TETUAN, MOROCCO.

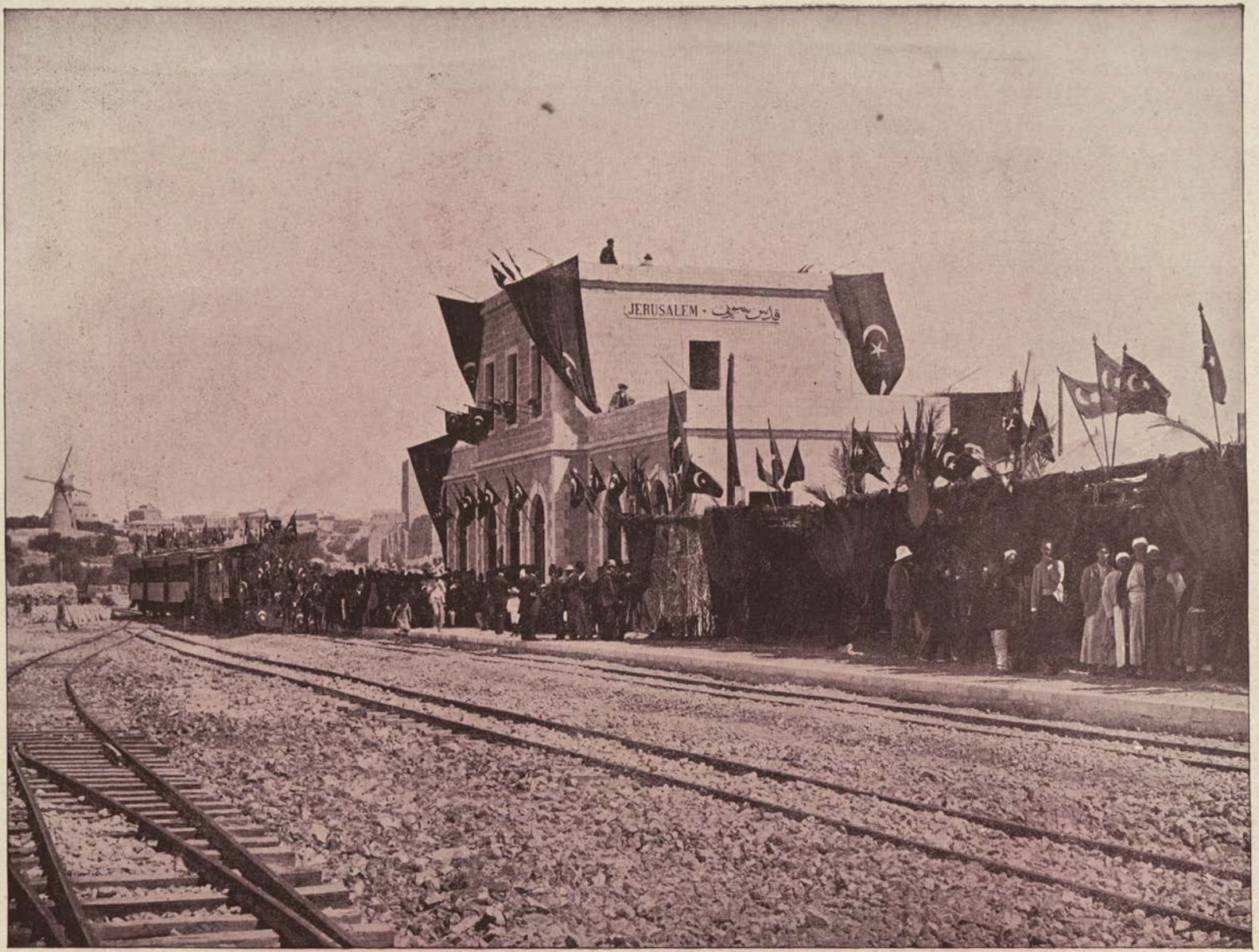


JEWISH LUXURY AT TETUAN.

Las Palmas is in the very heart of the San Joquin Valley, about six miles from Fresno, the capital of the county of the same name, in the Commonwealth of California. The beautiful avenue of palms leads up to the house occupied by a vine-grower. It is a quarter of a mile long, forty feet wide, and has seven hundred palms growing on it.—Tetuan is a city of Morocco, containing 8000 Jews, and is said to be "the cradle of more wealthy Jewish families than any other town in the world." A proportion—perhaps a large one—of them is descended from the families driven out of Spain by the Inquisition. Their section of Tetuan is the cleanest, the busiest and the best. Like those of the Moors, their dwellings present an unsightly exterior, even the best of them possessing no architectural features to speak of, and being coated with the universal whitewash of Moorish cities. The court of the wealthy Jewish Tetuan is open to the sky. Its floor and walls, to the height of six feet or so, are covered with bright-colored tiles. Colonnades and arcades are carved into lace-work of stone, rivaling that seen in the palaces of Grenada. Oriental luxury is seen in the richest profusion, and the visitor is entertained by accomplished Jewish ladies in dazzling costumes of velvet and silk and other costly fabrics, decorated with gold and precious stones, and worn to the accompaniment of massive jewelry. The interior is a sleeping apartment in the palace of De Bricho, the elder.



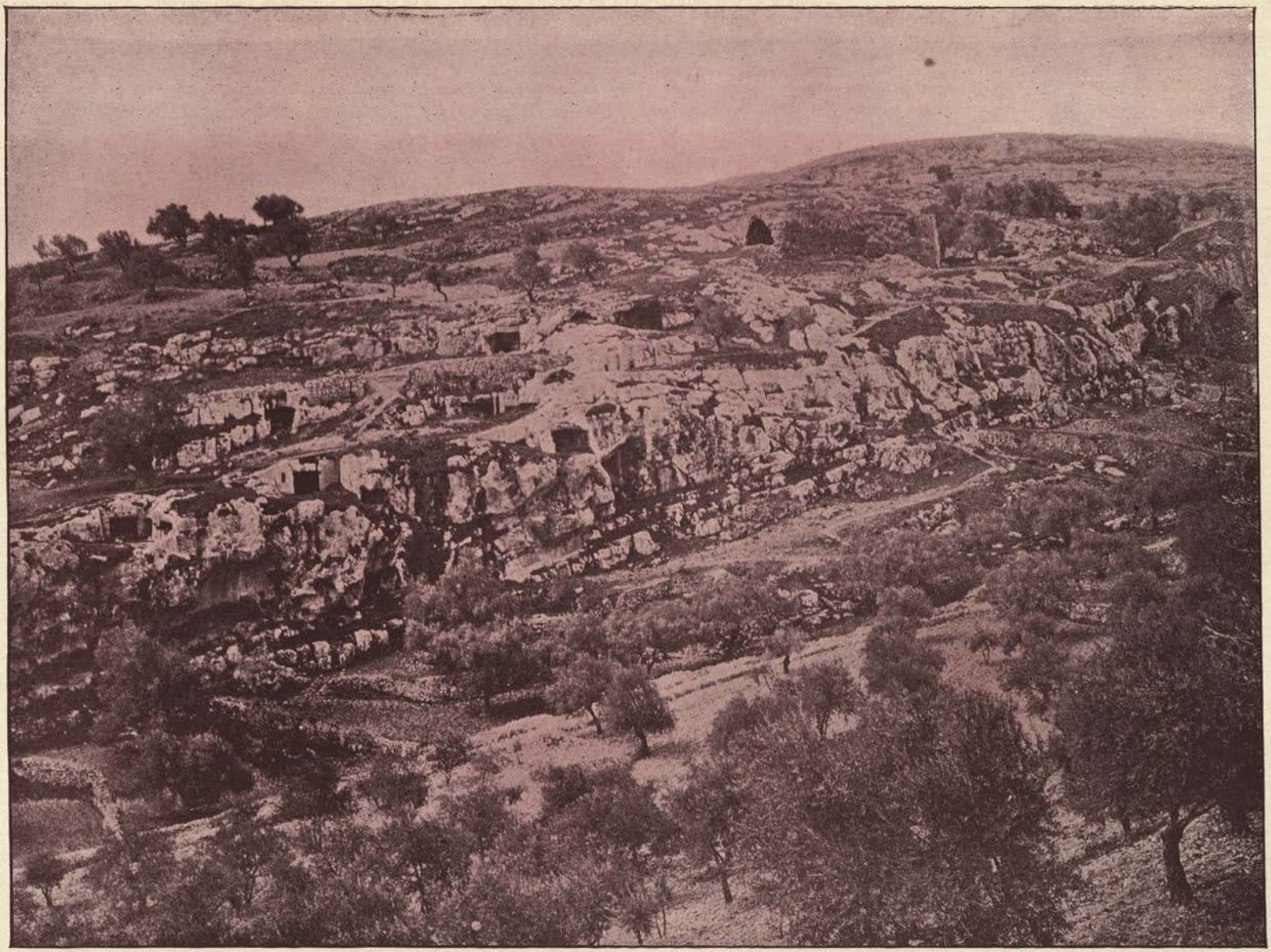
YOUNG GIRL IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE, HOLY LAND.—A very pleasing picture of female loveliness. The inevitable yoke of custom in the Orient does not yet oppress her with its full weight. Within a few years she will never appear in public places without a veil, and her outdoor dress will be supplemented with a flowing robe reaching from the shoulders to the feet. She belongs to a family possessing means; going to the well for water does not suggest poverty to any one acquainted with Eastern customs. Although she belongs to the sex which is inferior and degraded in Oriental contemplation, the feminine love of finery asserts itself. Arab women are extravagantly fond of ornaments. The variety of chains, bracelets, anklets, necklaces and rings which they wear is endless. Note the headdress of coins worn by this sweet young girl, and the many coins depending from her neck and worn on her arm. In the Holy Land married women use jewelry more extravagantly than the unmarried, but our girl is in holiday attire.



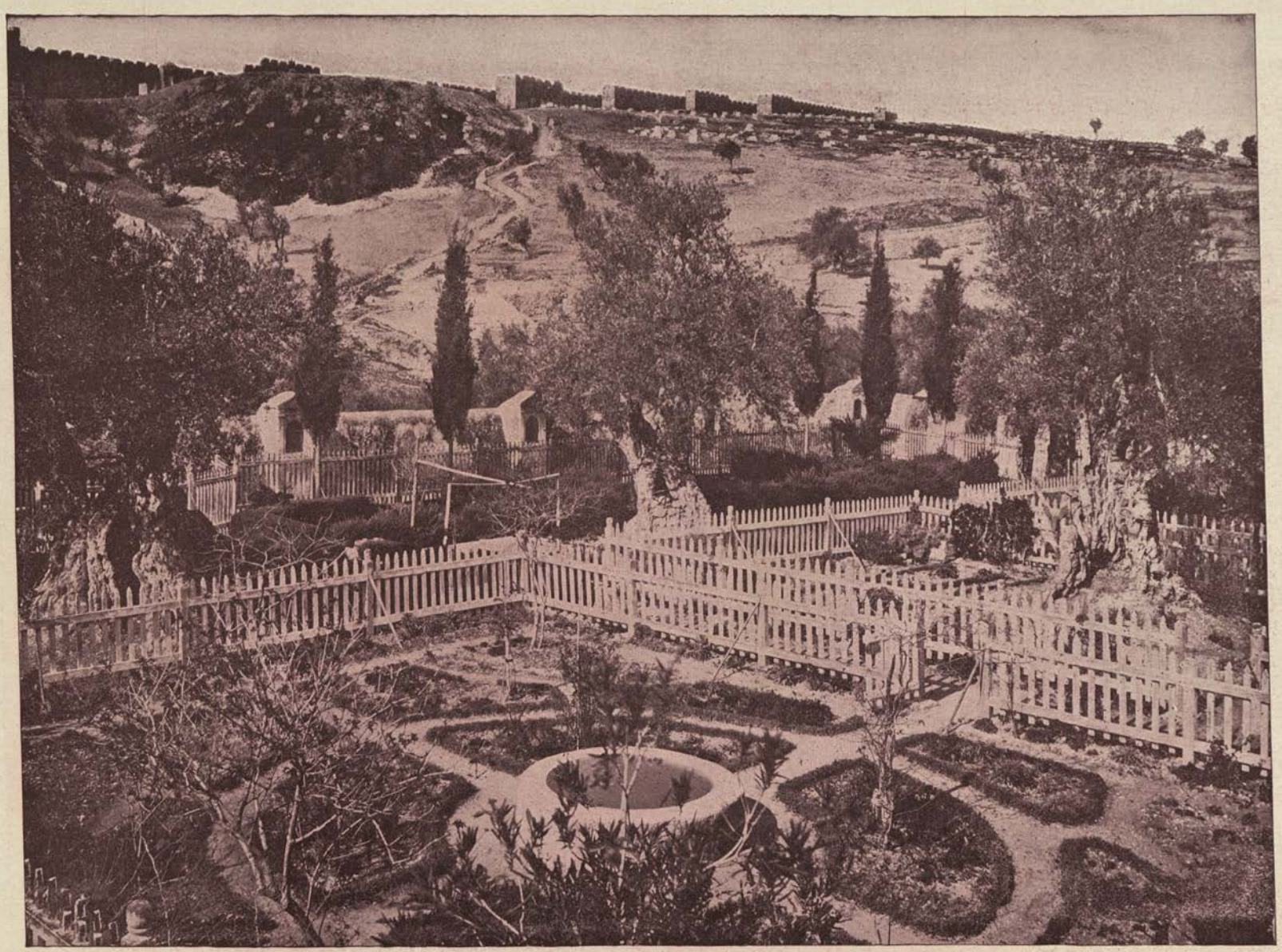
RAILROAD STATION AT JERUSALEM.—The year 1892 saw the completion of a railroad from the Mediterranean coast to the Holy City. The distance is not far, but the engineering was difficult, for the country does not invite to railway enterprise. The completion of the road was the consummation of a long dream by those who saw a profit in the carriage of pilgrims, and entertained projects for repeopling the Holy Land with members of the Hebrew faith. The dedication of the road to the public was a ceremonial which contrasted vividly with all the "City of David" had been used to. It had been a centre of song and worship under David, a seat of splendor under Solomon, a sanctified city for nearly two thousand years of Christian and Mohammedan contention, and now its streets and hallowed places are to echo with the shriek of the locomotive and the discords of modern civilization. The glamor or approach by foot-sore pilgrims and weary journeys is turned into a holiday excursion, but the sacred places will never fail to possess their charm of association and their attractive power.

PILGRIMS ENTERING JERUSALEM.—This scene is a vivid portrayal of those sacred occasions when pilgrimage to the Holy City is at its height. The favorite entrance gate for Christian pilgrims has ever been the Jaffa Gate, as being the most direct and capacious. The view of the city within the walls shows accurately the square, substantial character of walls, the flat stone roofs, and occasional domes, of the houses. The throng of pious men and women streaming toward the shrines embraces every nationality, every sex and age, every costume, every condition of mind, body and soul. The crusading spirit is as old as the world. It is common to all religions. Benares is but another Jerusalem for the Buddhists, and Mecca another for the Mohammedan. From the time the Christian Church began to assume form, pious people began to wend their way to Jerusalem, and in certain years their number has reached hundreds of thousands.

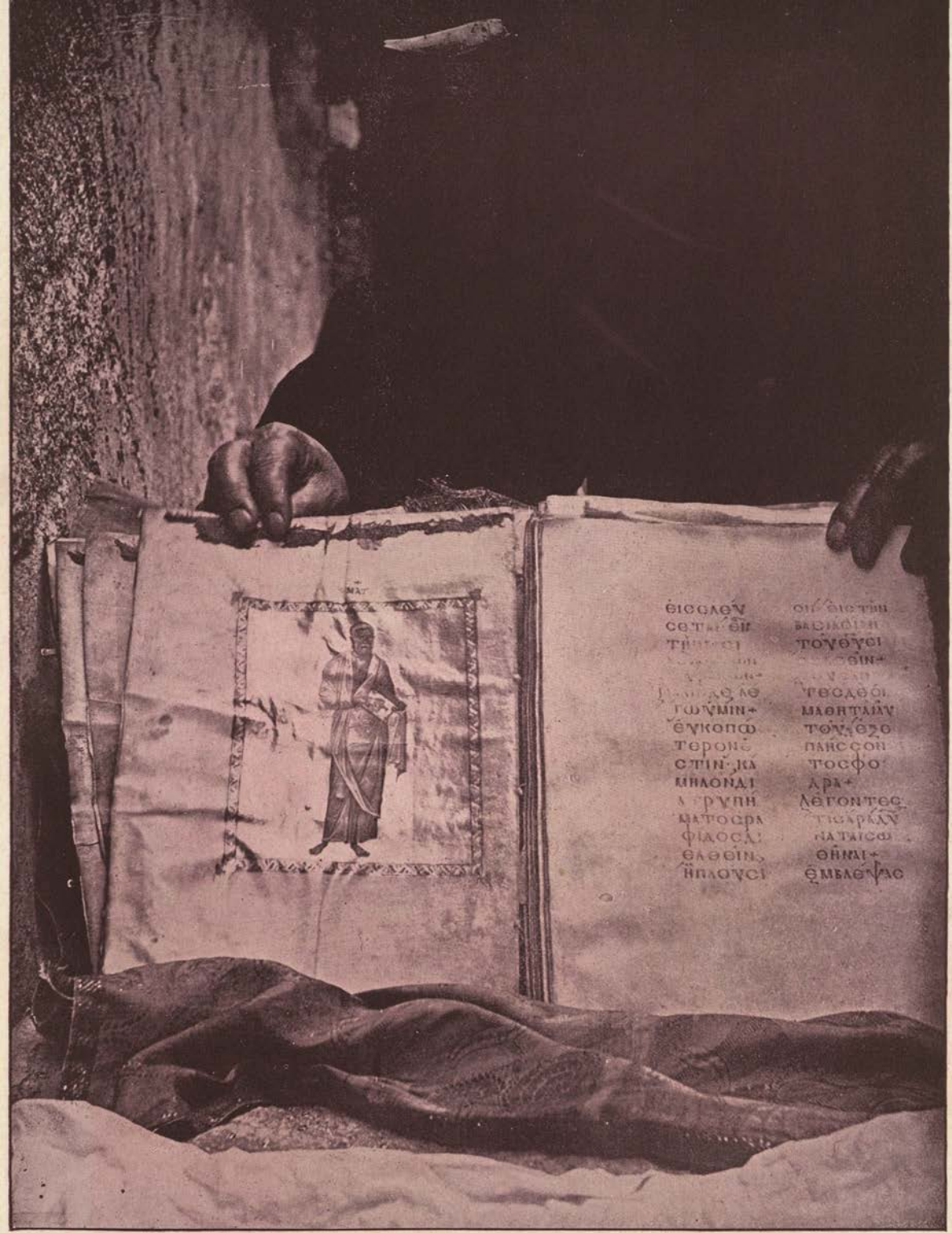
TREE OF ABRAHAM, HEBRON, HOLY LAND.—Hebron has an important connection with the life of the father of the faithful. In the twenty-third chapter of Genesis is contained an account of a real estate transaction, the characteristic management of which is like that of similar negotiations in the same neighborhood to-day. Abraham figures in it as one of the parties and the closing of the matter made him an extensive landowner at "Hebron in the land of Canaan." There, we are told, he buried his wife. That disposition in human nature to mark the past by a present object appears in the selection of the fine old evergreen oak of the illustration and calling it Abraham's tree. It might have begun to grow three thousand years after Abraham's death. Six feet from the ground it forks into three arms. The trunk measures about twenty-six feet in circumference near the ground, and its branches extended, before time had dealt so harshly with it as of late, over an area of ninety-three feet in diameter.



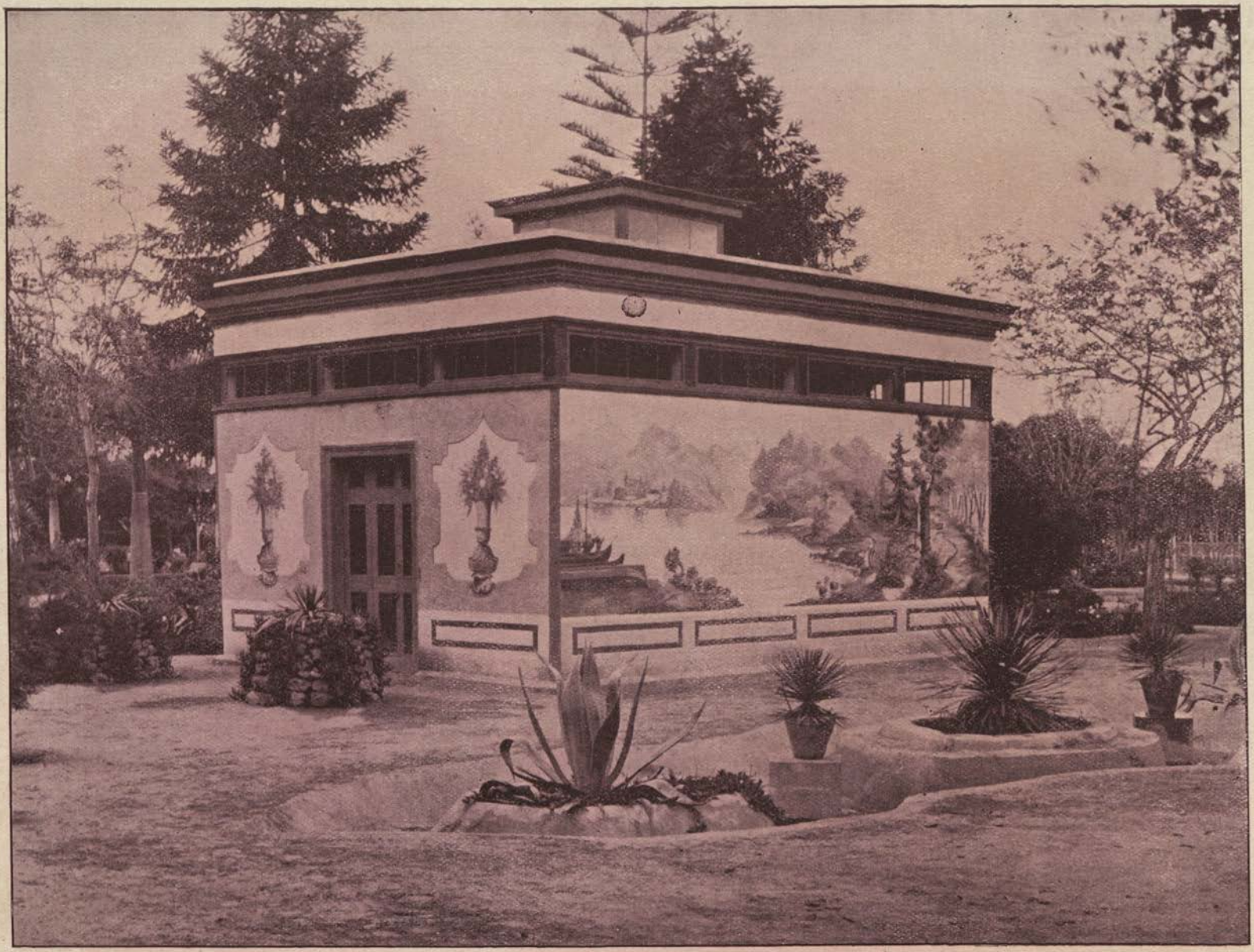
THE FIELD OF BLOOD, JERUSALEM.—The piece of rough country depicted is pointed out as Aceldama, the Field of Blood, bought with the money for which Judas Iscariot betrayed the Lord. Perhaps it is, perhaps it isn't; many statements made to the traveler in the Holy Land are best heard with doubtful ear. The ruggedness of the country about Jerusalem is most notable. It is impossible that these rocky declivities should ever have waved with grain, but in the height of Hebrew prosperity and in a high state of cultivation, when the olive, the fig, the vine, the pomegranate and other fruit trees flourished, suburban Jerusalem must have presented a most beautiful and attractive appearance. Under better conditions than those possible with Turkish sovereignty the time may come again when the sterile-appearing land shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.



GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE, THE HOLY LAND.—Thrifty ecclesiastics in Palestine make the best use they can of tradition and Bible story, and are always ready to point out the exact sites of occurrences and make a little by the service. The Garden of Gethsemane here shown is that of the Latin Christians; the Greeks have another a little north of it. With a steady view to business, the Latins have built a wall around theirs and made it look like a garden. In fact, the exact place where, in his agony of soul, "His sweat was, as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground," is not known. Dr. Thomson, in his "The Land and the Book," says he is inclined to place the garden in the secluded vale several hundred yards to the northeast of the Gethsemane shown in the illustration, this being, in his opinion, too near the city and a probable thoroughfare used at the time to invite the retirement sought for the awful mystery commemorated.



MANUSCRIPT AND PORTRAIT OF ST. MATTHEW.—This fragment of the first chapter of St. Matthew, together with his portrait, is one of the latest results of archæological research. Its discovery excited intense interest among palæontologists and Scripture interpreters. Previously, the traditions pointed to a Syrio-Chaldaic original for Matthew's gospel, if not for all of the Synoptics. But the unearthing of this fragment, which is in Greek text, leads to the impression that the originals of the Gospels, at least as they were studied and quoted by the early fathers, were Grecian.

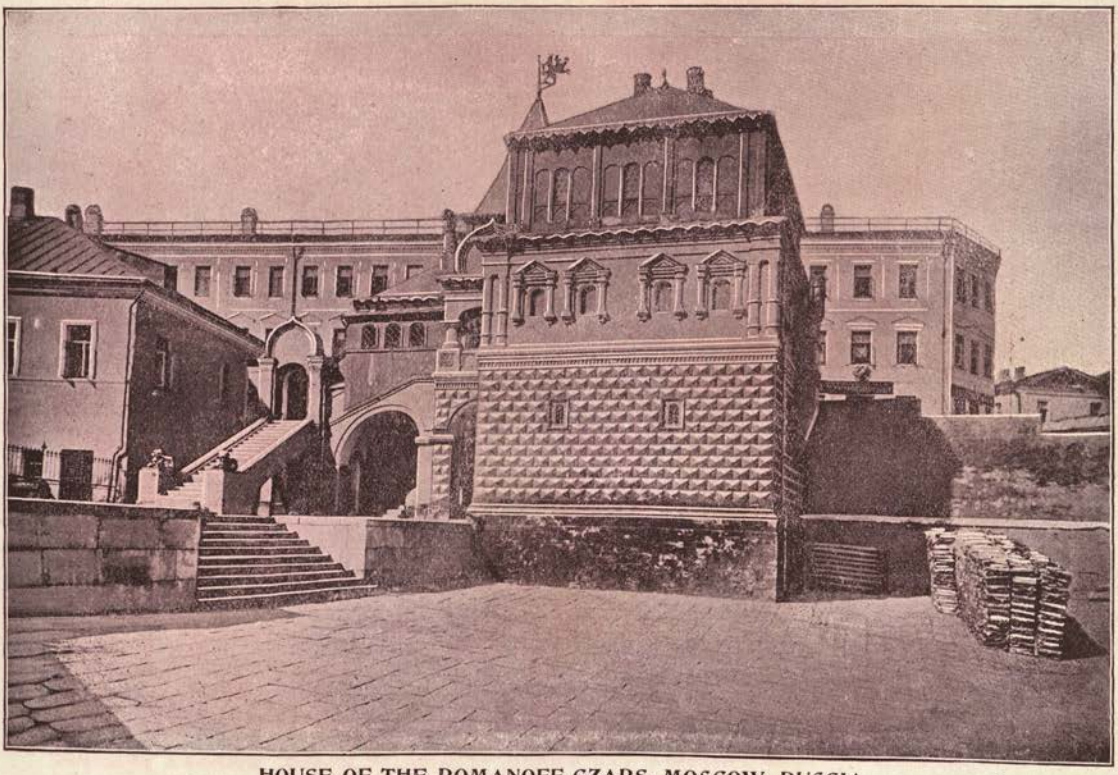


SUMMER HOUSE, THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, LIMA, PERU.—Forty-eight acres are covered by the gardens, palaces, machine showrooms, theatre, coffee-houses, concert-rooms, cages containing animals, and parterres, which constitute the National Exhibition Palace and Grounds at Lima. A military band plays twice a week in this favorite and beautiful resort, which was opened on July 1, 1872. Dr. Manuel a Fuentes originated and designed the place, and an Italian, Senor Don Antonio Leonardo, was the architect of its buildings. Specimens of South American antiquities and Peruvian art are chief attractions, the latter including an impressive painting by Monteros, showing the expulsion by the Spaniards of the women who forced their way into a church to mourn the death of Atahualpa.

CARNIVAL TIME AT PUNO, PERU.—A railroad runs between Arequipa and Puno, a distance of 218 miles, the journey lasting two days, through a country which is very sparsely inhabited. A few herdsmen, some railroad employes and the people of a small village live near the line, which runs through plains of sand and volcanic rocks covered with pumice and saline incrustations. Puno, though a small town, is large enough for the celebration of the gay festival preceding the austerities of Lent, and the people in the picture have come to town to attend it, bringing with them llamas laden with the simple merchandise produced in a generally sterile country, but which is not without its cultivated spots. The head of the party is manifestly of European descent. One of his servile Indians has brought wife and child to the festival. A cathedral is the one architectural feature of Puno, a remote and solitary place hidden among the mountains on the shores of Lake Titicaca.

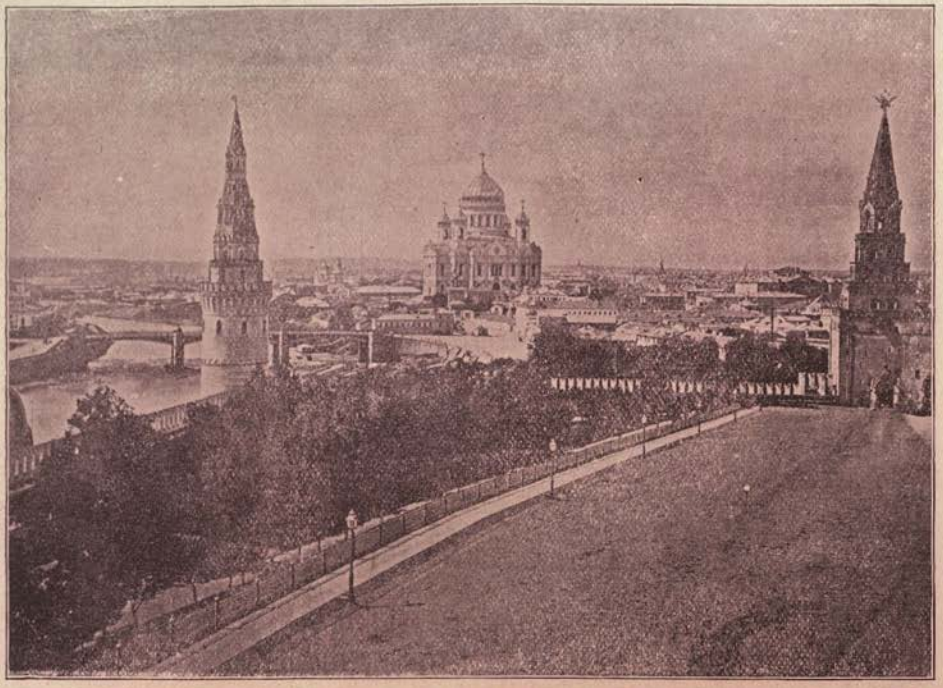
PALACE OF PITROSSKY, RUSSIA.—This fine view presents the palace of the Emperors of Russia, at Moscow. It was erected in 1849, and is a building of magnificent proportions in white stone, with a gilded cupola. The façade is highly ornamental, and the general effect pleasing. It was built around the rooms, or *terems*, erected for the young princes in 1636, which were a remarkable memorial of the domestic life of the czars in the seventeenth century. In the treasury of this castle the richest stores of Russian archæology are to be found, consisting of crowns, thrones, dresses, etc., belonging to the czars.

PALM GROVE IN ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES.



HOUSE OF THE ROMANOFF CZARS, MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

The upper picture gives a view from the interior of St. Thomas, one of the West India Islands, of great interest to the American people. It lies right in the track of vessels bound from the United States to South America, has a fine harbor and could be made impregnable. In 1867, King Christian IX., of Denmark, ceded St. Thomas and St. John to the United States. The treaty was signed in January, 1868, but the Senate adjourned without acting upon it.—The dynasty of Romanoff was founded in 1613 by Michael III., a lad of sixteen.



GENERAL VIEW OF MOSCOW FROM THE KREMLIN.—Moscow, viewed from the Kremlin, is one of the most singular and imposing cities in the world. It was founded in 1147, is of circular form, and has an area of about forty square miles. The outer quarters of the city lie around the nucleus of a prominence in the centre, and increase in magnitude according as they diverge from it. The river Moskva, which has a very tortuous course through the city, is crossed by numerous bridges, principally of wood.

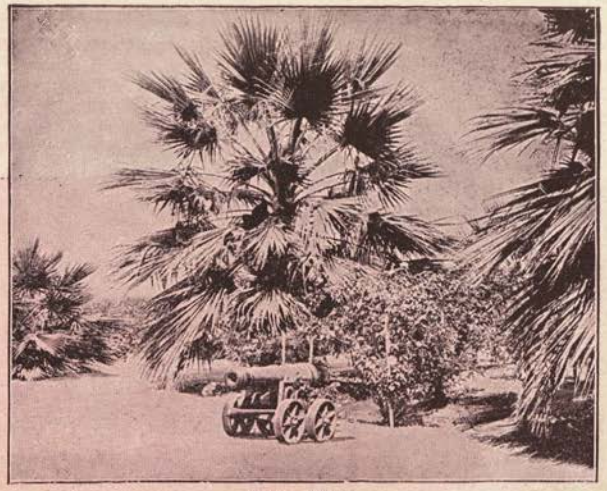
KREMLIN, LARGE PALACE.—The Kremlin, or citadel of Moscow, occupies a prominent position in the central part of that city. It has been completely restored and enlarged since the destruction of Moscow in 1812, when invaded by Napoleon. The Kremlin is considered an impregnable fortress and comprises within its limits the Imperial Palace, the Cathedral of the Assumption, in which the Russian sovereigns are crowned; the churches of St. Michael and the Annunciation, and Pakrowskoi, constructed of twenty churches joined together.

GENERAL VIEW OF MOSCOW FROM THE REKIO BRIDGE.—Among the numerous bridges over the river Moskva, which runs through Moscow, is the Rekio, from which an attractive view of that city is offered. From this point can be seen the principal public and educational institutions, scientific societies and the great University, founded in 1755, by Peter the Great. The great palace of the emperors, erected in 1849, is a fine building in white stone with a gilded cupola, and is clearly visible from this point also.

ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL.—This is one of the most prominent church edifices in St. Petersburg, the Capital of Russia. It occupies a position near the memorial erected to Peter I. in 1782, and also near the memorial erected to Nicholas I. Its general aspect is imposing, both without and within. It was built between 1818 and 1825, under the personal direction of Nicholas I., but does not correspond with the efforts put forth in its decorations by the best Russian artists. The pictures of Brüloff, Bruni and many others, which cover its walls, are said to be deteriorating rapidly.

CAPTURE OF THE MALAKHOF, SEBASTOPOL, RUSSIA.—On March 13, 1854, a treaty between Great Britain, France and Turkey was signed. Four days later Queen Victoria announced war with Russia in a message to the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the end of what is known in England as the Russian War, the English, French and Turks, and from January 10, 1855, the Sardinians, were in active alliance against the might of the Czar. The advantage lay with the allies, but the defence of Sebastopol was maintained with great skill and courage by Todleben, who possibly, though on the losing side, made a greater name in history than any general opposed to him. On the other hand, the courage and endurance of the common soldier never appeared to greater advantage than in the armies of the allies. The exploits of the British were heroic, and the assault by the French on the Malakhof, on September 8, 1855, was a brilliant feat of arms which preceded the fall of Sebastopol by only two days, and hastened it. The first attack on Sebastopol by land and sea was on October 17, 1854. The place was bombarded on April 9, 1855. An attack on the Mamelon, Malakhof and Redan, its three principal forts, on June 18, 1855, resulted in failure, only the first named being taken. The treaty of Paris, between Russia and the allies, was signed on March 30, 1856, and one of the most interesting wars in history was over.

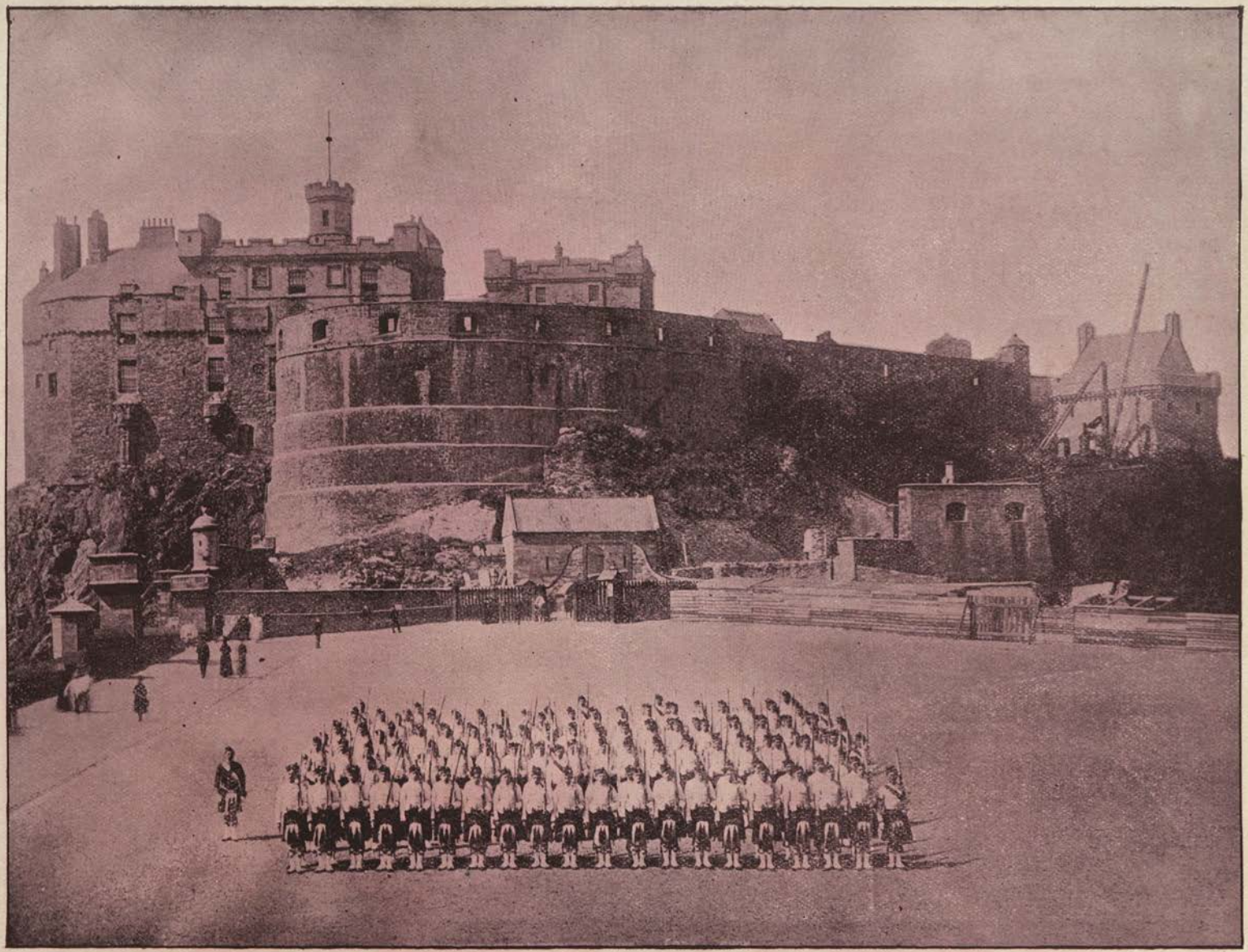
Leopold II., Queen Wilhelmina, Pres. Diaz, and King and Queen of Sweden.



OLD BEN.

Cathedral of St. Basil the Beatified, Moscow.

The King not wearing a hat is Leopold II. of Belgium, who succeeded Leopold I. at his death on December 10, 1865. Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, the little girl in the centre of the picture, succeeded to the throne of the Netherlands on the death of her father, November 23, 1890. She was born in 1880. President Diaz, of Mexico, pictured without uniform, is that General D. Porfirio Diaz whose military career is so stirring in the recital. He was first elected President in 1876, and his present term will end on November 30, 1896. Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, succeeded to the throne in 1872. He was born in 1829, and in 1857 married Sophia, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau, the motherly looking Queen.—"Old Ben" is the cannon standing by the palms at Las Palmas, an estate in Fresno County, California. This antique piece is used on festive occasions.—The Cathedral of St. Basil the Beatified was built at Moscow in the reign of Ivan the Terrible, who ruled Russia with an iron sceptre, in the second half of the sixteenth century.

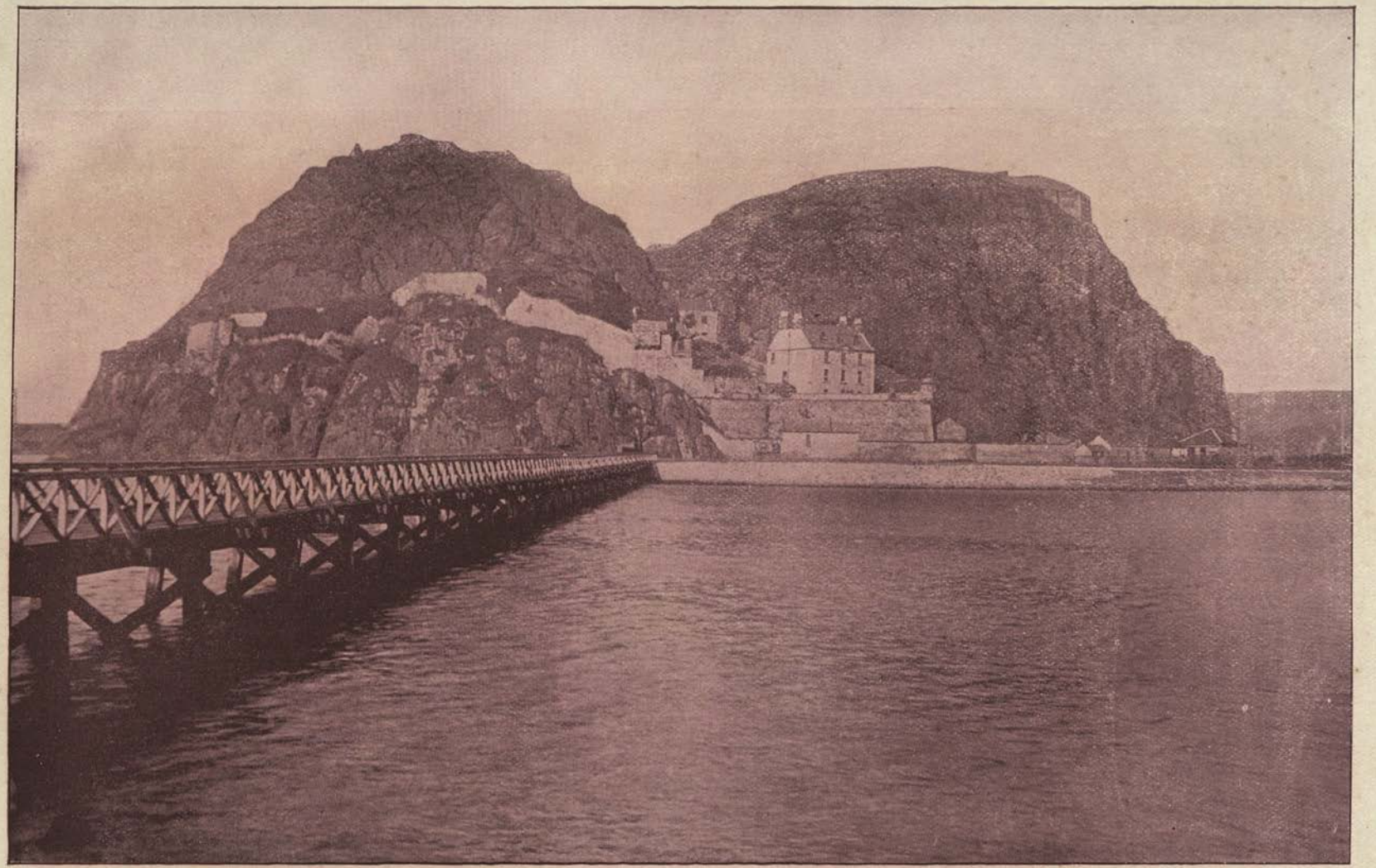


THE CASTLE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.—Few cities present attractions equaling those of Edinburgh, the modern Athens. It is picturesquely situated, has a cultivated population, and is unsurpassed in the beauty of its domestic architecture. Its wealth of historic monuments and buildings, and teeming associations with men eminent in literature, law and science give it a unique distinction among the cities of the Old World. Edinburgh is of unknown antiquity. Edwin, King of Northumbria, after whom the city was named, rebuilt it as long ago as 626 A D. Castle rock is 437 feet high. The oldest structure standing on it is the chapel of St. Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who reigned toward the end of the eleventh century, but the date of the erection of the castle is unknown. It was taken by Edward I., King of England, and was subsequently demolished by Bruce. Edward III. of England rebuilt it, but nearly every trace of the original structure was obliterated in the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots. Regent Morton rebuilt it approximately as it is now seen. It was for many years a residence of the kings of Scotland.

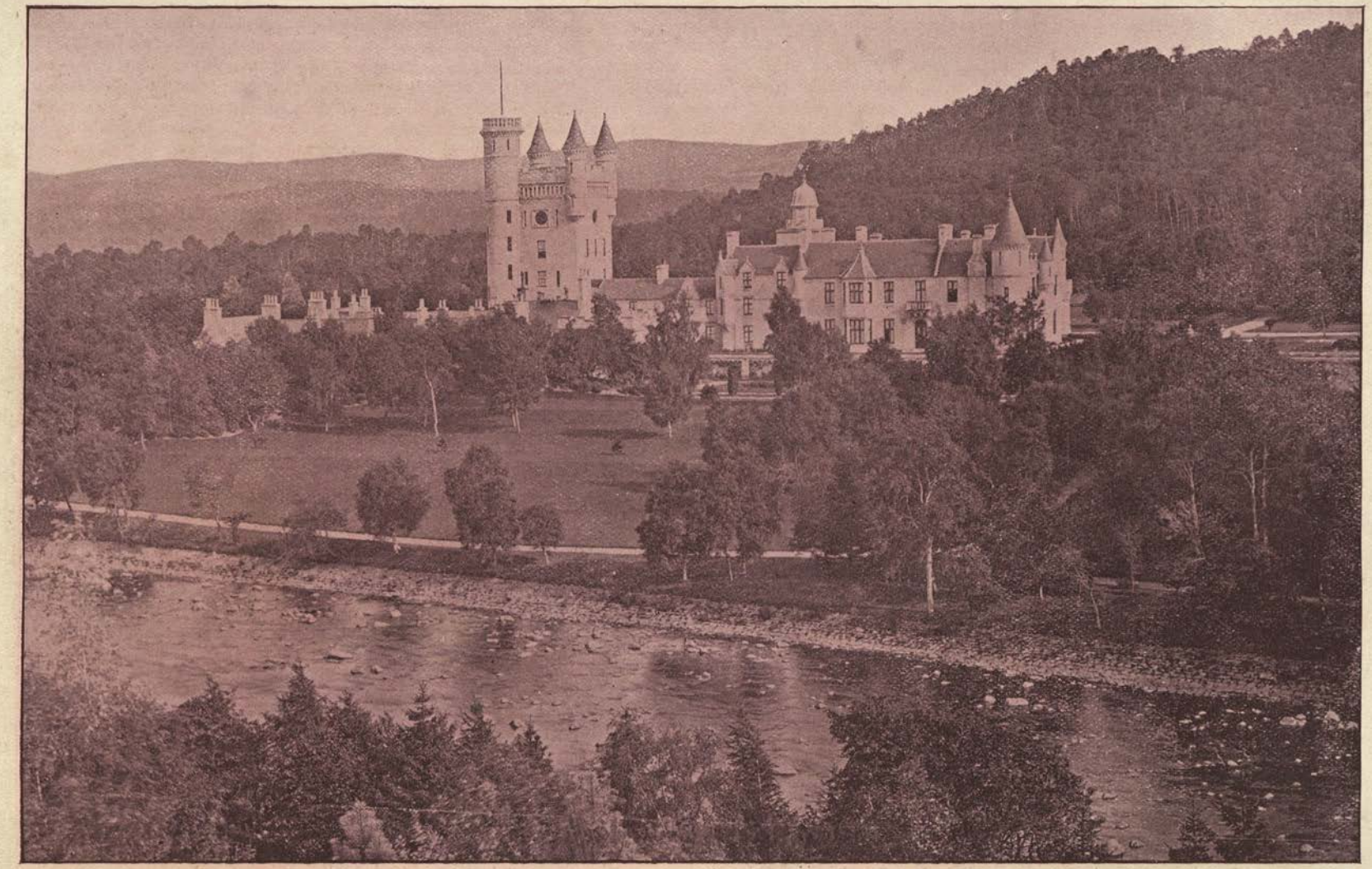
DUNBAR CASTLE.—Dunbar Castle was at one time one of the most impregnable strongholds in Scotland, and at the time of its demolition one of the oldest. It commanded the seaport town of Dunbar for many years previous to 1296. It was here, in that year, that the Earl of Surrey defeated John Baliol in a battle which, for the time, decided the fate of Scotland as a conquest of Edward I. It was here, also, that Queen Mary and Bothwell, her husband, took refuge. The castle was subsequently demolished by order of the British Parliament. In 1650 Oliver Cromwell fought with and gained a decided victory over the Scottish army, at the Race of Dunbar, near this place, killing 4000 men and capturing 10,000 prisoners.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, SCOTLAND.—This picturesquely situated and truly magnificent structure is renowned as the finest castle in Scotland. It stands on the Tay River near to its entrance into Loch Tay, and is owned by the Earl of Breadalbane. The park of the castle is very extensive and beautifully laid out. The main entrance to the grounds is near the village of Kenmore. A few years ago Queen Victoria was royally received at this castle, and she made public her impressions of the visit in her book of reminiscences.

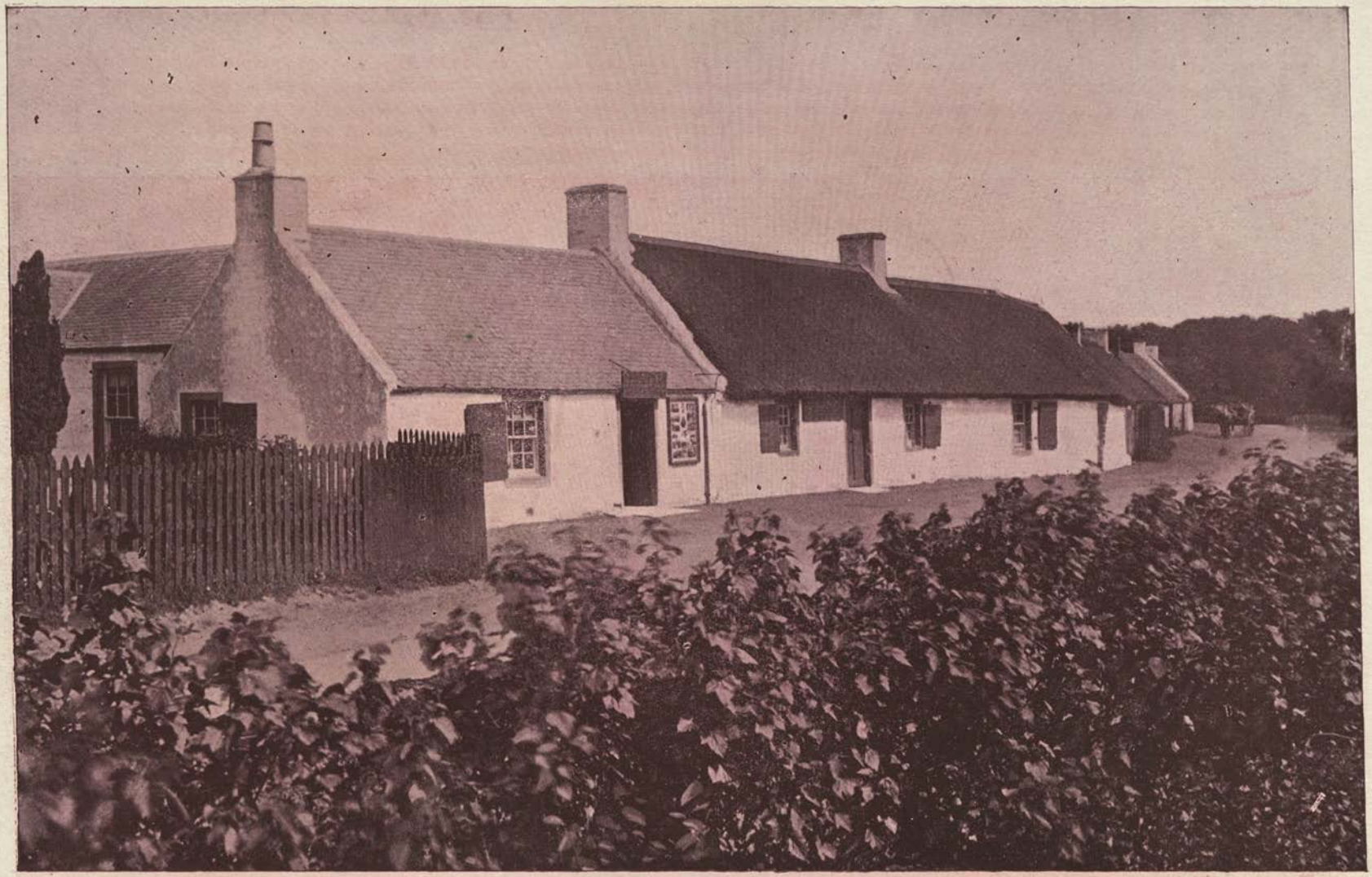
CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, SCOTLAND.—This magnificent piece of art-work presents the ruins of old Caerlaverock Castle, upon the Solway, and overlooking the sea, seven minutes' drive from the quaint old town of Dumfries. It has a history extending back over a thousand years, and being the key to this part of Scotland it was besieged, captured and re-captured many times during the wars between England and Scotland. It is triangular in shape and the round towers at its angles are still in a good state of preservation. It was last captured by the Covenanters, in 1640. On account of its antiquity, picturesque situation and state of preservation, it is counted as one of the most interesting scenes in Scotland.



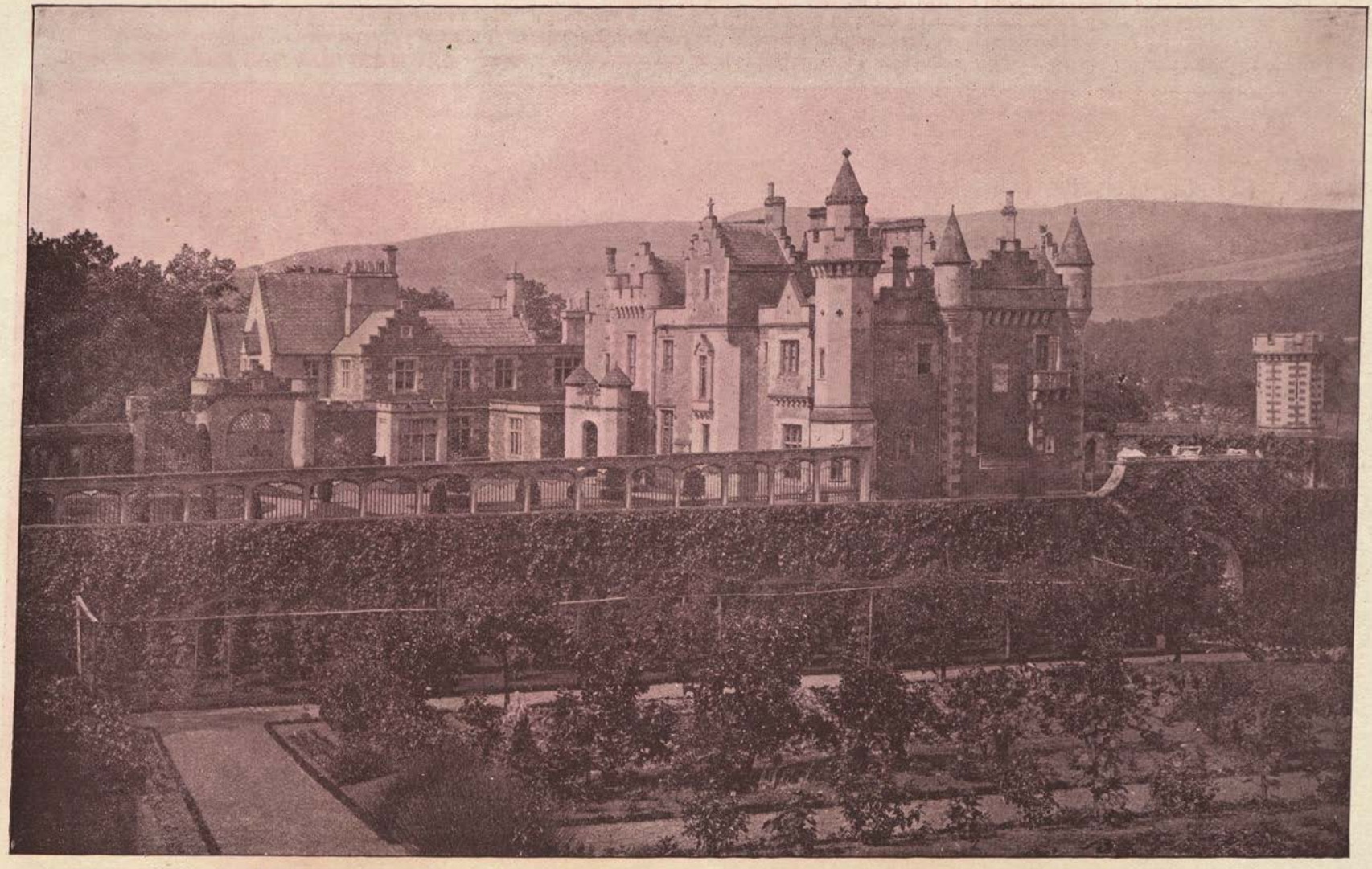
DUMBARTON CASTLE AND ROCK, SCOTLAND.—The river in the foreground of the picture is the Leven, near where its waters flow into the Clyde. Between the town and the Clyde the rock rises to a height of 280 feet. The castle existed as long ago as the thirteenth century, when, under Kings Alexander II. and Alexander III., Scotland was prosperous, comparatively free from strife with England, doing considerable trade with that country and the continent, and securing territory of recent acquisition from the Norsemen by the erection of strongholds. Castles of that early period differed from the luxurious abodes of later centuries, being more in the nature of fortresses. Their curtain walls were usually seven to nine feet thick and from twenty to thirty feet high. They had square angle towers, parapets with embrasures, and rampart walks. The entrance gate had a wide portcullis, and in times of extreme danger there was room for neighboring people, with their flocks and herds, within the spacious walls. Such, probably—it might have included a chapel—was Dumbarton Castle in its early days.



BALMORAL CASTLE, FROM THE RIVER.—This celebrated castle, situate in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, is familiarly known throughout the civilized world as the Highland residence of Queen Victoria. It is beautifully located on an extensive plateau, which gradually slopes down to the banks of the river on which it fronts, and is protected on either side and rear from the wind and proverbial Scotch mists. It is said to be the favorite health resort of Her Majesty during the heated term, and her frequent visits to Scotland, in preference to all other resorts scattered through her domains, has occasionally excited the jealousy of the nobility and aristocracy of England.



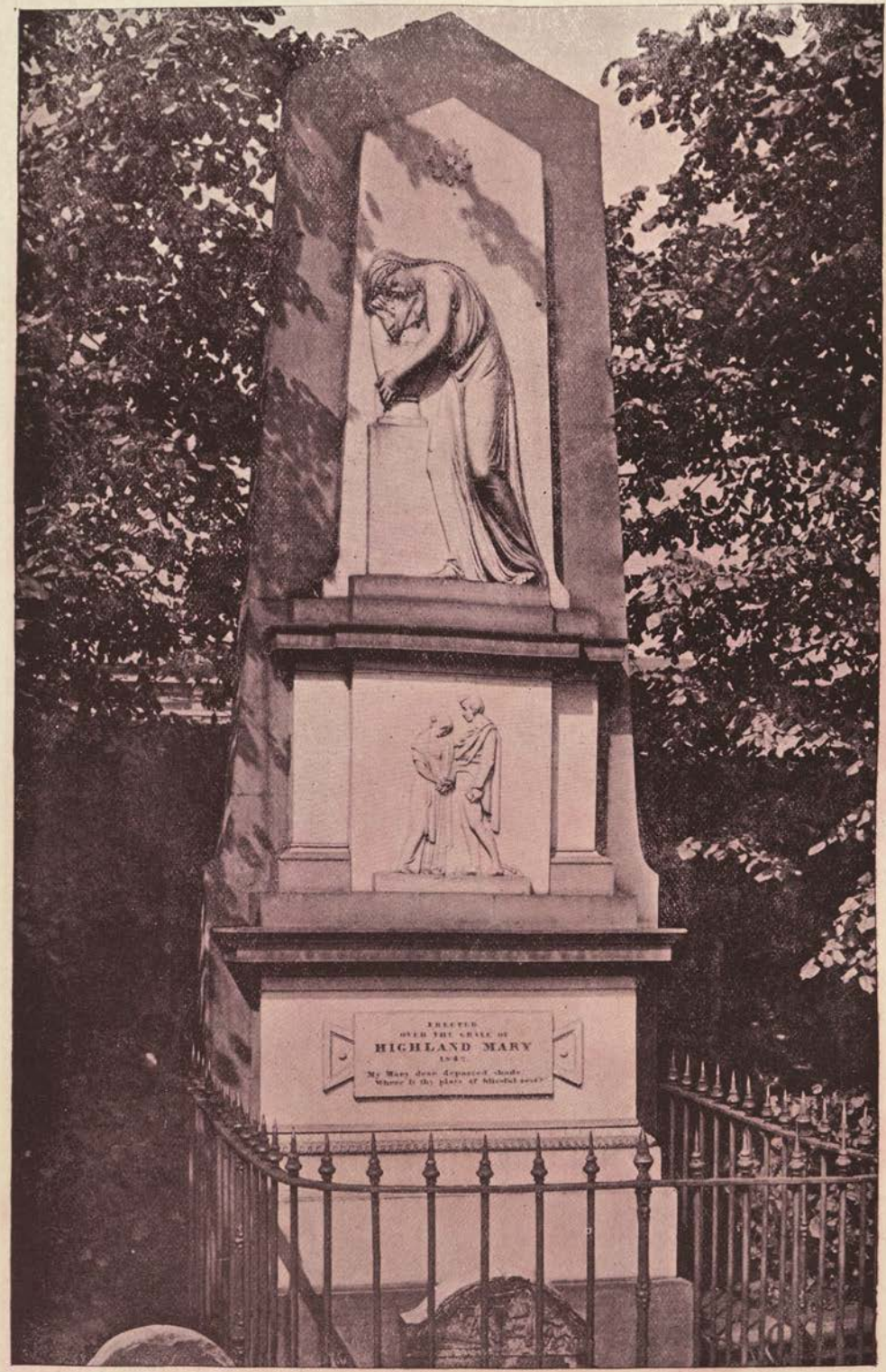
BURNS'S BIRTH-PLACE, AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND.—The few years from 1759 to 1796 comprised the duration of a life prolonged to immortality by transcendent genius. Burns has been called the Shakespeare of Scotland. Like him he was "Fancy's child;" like him he "warbled his native wood-notes wild." An uneducated man, in the sense of wanting academic cultivation, Burns was a master in the use of language and a discriminating critic of poetry, guided by the keen and unerring perception of his genius. Knowing but comparatively few books he was well read in the volume of nature. His natural wisdom was profound; his disposition and character noble, strong and manly, but with the defect of ill-regulated and impetuous passions. What he might have been had the promise of his youth been fulfilled—how most eminently useful to man and devout towards God—it is vain to conjecture. The great man buried at Dumfries in 1796 left the world better for his having lived in it, and his name will be in everlasting remembrance.



ABBOTTSFORD—GARDEN FRONT.—Abbottsford, a garden front view of which is given above, was the residence of the late Sir Walter Scott, Bart., for many years previous to his death. It is situate on the south side of the river Tweed, a few miles above Melrose. Sir Walter Scott was one of the most popular as well as prolific writers of his time. He was both poet and novelist, and famous alike for both. Of his prose work, the "Waverly" novels are perhaps the best; and his "Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," etc, are chief among his poetical efforts. The view given of Abbottsford is a very faithful and attractive one, and American tourists who have in their rambles through Scotland visited it will recognize it at once. After Sir Walter Scott's death, Abbottsford was occupied by James Hope Scott, Esq., and wife, the only surviving relatives of the eminent author.

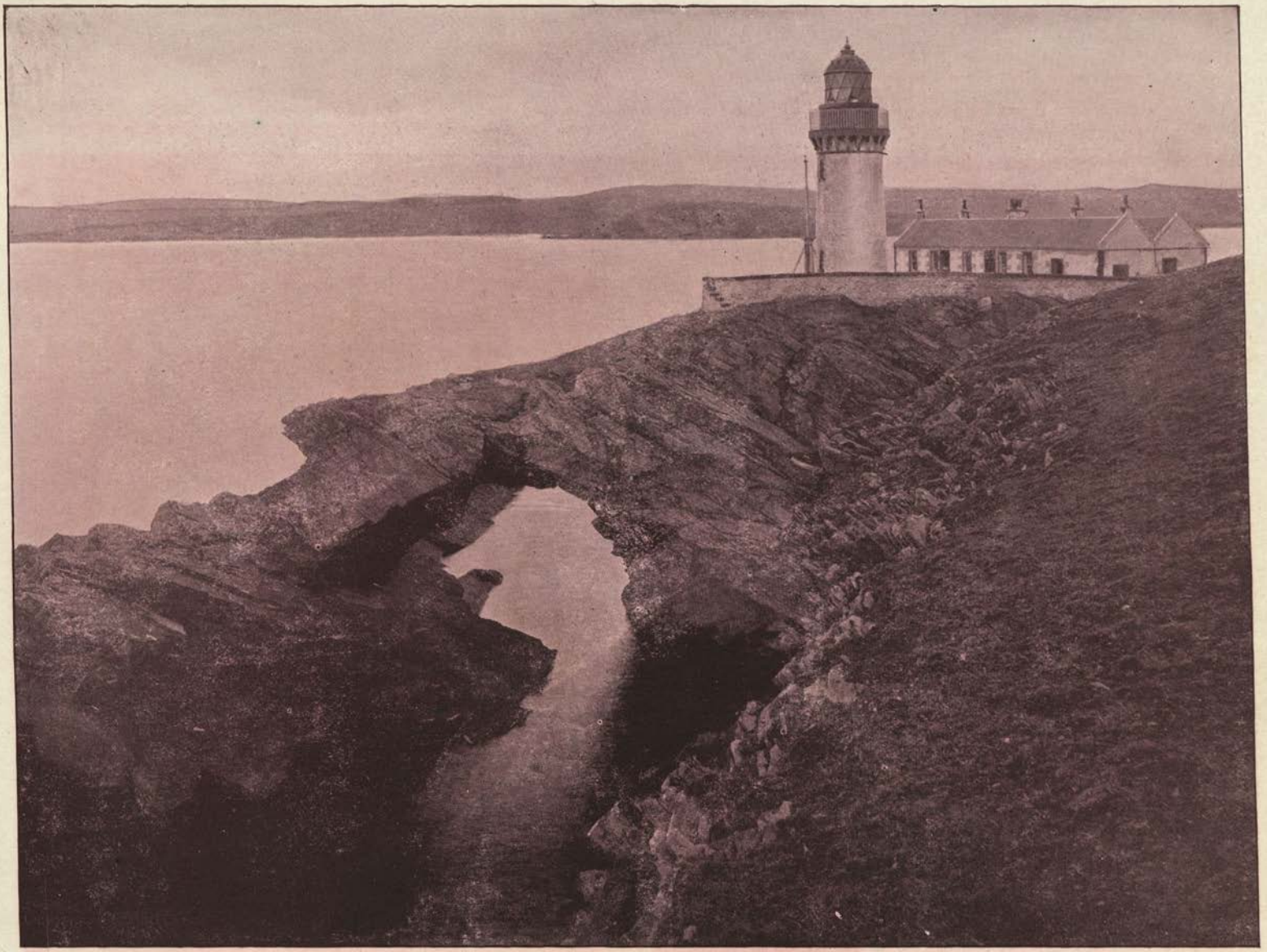
TAM O'SHANTER INN, AYR, SCOTLAND.—Burns's masterpiece was written to illustrate a drawing of Alloway Kirk. Its hero stays late at the inn, but the hour comes when he "maun ride." Leaving, therefore, laughing landlord, gracious landlady, and his bosom crony, Souter Johnny, Tam mounts his gray mare Meg and rides toward home in a furious storm. Observing a light in Alloway Kirk he looks in and there sees a dance of witches, with the devil playing on the bag-pipe to them. The performances of one of the dancers, Nannie, so far interest him that he loses his reason "a' thegither, and roars out 'Weel done, Cutty-sark!'" In an instant all is dark and the hellish legion sally out after him. In the chase poor Meg loses her tail, snatched off by the infuriated Nannie, just where she reaches running water, which warlocks and witches dare not cross.

THE OLD CAPON TREE, SCOTLAND.—Forty miles south of Edinburgh stands the quaint town of Jedburgh. Two miles from it are the ruins of the old castle of Ferniehirst, captured and recaptured a dozen times during the border wars. Between Jedburgh and the old castle stands the celebrated Capon Tree. It is a giant oak whose age is coexistent with Scottish history. Jedburgh gave repute to that form of law which in modern times is known as "lynch law," and there is no doubt that the famous old Capon Tree has witnessed the suspension of many a victim of "Jedhart Justice," as the hanging of a man and the trying of him afterwards came to be called.



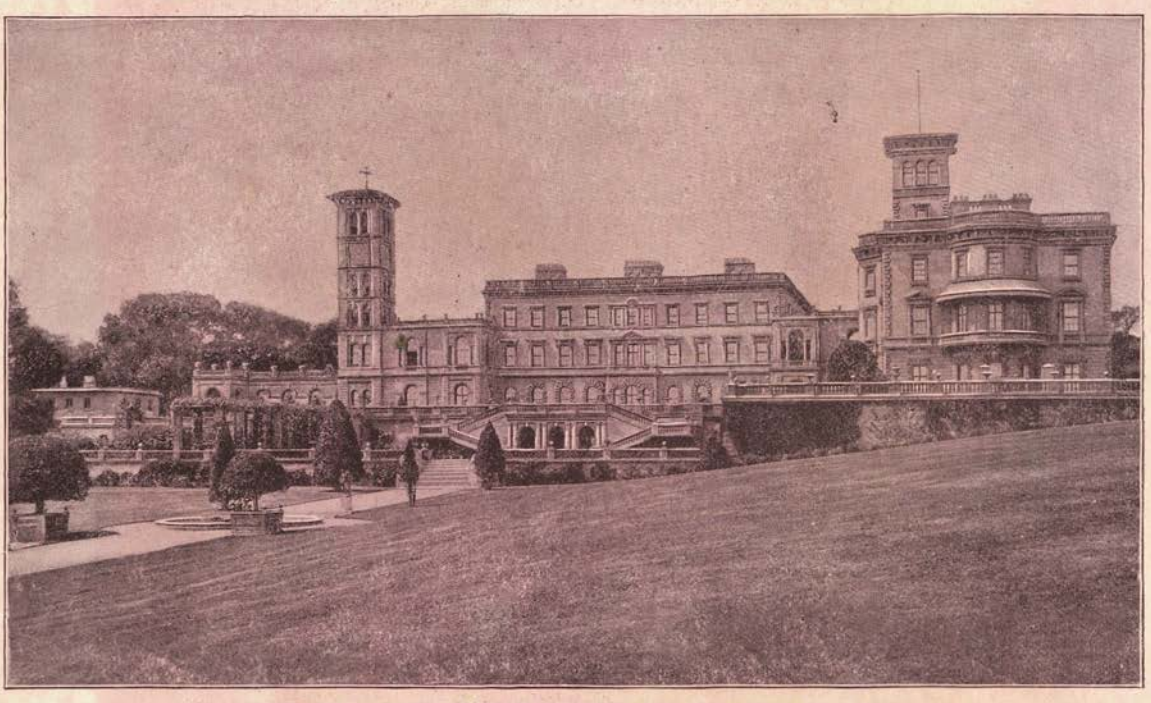
HIGHLAND MARY'S GRAVE, SCOTLAND.—This magnificent piece of art is a tribute to the memory of the one whom Robert Burns immortalized in his exquisite poem of "Highland Mary." It was erected by her Ayrshire admirers, and its presence contributes to the number of monuments which make the vicinity of Ayr teem with recollections of the sweet poet of Ayrshire. Among these are the old Alloway Kirk where the youthful "Bobby" worshipped, and the ruins of Montgomerie Castle, amid which he first met his "Mary." The sculptures on the monument tell the story of the "farewell," and of the broken-hearted Mary after the sad words were spoken.

NORTH WALLS, ORKNEY ISLES, SCOTLAND.—Hoy, or North Walls, is one of the most picturesque of the Orkney Islands. Its grandest sight is its western sea front, 1200 feet high and perpendicular. So furious is the ocean about it that it cannot be approached, but must be viewed from a distance. At the south end of the wall stands the "Old Man of Hoy," an insulated pillar of sandstone upon a porphyry base cut out of the cliff by the waves and rising 300 feet. Its former resemblance to the human form has been lost by the action of the water and weather, and by the blowing off of the head.



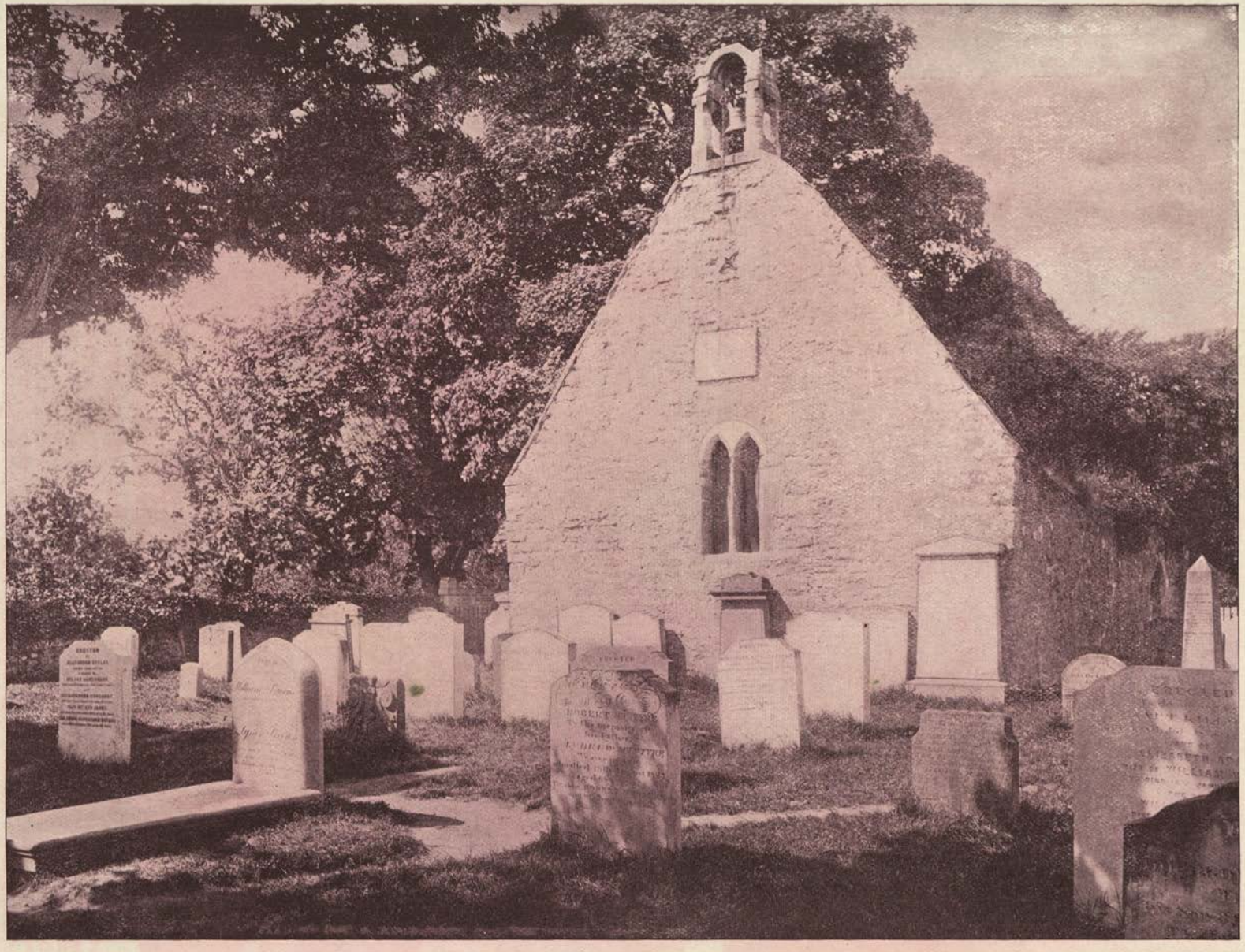
BRESSAY LIGHTHOUSE.—The island of Bressay, on which the above lighthouse is erected, is one of the Shetland group of islands, belonging to Scotland, in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is east of Mainland, one of the largest of the group, from which it is separated by Bressay Sound. The coasts of the thirty islands which compose the group, are generally bold and precipitous, presenting cliffs broken, or worn by the action of the sea, into the most rugged and fantastic shapes. The climate of the islands is very damp and variable, but snow or frost seldom last long in winter, at which season the aurora borealis is remarkably brilliant. During the months of May, June and July night is scarcely perceptible. Scandinavian antiquities are numerous in the islands, and on Fettar are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

BALMORAL CASTLE, QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAVORITE RESIDENCE.



OSBORN HOUSE, QUEEN VICTORIA'S SEASIDE VILLA.

Queen Victoria delights the most in her Scottish home, Balmoral Castle, in the Highlands. As palaces go it is neither spacious nor splendid, and the Queen's preference for it is not shared by her attendants. A witty lady of title says on this subject. "Long drives in the cold and dark, and occasional tea picnics in the snow, are not appreciated by everybody." Her Majesty enjoys the open air, taking her breakfast out of doors whenever possible. Her good health at an advanced age—she was born in 1819—is the best evidence of her good judgment in this matter. When in the country, either in Scotland or at her villa, Osborn House, Isle of Wight, the Queen makes good friends of the neighboring poor, visiting them at their homes and reading the Bible to the old and infirm. She pays all doctors' bills incurred on her estate at Osborn. The good old lady who presides over British affairs is happiest remote from pomp and splendor, living simply in the quiet country.

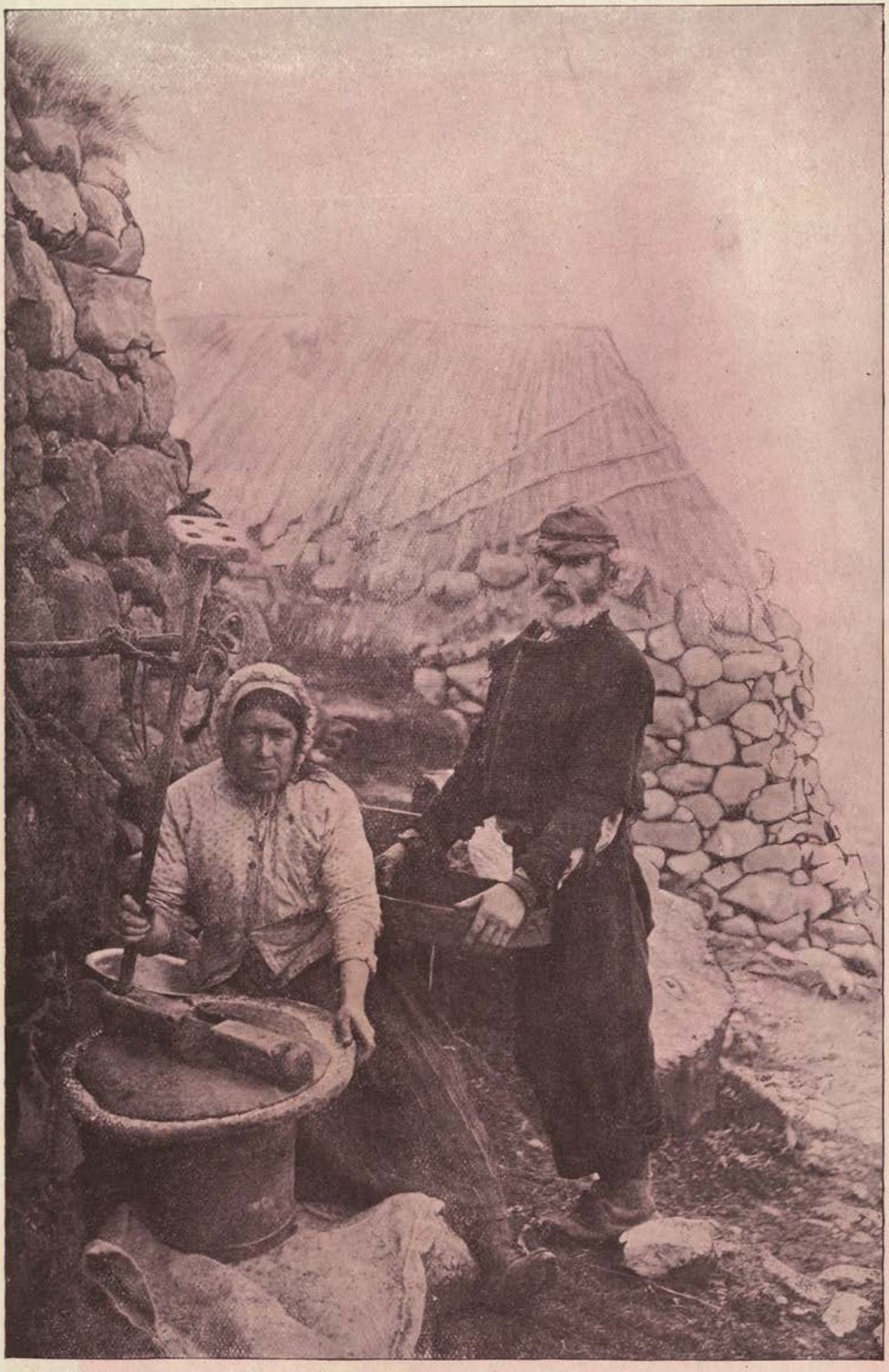


ALLOWAY KIRK, NEAR AYR, SCOTLAND.—The "Auld Kirk" of the picture was the church of the parish in which Burns first saw the light. Within its bare, cold walls he learned to detest Presbyterianism. In one of his journals he says, "What a poor, pimping business is a Presbyterian place of worship!" In these days of nascent ritualistic Presbyterianism, with its broadening creed, he might have fared better than he did in the church of his nativity. Mr. Auld was the parish minister, and it fell to his lot to publicly rebuke the poet after he had wronged the family reputation of the Mauchline stonemason, James Armour, father of the bonnie Jean of his married life. More pleasantly remembered is Kirk Alloway, as the scene of supernatural revel in the tale of "Tam O'Shanter." This was the kirk that "seem'd in a bleeze." Through spaces in these old walls "the beams were glancing, and loud resounded mirth and dancing."

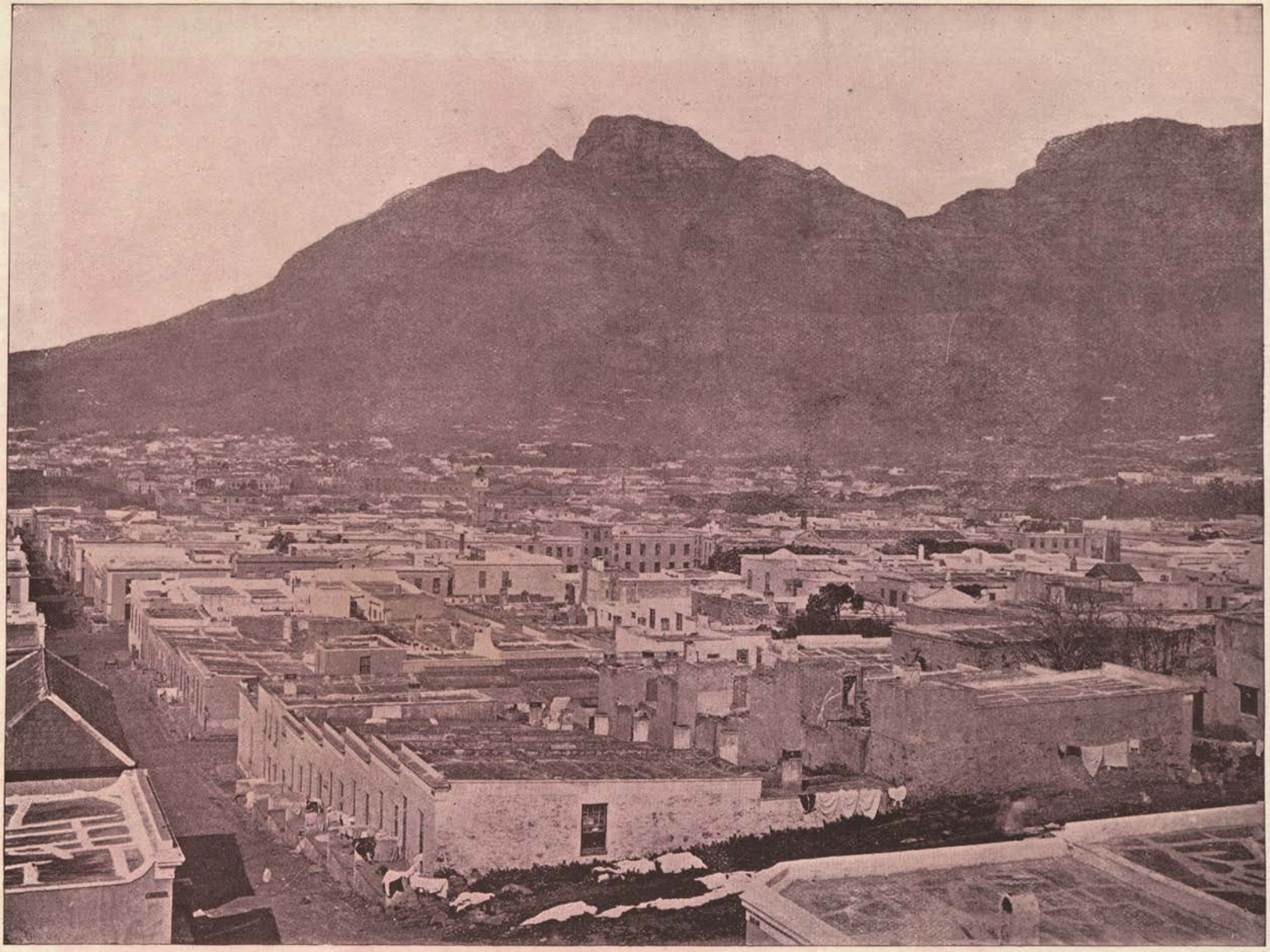
MILL ON THE CLUNY, SCOTLAND.—One of those picturesque Scottish scenes which render inviting the Bræmar section of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The old mill, the walled roadway, the mansion house beyond, partake of tne substantial nature of the Scottish hills and character. The Bræmar region of Scotland contains seven peaks over 3500 feet high. Tourists find it the most picturesque part of Scotland to visit, and its red deer, its dense forests, and gems of amethyst and beryl, are the delight of travelers.

PLANTING POTATOES IN SKYE.—This exposed island section of Northern Scotland is the home of the crofters, an independent, hardy race, who hardly recognize dominion, save of their own making. They are a serious, earnest people, and necessarily industrious in order to force a living from an unkind soil and amid an adverse climate. Their agricultural methods are of the most primitive kind. The sketch before you accurately depicts the season of potato planting. In the background are the crofts, or homes, of the farmers. They have naught to plow and sow with of modern invention, but they dig, as did the ancients, with cumbrous spades, and plant after a fashion that makes growth a surprise Women work with the men, and as a rule, bear the burden of the day. Subsistence in a spot where tillage is so illy repaid would be next to impossible, if it was not supplemented by sheep-raising as a source of meat and clothing. The sheep of Skye are not noted for their breeds, but the black-faced variety abounds, as best suited to the climate and best calculated to subsist on the sparse foliage of highland moss.

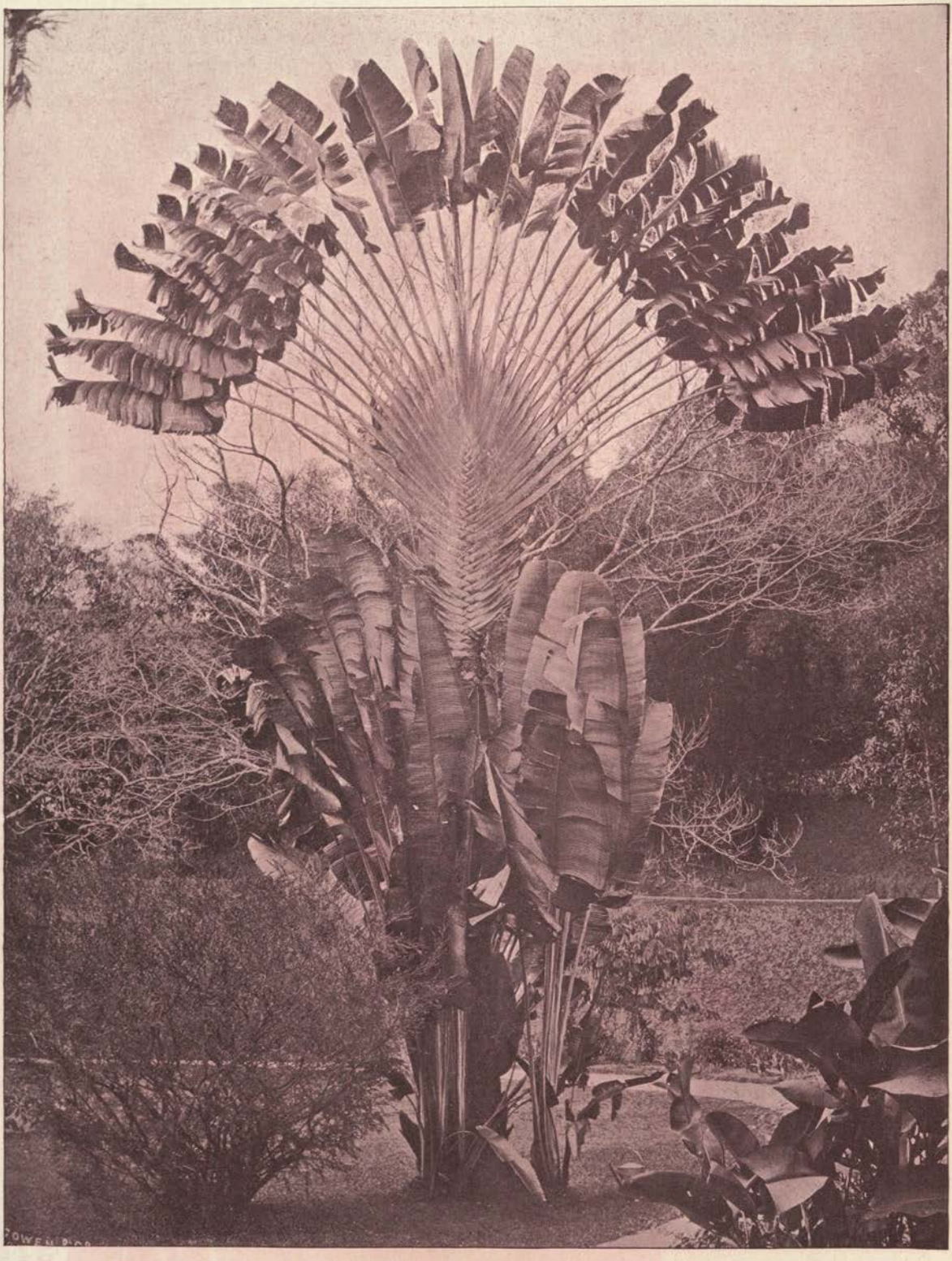
A SKYE CROFTER'S HOME, SCOTLAND.—The tenant of this hut is a man of fair education, devout, industrious, dutiful in all the relations of life, patient in suffering. He is a Presbyterian, a real theologian and philosopher, if but in a small way. His body is large and of muscular build, and its occupant knows no such thing as fear. This noble Highlander has a son at the University, subsisting on oatmeal in a cheap lodging, who is taking prizes for his sound scholarship and will be a minister within a few years. Two or three generations ago the crofter enjoyed what was comparative prosperity, tilling the fields surrounding his residence; but the disproportionate encouragement of sheep farming and sport on the estate of the laird, has placed agriculture at a disadvantage in Skye, Lewis and other adjacent islands, and the northern counties of Scotland generally, much to the prejudice of the country, for other lands than his bonnie Scotland profit by the presence of the virtually exiled Highlander. A revision of the Scottish land law seems to be in order, and British patriotism suggests that the Highlanders, "lions in the field and lambs at home," have been the heroes of her proudest victories.



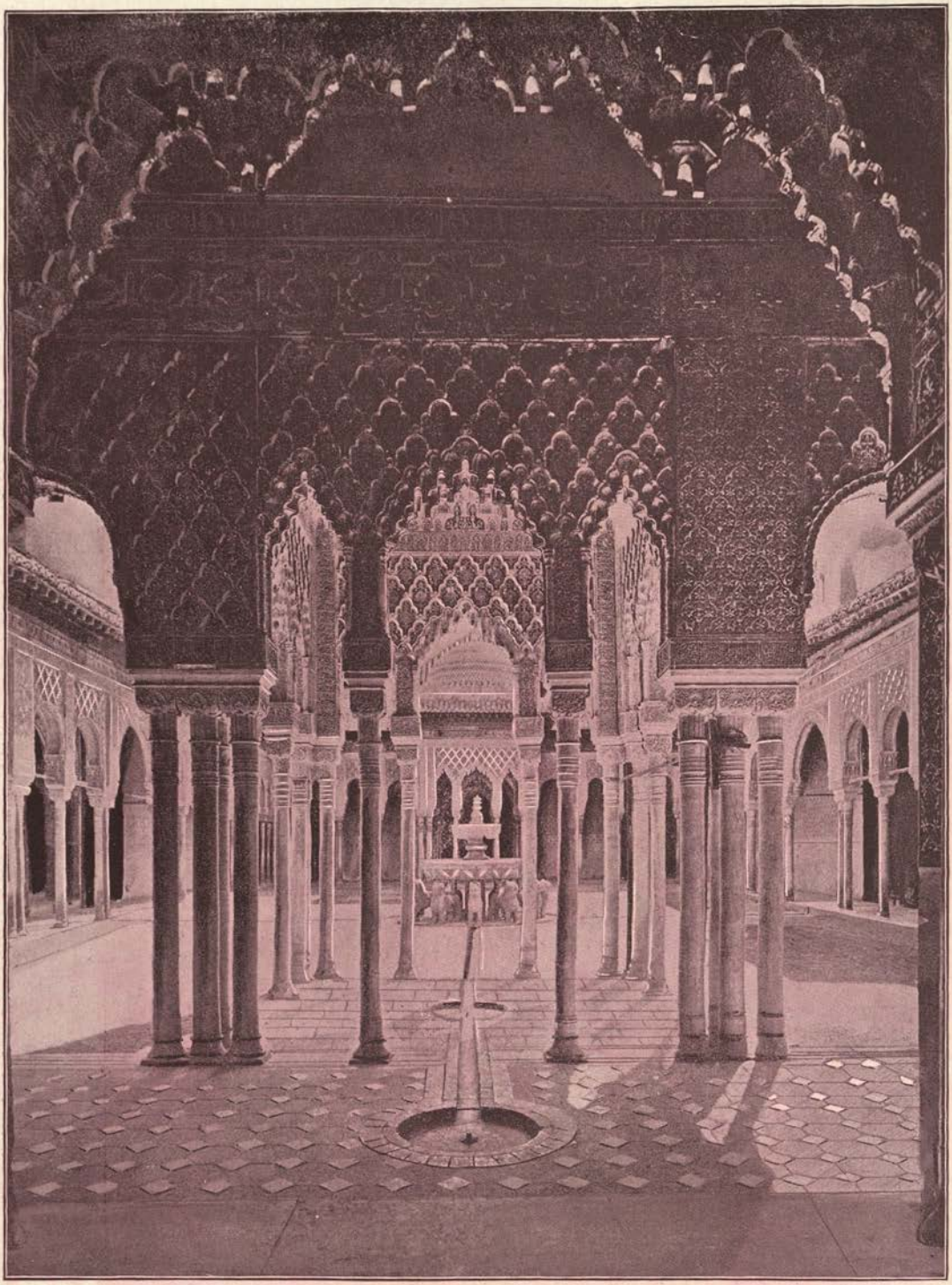
GRINDING CORN IN SKYE.—The island of Skye types the entire Hebrides group. It is separated from the main land of north Scotland by a loch one-third of a mile in width. All of the Hebrides group are picturesque, but in nothing so interesting as the character of their inhabitants and their primitive means of finding a living. This handsome illustration shows their method of grinding corn. It is the method of a remote antiquity. The stone mortar is there, such as Abraham might have used. The pestle is there, a slight improvement on that of the ancients, in that it admits of the rotary rather than the pounding motion. Women do the work. In the background is the family croft. or hut, a home, than which nothing can be more modest, yet one which shelters as spirited a people as any in the world.



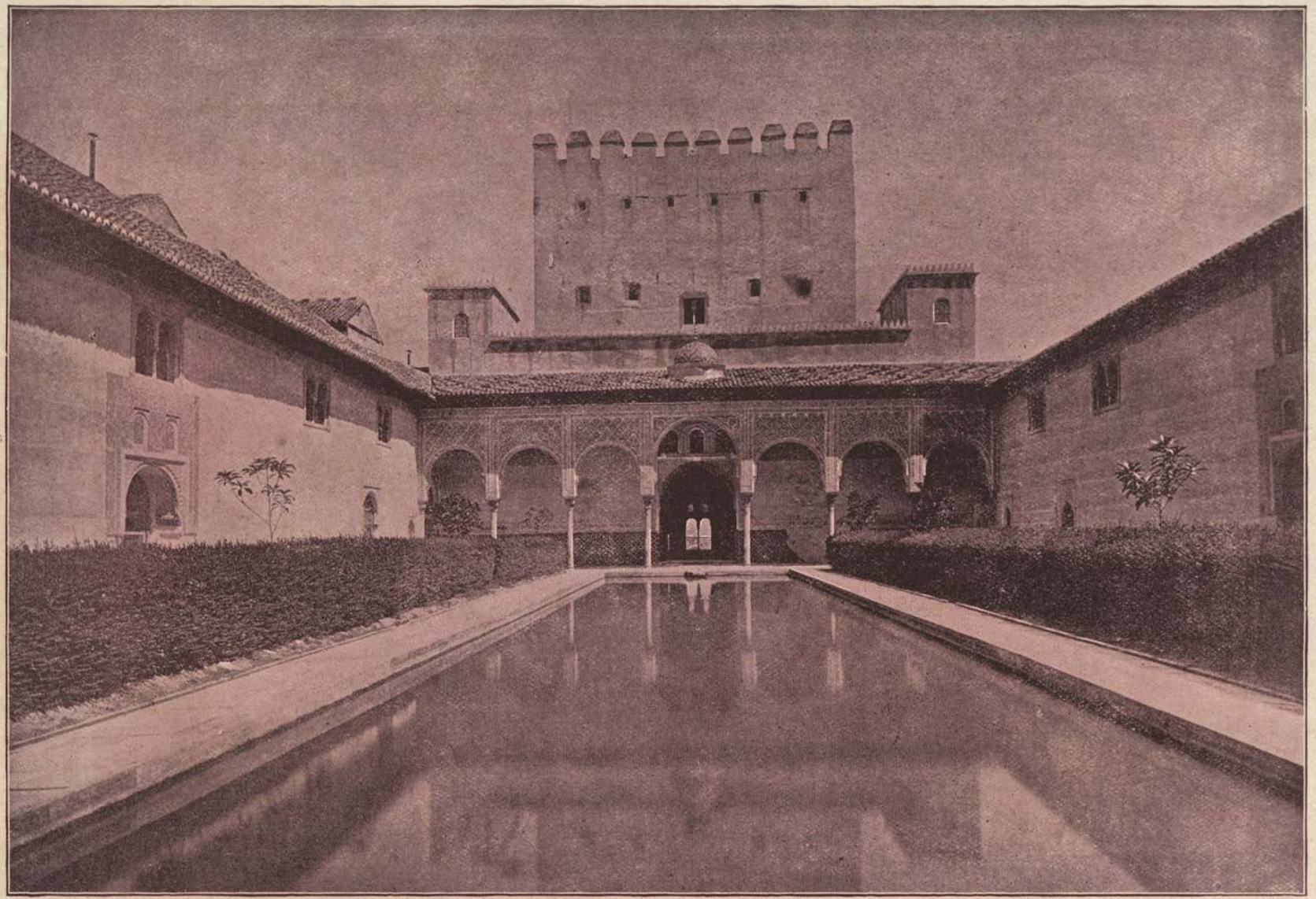
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.—The capital of Cape Colony was built by the Dutch with great regularity. Many of its flat-roofed and white-washed houses looked just as they did before England took possession, but the city has been greatly improved and enlarged since then, and besides its churches old and new, Capetown has several noble public buildings. Prominent among them are the Houses of Parliament, opened in 1885 ; courts of law, Government House, and others. The citizens enjoy a public park and the usual refinements of a capital. Looked at from Table Bay, the view of Capetown and the grand mountain behind it is very striking ; but that taken from the heights back of the city is still finer ; at one's feet the city, with the fertile and varied appearance of its suburbs, and the sparkling waters of the bay opening out into the great ocean beyond.



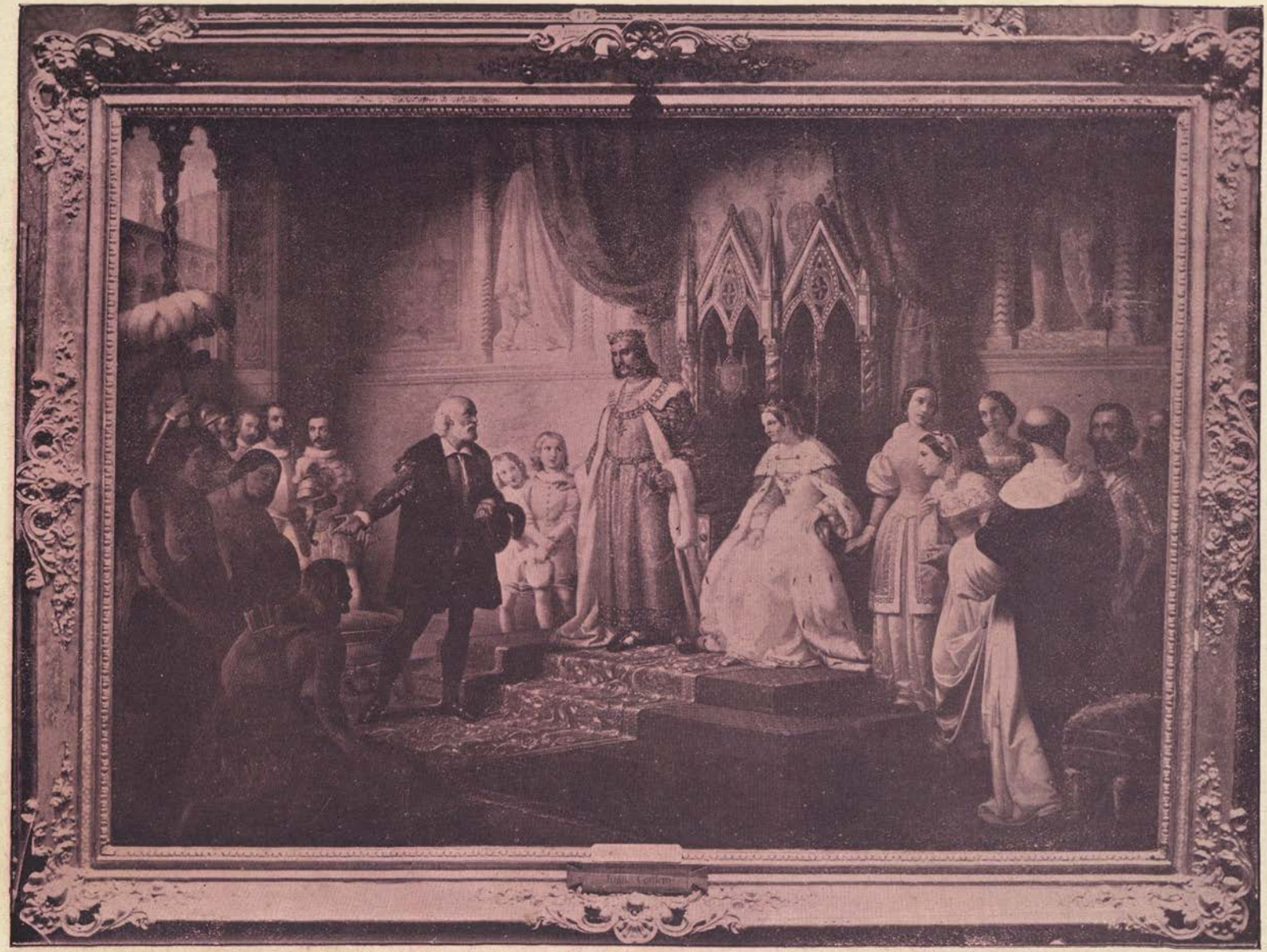
THE TRAVELER'S PALM.—This remarkable tree, known as the Traveler's Palm, and found in Madagascar, is one of the noblest of the genus Ravenda. It is familiarly called by those who have made a tour of the Indies the Traveler's Tree, probably on account of the shelter it affords them from the heat of that climate, because the water which is stored up in the large cup-like sheaths of the leaf-stalks is sought by travelers to allay their thirst, and because the very large, broad, oblong leaves can be utilized by the natives to thatch their huts and afford them protection from the weather.



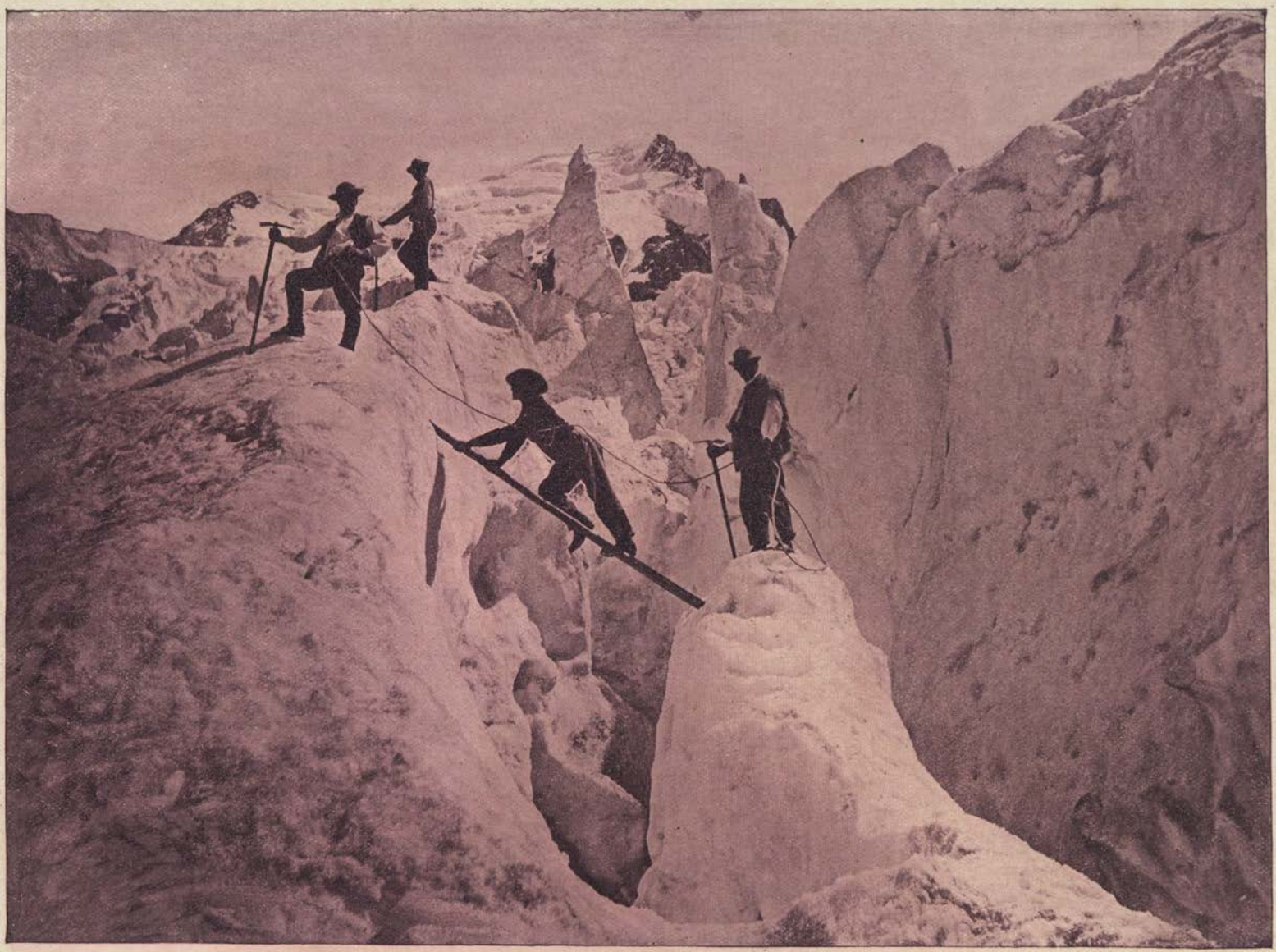
THE ALHAMBRA, SPAIN: THE COURT OF LIONS.—Mediæval Moorish art found its highest expression in the Alhambra, the celebrated palace which, with surrounding towers, fortresses and gardens, crowns a hill overlooking the city of Granada. In ascending the hill to the palace the visitor is regaled with the songs of nightingales mingled with the soft voices of running streams and fountains. That apartment of the beautiful palace known as the Court of Lions is 132 feet by 74 feet in dimensions. It is surrounded by a gallery which is supported by 120 pillars of white marble, the capital of each one having its own design in nearly every case. Originally these pillars were covered with gold. The walls they support are open fretwork, presenting most beautiful carving in ivory-like marble. In the centre of the court is the marble fountain, supported by the twelve lions which give name to the apartment. The lions are inferior as specimens of sculptured work, accounted for by the Mohammedan prohibition of image-making. While the lace-like delicate fretwork in the Court of Lions is perfection itself, the lions are unjust to the king of beasts.



ALHAMBRA PALACE—UPPER END OF THE COURT.—Entrance to the Alhambra Palace is at present through a narrow passageway made in a small door near the palace of Charles V. The first court, the Alberca, or "Fishpond," also called the "Court of Myrtles," is considered the largest of all, being 150 feet long and 60 feet wide. The upper end of the court is paved with marble and decorated at either end with light Moorish peristyles. The basin, or fish pool in the centre, is 130 feet in length and thirty in breadth, stocked with gold-fish, and bordered by hedges of roses. At the upper end of this court is the great tower of Comares. A number of interesting legends are connected with this palace. The marriage of Yusef and the beautiful Zahira took place in the Court of Lions.



RETURN OF COLUMBUS AND APPEARANCE AT COURT.—This faithful reproduction of an oil painting which now graces the National Art Gallery in Mexico represents the appearance of Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, then at Barcelona, Spain, after his return from his first voyage. They sent for him to come. He left Palos, where he had landed, and set out, carrying with him the gold and curiosities he had gathered in the West Indies, among which were six Indians. On reaching Barcelona a procession was formed in his honor, Then the King and Queen seated themselves on a throne with their son, Prince John, beside them, to receive the great discoverer. Columbus at first kneeled to kiss the hands of their majesties, but they raised him up, and after the salutations were over they gave him a seat in their presence, and bade him show all his curiosities and tell the full story of his adventures. This done, their majesties fell on their knees and thanked God for the wonderful discovery.

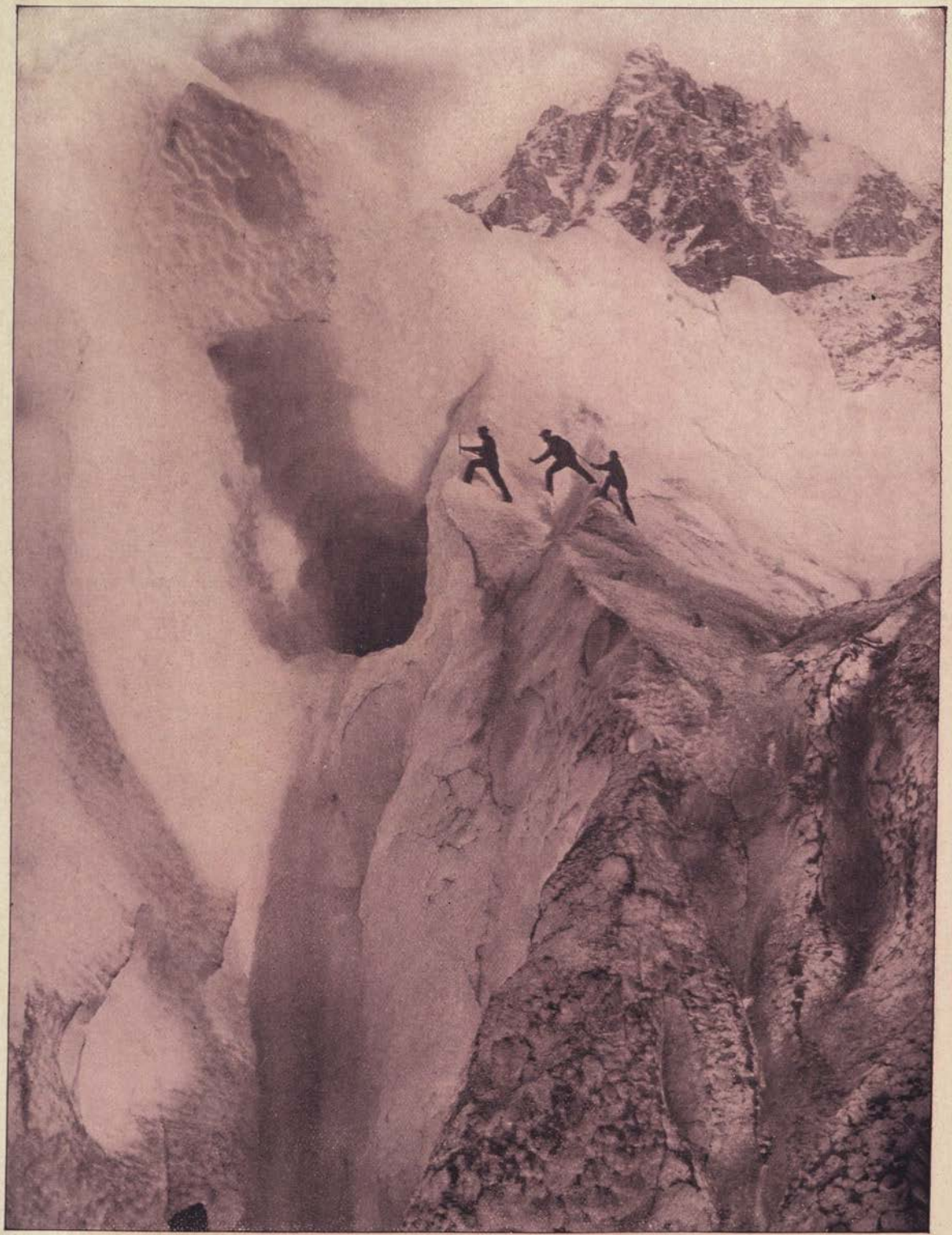


CROSSING A CREVASSE, SWITZERLAND.—The picturesque scene before you is one of frequent occurrence with adventurers in scaling the Alps and investigating the mysteries of the great glaciers. The crevasse is an essential part of snowy altitudes and glacial formations. Even when snow fails to take the contour of rock and ravine on which it falls, thereby offering the obstacle of great gaps or crevasses to the traveler, the effect of sun and rain is such as to cut into narrow gorges of great depth, which are difficult to cross, and which often swallow up the adventurer. The crevasse is the peculiar terror of all Alpine travelers. It may be disguised by snow and therefore prove a trap for the unwary. In high altitudes the eye may be deceived as to its width, and what seemed easy to cross may prove to be a deadly obstacle. But it is those crevasses of the great glaciers, like those of the *mer de glace*, where this scene is located, that are most formidable. The erosive effects of sun and water are there most manifest in the shape of great gullies with precipitous sides, often hundreds of feet deep. They are of great length, often preventing a detour on the part of the adventurer, and therefore inviting to the most perilous expedients to get across them. In the illustration the expedients used are those of rope and pole, with which every Alpine adventurer is equipped, and without which the perils of a mountain jaunt amid ice and snow could not be met.

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND.—Lucerna is the Latin word for oil lamp, and the root of Lucerne. The city is beautifully situated where the river Reuss issues from the lake of Lucerne, quite near which, in the middle of the issuing stream, rises a tower used by the Romans as a lighthouse. Hence the name of the city, which is musical and pleasing, and thus interesting in its origin. The reader will remember the faithfulness of the Swiss guards at the Tuileries, in 1792, who perished in the defence of the palace against a mob. In 1821 the Lion of Lucerne was cut out of the solid rock as a monument to those heroic men, Thorwaldsen furnishing the model. Lucerne is a place loved by tourists, who, in the summer, numerously frequent its comfortable hotels.

LAKE LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND, FROM TELL'S PLATTE.—The lake is one of the most beautiful in Europe, and large enough to have four towns of considerable size on its banks, including Lucerne. Its waters are navigated by steamboats carrying, in the summer months, many tourists, of whom is a large percentage of Americans. Swiss tradition tells the story that in the market-place at Altorf, near by, the proud Gessler placed the Austrian ducal hat on a pole and commanded that all passers-by should uncover to this symbol of sovereignty. Tell and his boy not complying with this act of tyranny were dragged before the Austrian, who required the father to shoot with the cross-bow at an apple on his son's head. A second arrow, carried by the successful archer, he explained, was intended for the heart of Gessler had he, the archer, injured his boy. Upon saying this, Tell was thrown into a boat on Lake Lucerne, to be carried by Gessler and his soldiers to the castle of Küssnacht. A storm arose, the prisoner was freed from his bonds to steer the boat, he leaped ashore, and, waiting hidden for Gessler, shot him dead.

NYON, SWITZERLAND.—Standing on the northwest shore of the Lake of Geneva, in the canton of Vaud, twenty-one miles southwest of Lausanne, Nyon is very prettily situated and a town well worth a visit. It has factories of ornamental pottery, and its 4000 inhabitants are a comfortable and intelligent people. The chateau easily made out in the picture, on the brow of the height, commands a very fine view across the lake. Another chateau, standing on a promontory not seen in the illustration, is interesting as being one of two residences built at Nyon by Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the great emperor, and father of the late Prince Napoleon, whose son is that one of the family in whom, since the tragic death of the Prince Imperial at the hands of the Zulus, rest the hopes of the Bonapartist party. That France should be spared another infliction of Imperialism is the devout wish of all true Americans.

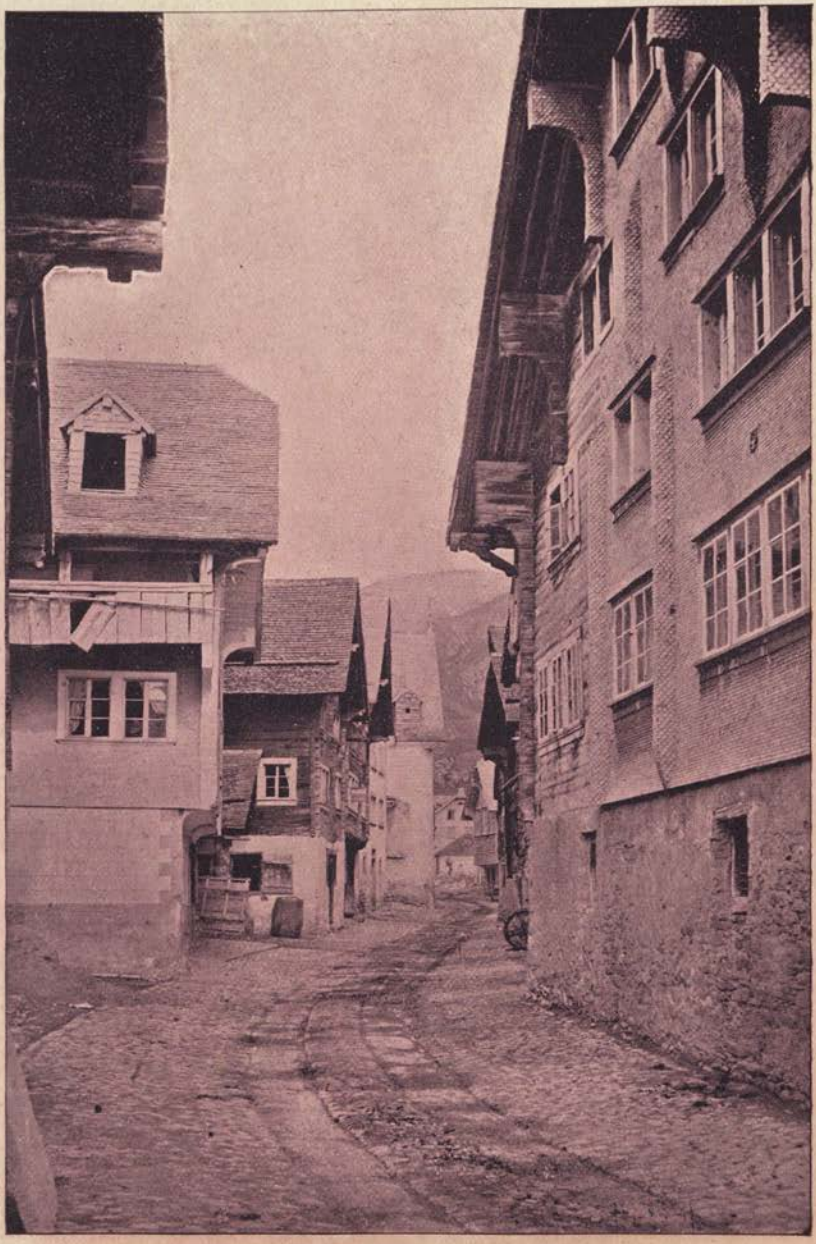


THE GLACIER OF BOSSONS, SWITZERLAND.—The glacier of Bossons at Chamouni is regarded as the most grotesque and interesting of all the Alpine glaciers. Its surface is broken into prismatic masses which the sun and rain have shaped into pyramids. This glacier, projecting into the valley and extending upward 8000 feet, gives to Chamouni one of its greatest sources of curiosity. It is annually visited by thousands of tourists, either for scientific purposes or in a spirit of adventure, and discussion of its peculiarities has done much to establish the principles on which glaciers are formed, their movement, and the conditions of their existence. Chamouni is the great centre for tourists in the Mont Blanc district, and the views are remarkable for their massive sublimity.

THE CASTLE OF CHILLON, SWITZERLAND.—This magnificent piece of art brings to the eye that famous castle which Byron has immortalized in his poem of "The Prisoner of Chillon." It stands between Clarens and Villeneuve, which last is at one extremity of the Lake of Geneva. On its left are the entrances of the Rhone river, and opposite are the ranges of the Alps. Below it, and washing its walls, is the lake, fully 800 feet deep. Within it are a range of dungeons in which the early reformers and prisoners of state were confined. Across one of these vaults is a beam, blackened with age, from which the condemned were formerly executed. In the cells are eight pillars, some of which contain rings for the fetters and fettered. The "Prisoner of Chillon" was chained to one of these rings for several years, and his steps wore a path in the hard pavement around the ring and pillar. This celebrated prisoner was Francis de Bonnivard, born in Seyssel in 1496. After Geneva had completely emancipated itself from the House of Savoy, Bonnivard returned thither to receive the honors and rewards that were due to his patriotism. He became a distinguished member of the Council of State, and received a pension. He died about 1579, and left a memory which is revered throughout Switzerland.

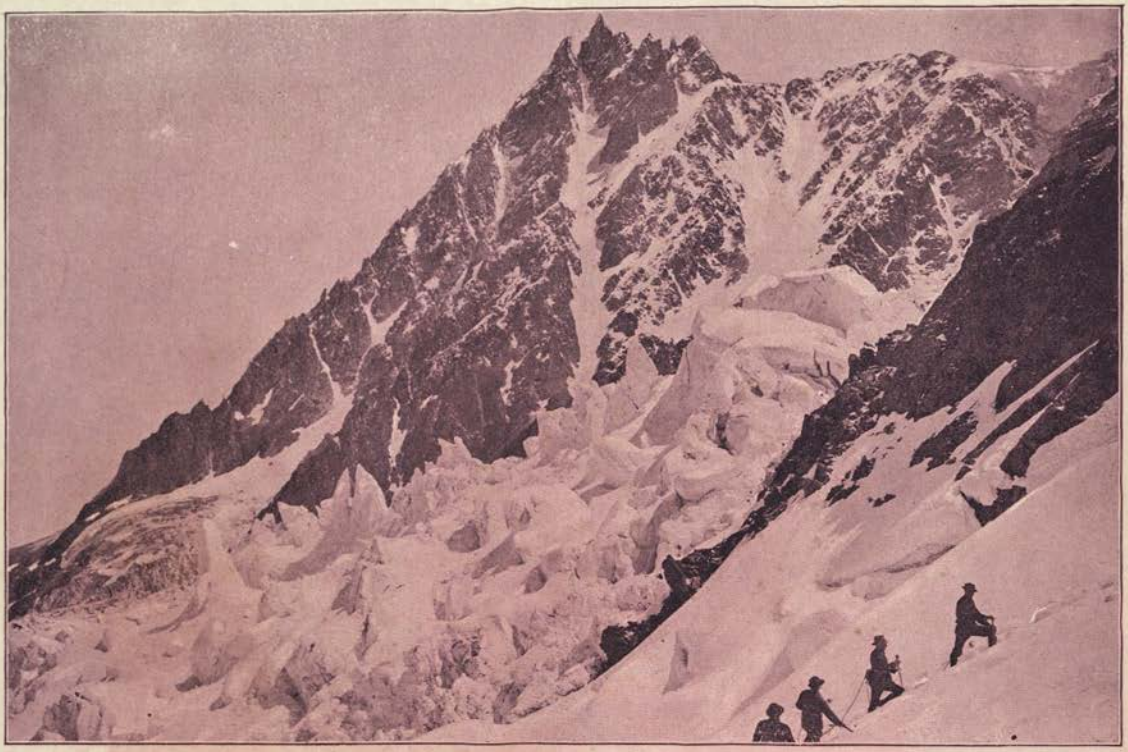
VIEW OF MONT BLANC.—This finely artistic scene embraces Mont Blanc in the distance, the city and the lake of Geneva, and the outlet of the river Rhone. It is very justly regarded as one of the finest of the many beautiful scenes in Switzerland. Mont Blanc is the most wonderful formation of the Pennine Alps. It rises in almost perfect pyramidal shape to the height of 15,780 feet, and is visible to the westward for a distance of 130 miles. Its summits are perpetually snow-clad, and its numerous glaciers, chief of which is the Mer-de-glace, stretch into the valleys and feed the innumerable streams which yield tribute to the Rhone. It was first scaled in 1786. When the Pennine Alps reach the Rhone the River expands into the beautiful lake of Geneva, which is thirty-nine miles long and six miles wide. At its western extremity, where it narrows and gives forth the Rhone again, is the historic city of Geneva, located on the edge of lake and river, and by no means so picturesquely situated as some other Swiss cities, though it has fine quays, good streets, well-ordered pleasure grounds, and substantial houses. Its suburbs are its most commanding portions. Five bridges across the out-flowing Rhone connect the two portions of the city. The bridges, one of which appears in the illustration, are noted for their architectural beauty and substantial finish.

CHAIN OF THE ALPS, CANTON OF BERNE, SWITZERLAND.—The editor takes great pleasure in commending the following passage from William Howitt as apt in this place :—"Thanks be to God for mountains! The variety which they impart to the glorious bosom of our planet were no small advantage; the beauty which they spread out to our vision in their woods and waters, their crags and slopes, their clouds and atmospheric hues, were a splendid gift; the sublimity which they pour into our deepest souls from their majestic aspects; the poetry which breathes from their streams, and dells, and airy heights, from the sweet abodes, the garbs and manners of their inhabitants, the songs and legends which have awoke in them, were a proud heritage to imaginative minds; but what are all these when the thought comes, that without mountains the spirit of man must have bowed to the brutal and the base, and probably have sunk to the monotonous level of the unvaried plain?"

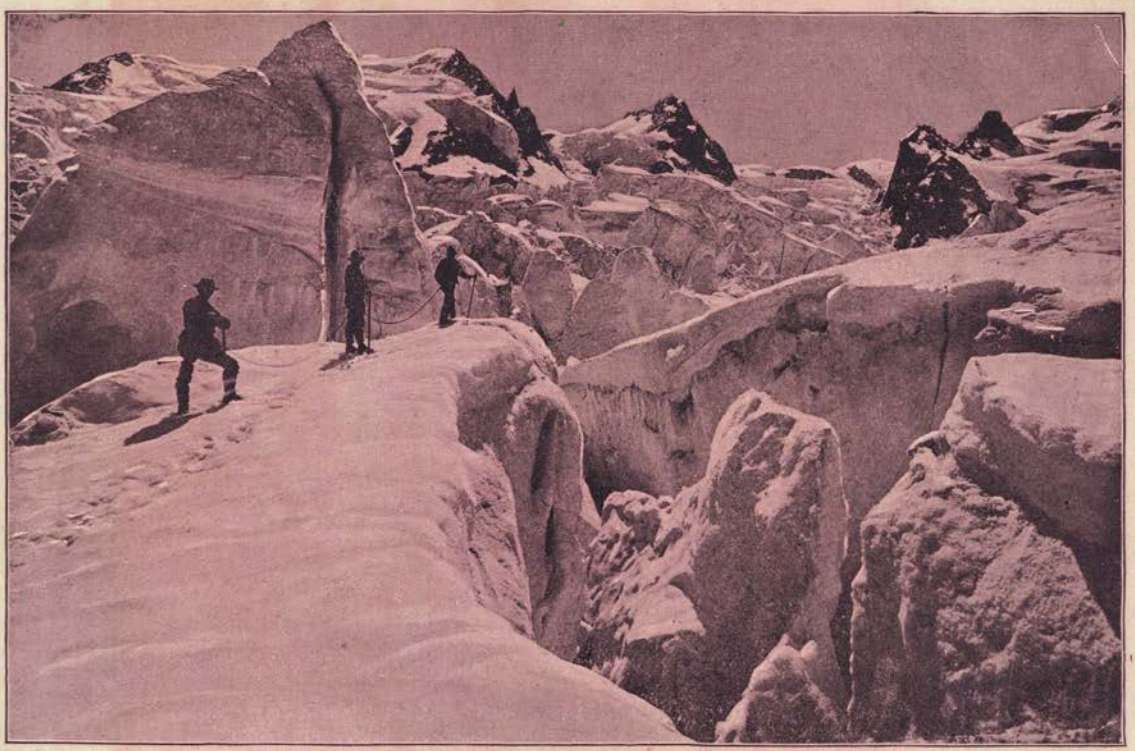


STREET IN ANDERMATT, SWITZERLAND.—Here is a bit of quaint building, a village street in the most picturesque of countries, nearly five thousand feet above the level of the sea. Andermatt has a population of about seven hundred people, who enjoy a well-earned reputation for the production of honey and cheese. The mineralogist will find specimens offered for sale, collected from the neighboring mountains. St. Columbanus church is a sight worth seeing, and twenty minutes' walk from the village is the celebrated old bridge, seventy feet above the roaring-torrent river Reuss, here pent between banks so smooth and precipitous that the wonder grows how, early in the twelfth century, so effective a piece of engineering as spanning it could have been managed. Under the old is another bridge, finished in 1830. Cattle raising is prosecuted successfully by the country people about Andermatt, many of whom are carriers, making a living by this, in Switzerland, hazardous occupation.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.—Geneva has 70,000 inhabitants and is the largest city in Switzerland. It stands on the shores of Lake Geneva, at the narrow point where the Rhone issues from it, and consists of two parts, the upper and lower city, joined by sightly bridges. The basin it occupies is formed by the lower slopes of the Jura and a secondary chain of the Alps, presenting scenes of great beauty. Its finest buildings are in the upper part principally, the houses of the poor and the factories for watch-making and kindred pursuits in the lower. Calvin was at the head of the city when it was a centre of civil and religious freedom at the period of the Reformation, and he founded its university. Its cathedral, St. Pierre, was founded in the tenth century. Schools, colleges, libraries and museums indicate the culture and refinement of its inhabitants.



MONT BLANC OBSERVATORY. Passage Under the Grand Mulets.



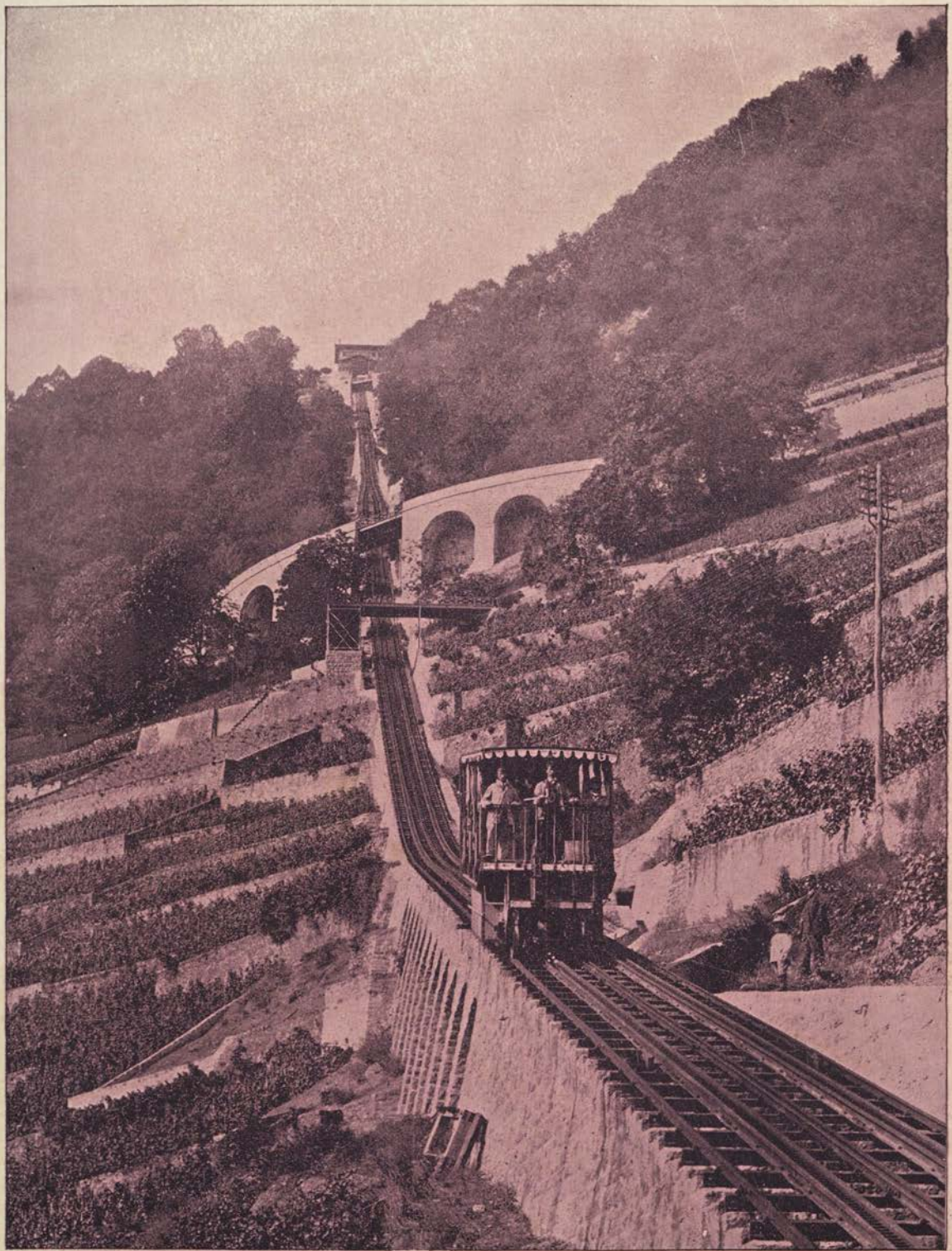
MONT BLANC OBSERVATORY. Ascension of Mont Blanc Toward the Junction of the Grand Mulets.

There is to be an observatory on Mont Blanc at an altitude of 15,750 feet above the level of the sea. This has been resolved upon by men of sturdy resolution who have ascertained how the thing can be done and are engaged in its performance. At their head is Professor Janssen, of Paris, to whom success will mean an immortal name in history. The building will be placed on the thick crust of ice lying upon the rock which is believed to form the summit of the mountain, but which was not reached after prolonged and arduous experiment.

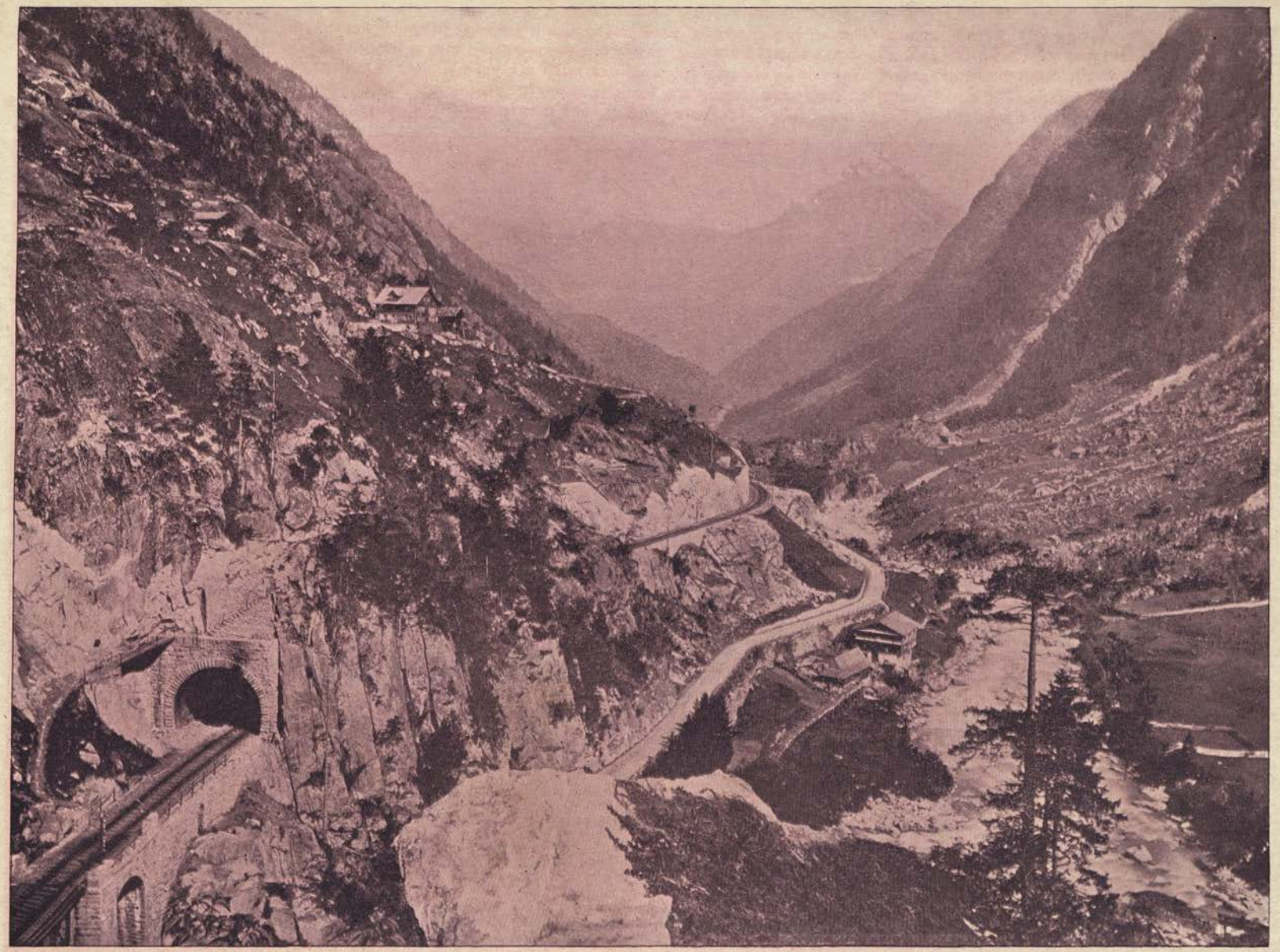
BERNE, SWITZERLAND.—From one point of view in Berne, twelve Alpine peaks can be seen at once. This city of more than forty thousand inhabitants is interesting in itself as well as in its advantages of situation. Its houses are built of stone and almost all of them rest upon arches, forming covered walks. These are not desirable promenades, being gloomy and close. The bridge is a noble piece of work, 900 feet long. Its central span, crossing the Aar, is 150 feet wide and 93 feet high. The bridge leads to the principal street of the city. Everywhere is an abundance of water and ornamental fountains are numerous. No one fails to notice the frequency with which the bear is introduced as a decoration. Residences of the wealthier Bernese, overhanging the Aar, which winds almost completely around the city, are models of comfortable and refined homes. The Cathedral, built in the fifteenth century, and the clock tower, with the amusing mechanical figures which mark the hours by their odd movements, the University and the Museum are things to be remembered in a paragraph on Berne.

THE JUNGFRAU.—This exquisite view of the Jungfrau through the valley of the Aar and from the site of Bern, is the admiration of every visitor. The Jungfrau is one of the boldest and most magnificent of all the Alpine peaks. It rises to a height of 13,671 feet, and is a part of the Bernese system of the Alps, which abounds in such stupendous elevations as the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn and Eiger. It doubtless received its name, Jungfrau, or "the Maiden," from the fact that it is always clad in snow of unsullied purity and dazzling brightness, or else because no traveler had ever reached its summit, till the Meyers' succeeded in scaling it in 1811. Its snows and glaciers feed the Aar, and give to the Canton of Bern, in which the Jungfrau is situated, and to Switzerland as well, one of their finest rivers. The foreground of the view is the characteristic Swiss town of Bern, situated at an elevation of 1710 feet, and upon a sandstone peninsula formed by the winding of the Aar. It is the capital of the canton, and is noted for its fine institutions of charity, art and learning, and its well-built houses of hewn stone, ornamented with lines of arcades down their sides.

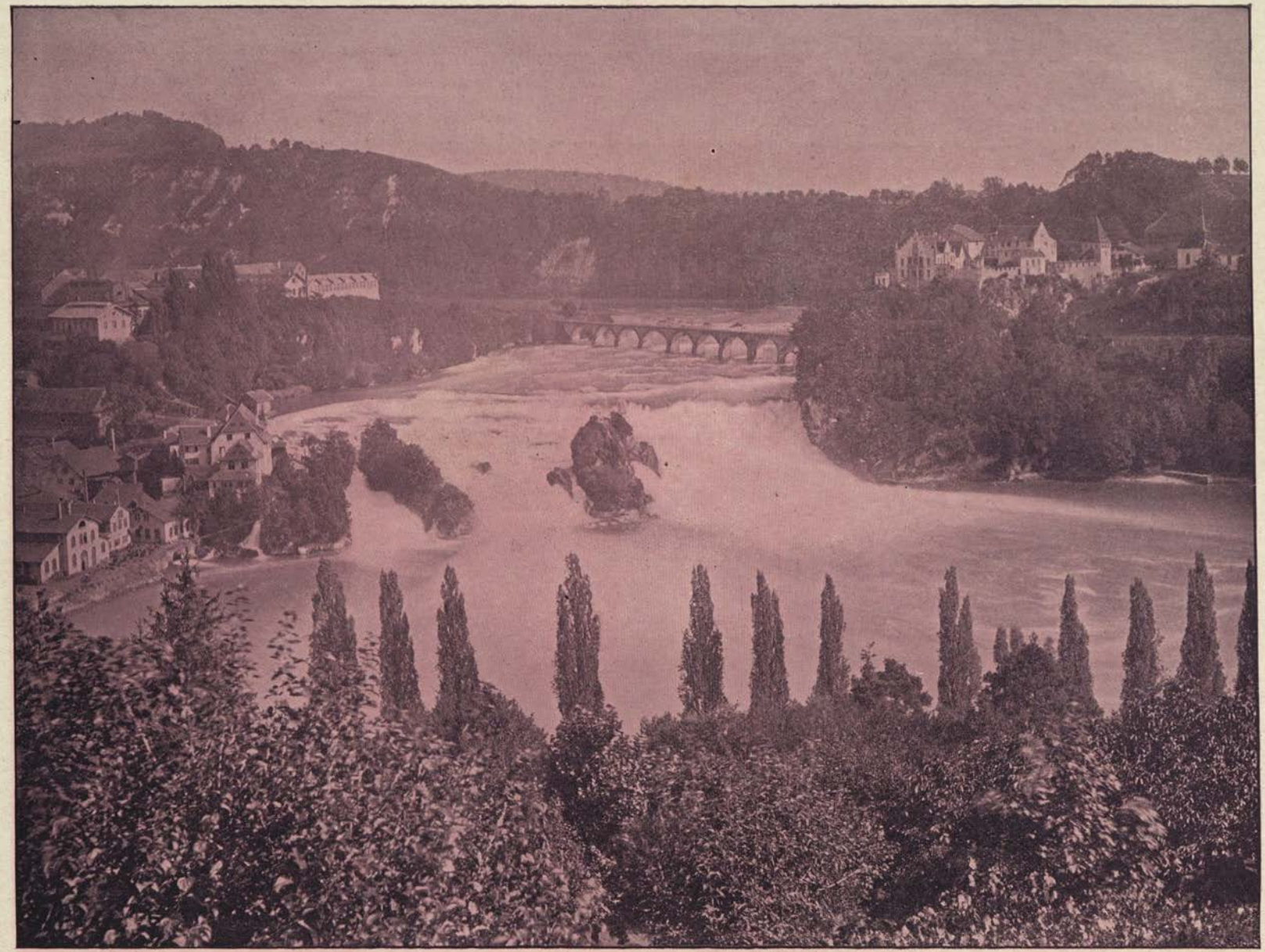
INTERLAKEN AND JUNGFRAU, SWITZERLAND.—Interlaken is the small place of which some of the buildings appear in the illustration; Jungfrau is the great summit in the background, gloriously sheen, a huge and dazzling picture in the frame made by the nearer mountains. When the sunlight falls on its slopes, the view of Jungfrau, as seen from Interlaken, is unsurpassed in beauty and majesty. It is commanded from the south side of the village, and the thrifty Switzers have so built as to give visitors the best advantages of observation. When the American tourist reaches Interlaken, if at the height of the season, he finds it replete with gayety and liberal spending. Everybody is happy, "him that gives and him that takes."



TERRITET RAILWAY, MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND.—This daring piece of modern railway engineering is located at Montreux, Switzerland, at the end of picturesque Lake Leman. It starts at Territet, one of the Montreux villages on the shores of the lake, and rises by seemingly almost impossible gradients, a distance of 750 yards, to the station at Glion, from which elevation the lake can be overlooked, and many magnificent Alpine views can be had. The road is a cable tramway, substantially constructed and amply fortified against danger. It is a popular means of ascent with tourists, and is a source of great profit to its projectors during the touring seasons.



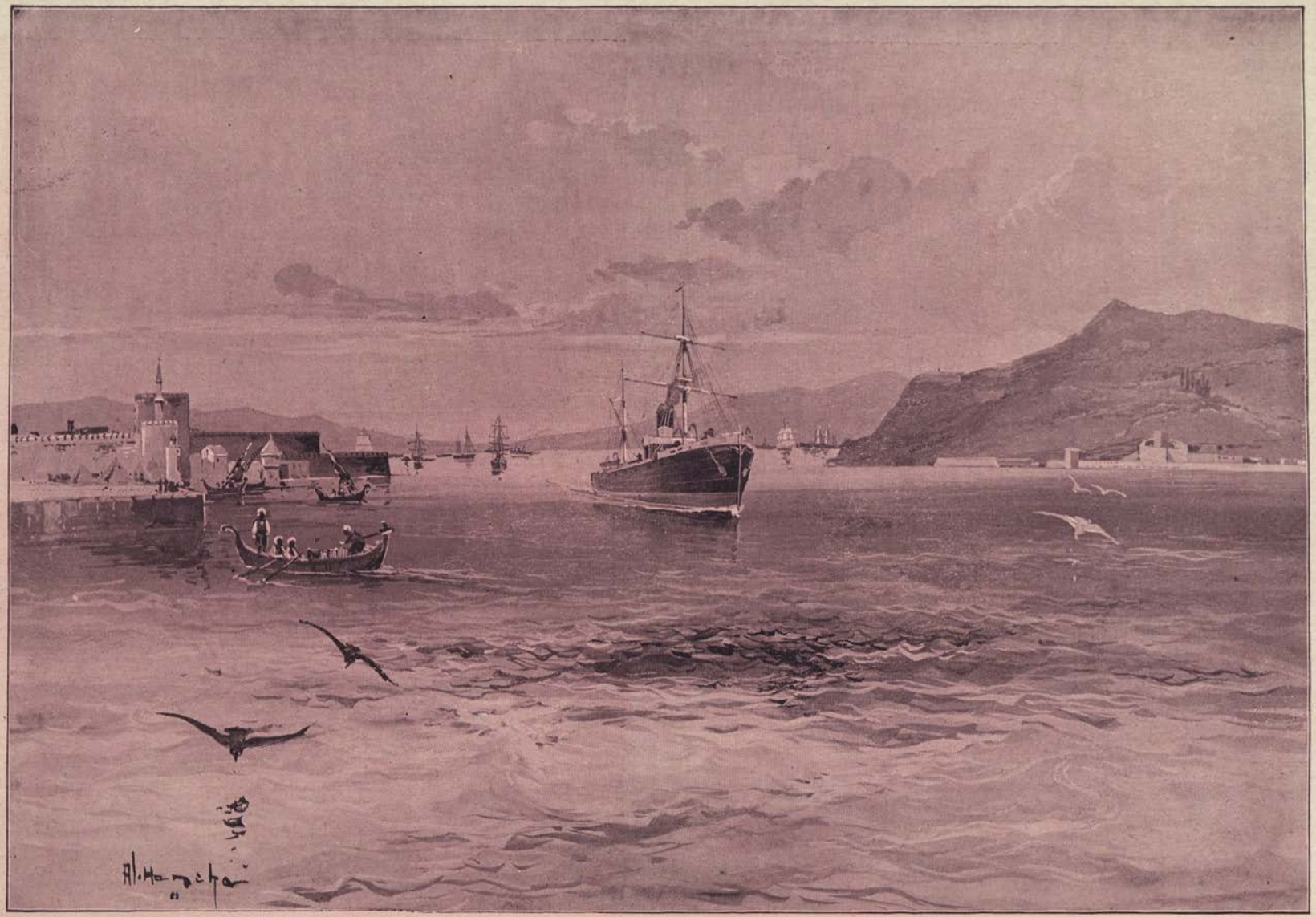
VIEW NEAR WASSEN, SWITZERLAND.—Swiss railroads, in common with all their roads, are well made. Extraordinary difficulties have been encountered and overcome by an industrious and capable people. Parts of the road between Zurich and Ziegelbrücke and Sargans are an illustration of this statement. Wassen junction is near the difficult piece of road shown in this beautiful picture. The earlier part of the route indicated presents contrasting views of gentle charm. Hills around Lake Zurich are less than 3000 feet high, and descend to its shores in graceful slopes. Their tops are clothed with green woods, on their sides flourish vineyards, orchards and gardens. On the edge of the lake wave fields of grain, and rich pastures suggest the profitableness of dairy farming in this favored locality. Comfortable-looking homes dot the lovely landscape, while only in the far distance appear the snowy peaks which characterize chiefly the rugged natural features of Switzerland.



FALLS OF THE RHINE, SCHAFFHAUSEN.—The falls of the Rhine is a cataract about three miles above the town of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and has a descent of about one hundred miles. It is one of the most striking waterfalls, or cataracts, in Europe, and is generally an objective point with tourists visiting that part of Switzerland. The town is a place of great antiquity. It contains an academy, public library, market-house and a parish church. A wooden bridge of very ingenious construction is here thrown across the Rhine, forming a channel of communication between it and the rest of that oldest of surviving republics. Schaffhausen is the capital of the most northern canton of Switzerland of the same name.

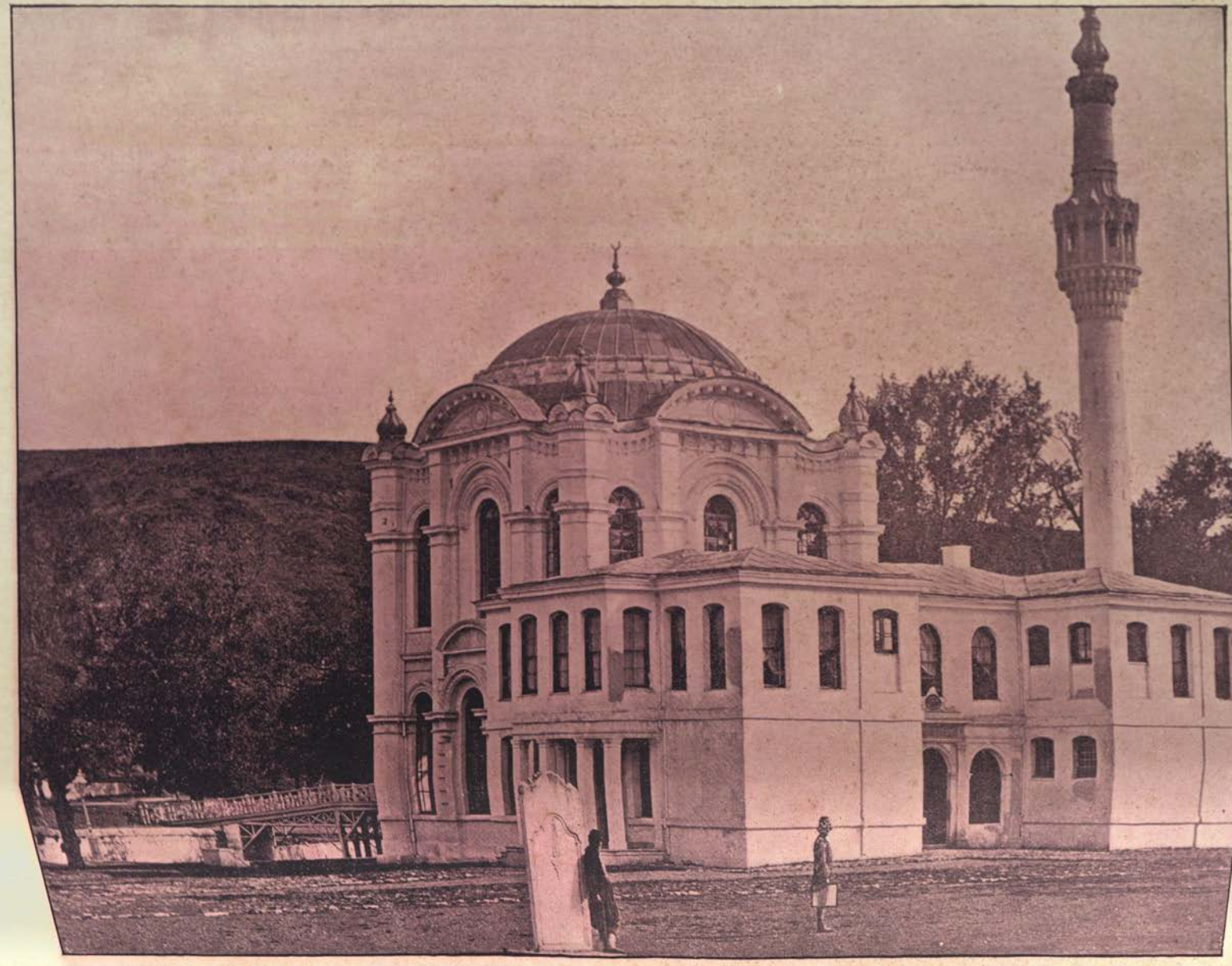
HOTEL AQUILA, ITALY.—Owing to the character of its exterior decorations and to its romantic situation, this hotel is the most remarkable in Europe, if not in the world. It is on the Aquila road just where the steep highway leads down to the picturesque falls where the Velino leaps into the Nera, by three stages of 65, 330 and 190 feet each.

CHURCH INTERIOR, HOSPENTHAL, SWITZERLAND. — Hospenthal was once the seat of an Alpine "Hospice." But now the "Hospice" for the St. Gothard pass is higher up the mountain. It dates back a thousand years, and is monastery, hospital and inn, for travelers overcome by cold. The monastery, or chapel portion, has been very highly decorated by the Augustinian monks in charge, as shown in the above view.

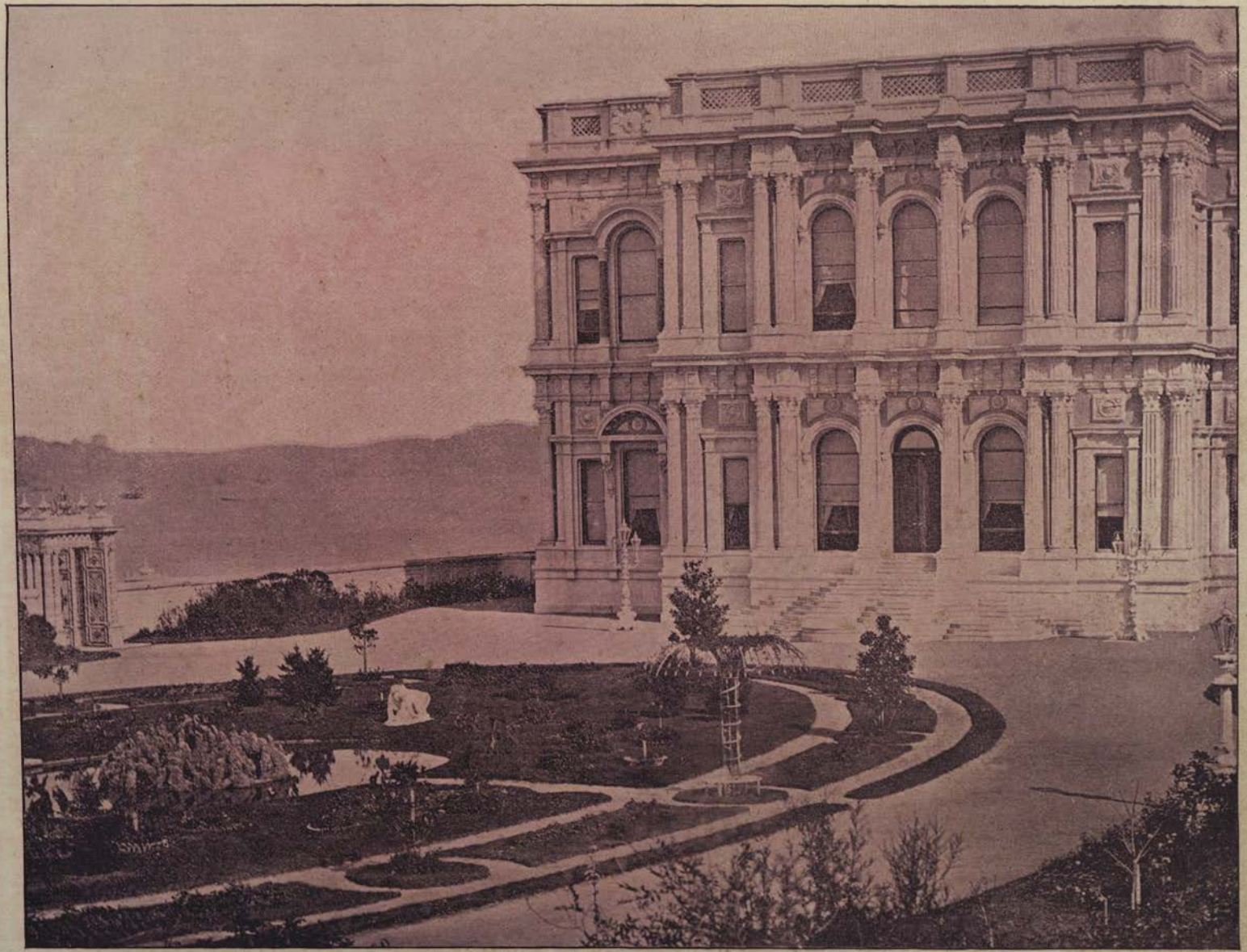


THE DARDANELLES OPENED TO THE VESSELS OF THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.—Russia keeps steadily in view two objects, the conquest of India and the possession of the Dardanelles, with the view to augment largely her power in both Europe and Asia; and pursues means to their accomplishment with diplomatic ability only equaled by its unscrupulousness. In 1841 the five great powers of Europe, and Turkey, concluded a treaty by which it was agreed that no ship of war belonging to any other nation than Turkey should pass the Dardanelles without the express consent of the Ottoman authorities. Thirty years after, and again at the Congress of Berlin, in 1878, the provisions of the treaty were confirmed by the powers interested. When, in 1891, it was discovered that by a treaty between Russia and Turkey, ships belonging to the Black Sea fleet of the stronger of these powers were carrying convicts, guarded by soldiers, and vessels carrying discharged soldiers returning home, through the Dardanelles, the revelation was regarded, especially in England, as alarming.

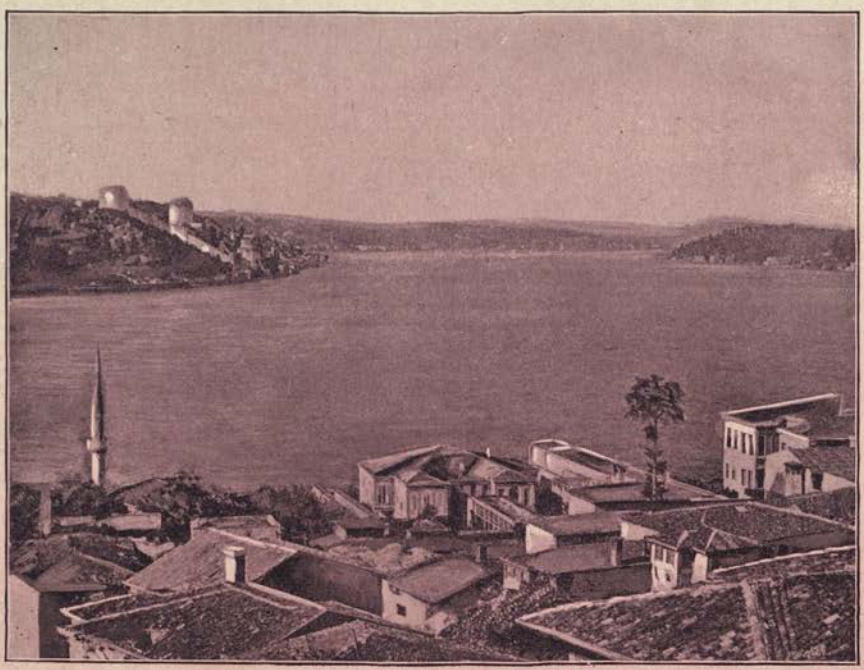
PANORAMIC VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—This ancient city, the capital of Turkey, and of the Ottoman Empire, is situated at the junction of the Bosphorus and the sea of Marmora. It may be said to stand upon two promontories rather than upon two continents, since the quarter now called Galata was reckoned in the time of Arcadius the thirteenth region, whereas Kadikeni and Iskudar, or Scutare, situated on the opposite coast of Asia Minor, have always been distinct cities. The promontories on which the capital lies are divided from each other by the last and largest of those inlets which cut the western shore of the channel known as the Bosphorus. The landward walls of Constantinople bear marks of the labor of many hands, and represent different and distinct epochs, and their construction is unique. The climate of Constantinople, owing to the position of the city, is generally healthy.



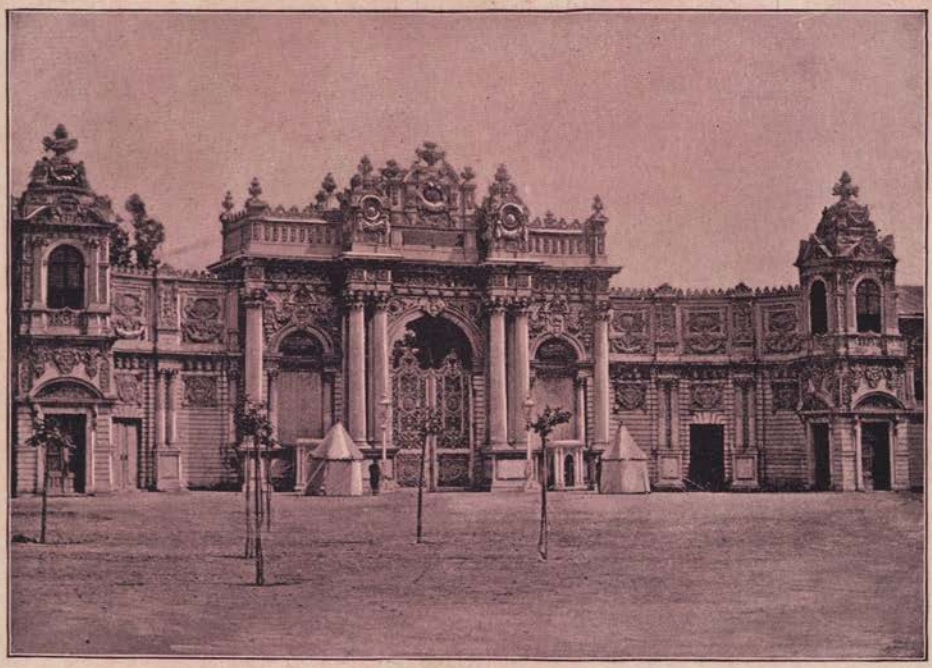
MOSQUE, THE SWEET WATERS OF EUROPE, TURKEY.—The best time to visit that pleasant resort known as the Sweet Waters of Europe is on Fridays in the spring months, when the "Society" of Constantinople assemble there for promenade and other amusements. As the resort is only a few miles from the capital and easily reached the opportunity of seeing Moslem ladies and gentlemen in the enjoyment of their out-door recreation should be by no means neglected. The natural beauties of the place are, besides, a great attraction. For two miles and a half the river, spanned by rustic bridges, winds in beautiful movement through meadows of lively green, dotted with clusters of young-leaved trees. Less than twenty years ago the Sultan was a not infrequent visitor to this lovely spot, and the Sultan's kiosk and the Sultan's mosque are reminders of Imperial appreciation, by the renewal of which the Sweet Waters of Europe would greatly benefit.



PALACE OF BEYLERBEY, THE BOSPHORUS, TURKEY.—When the Sultan has a visitor of royal rank he is likely to offer him the use of the imperial palace of Beylerbey, situate in one of the loveliest spots on the Bosphorus, in a village of the same name. The palace, which is entirely of white marble, was built in 1865 by the Sultan Abdul Aziz. As seen from the Bosphorus it presents an exceedingly beautiful façade. A quay and flight of steps, also of white marble, lead from the entrance to the water. The interior of the palace is decorated with the utmost skill of Oriental art. On the ground floor is a hall of columns, in the centre of which stands a fountain that plays into a huge marble basin. The reception room, on the first story, is superbly ornamented. Great good taste is displayed in the arrangement of the terraced garden adjacent to this sumptuous palace. A few animals are left still of the menagerie in which Abdul Aziz took great pleasure.



VIEW OF THE BOSPHORUS.



GATEWAY OF THE SULTAN'S PALACE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

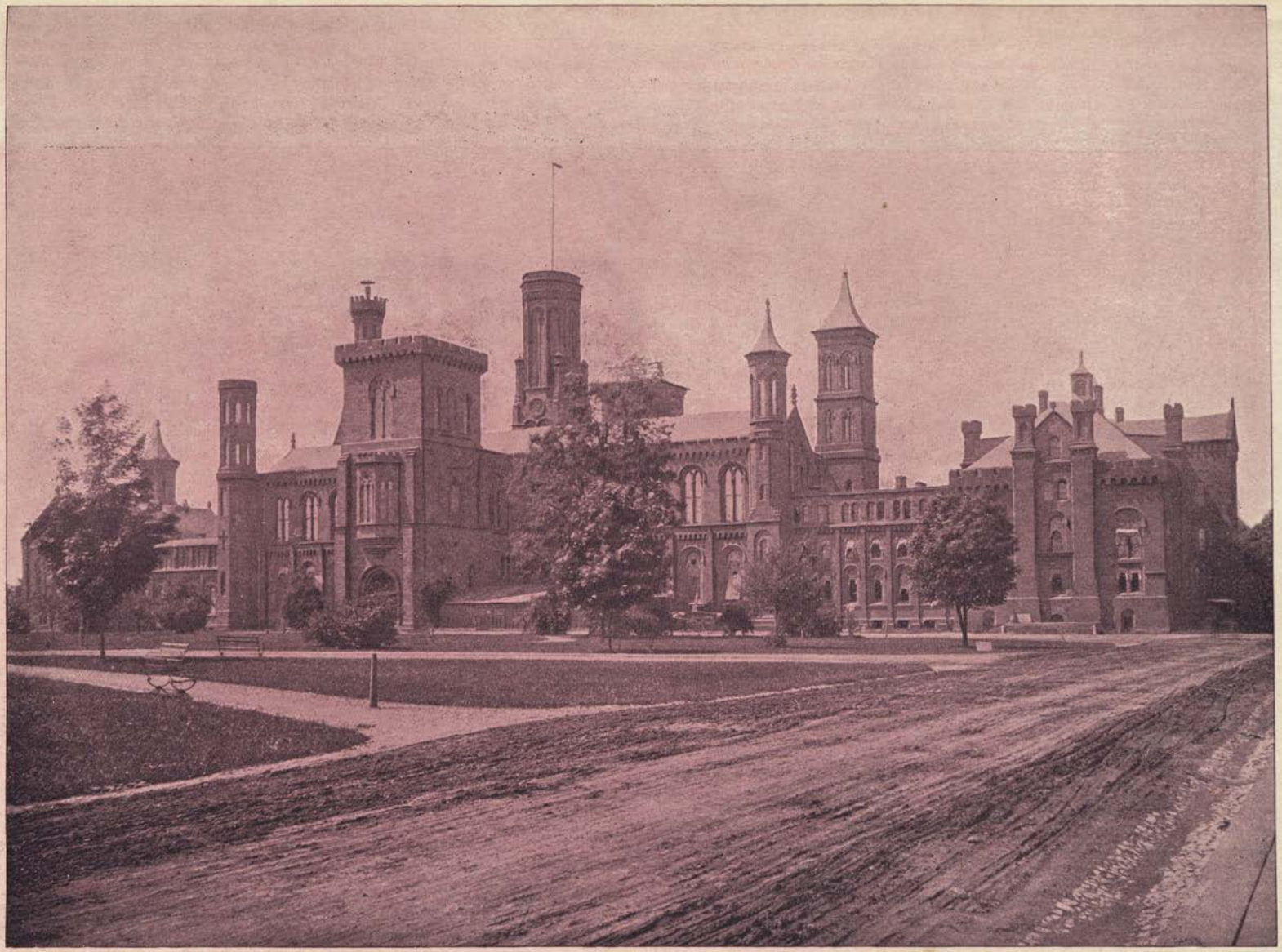
The beauty of the Bosphorus is unsurpassed. This celebrated body of water winds for a distance of nineteen miles, separating Europe from Asia, and varying in width from 810 yards to two and a fifth miles. The graceful slopes of its banks present everywhere an aspect of pleasant green, and the "unspeakable Turk," whose good qualities are too frequently unremembered, appears to advantage in the array of palaces, pretty villas and sightly villages which deck these verdurous hills. Flashing in the bright sunshine, numerous rivulets make musical progress to the blue waters of the Bosphorus.—In a large park surrounded by lofty walls, the beauties of the Sultan's Palace at Constantinople are not made common by familiar acquaintance on the part of the people. His majesty is unapproachable excepting by those to whom the right of audience has been given previously. He gives audience here to ambassadors, his ministers and other officials, and entertains sometimes. The palace commands fine views across the Bosphorus to Asia. Offices of various functionaries, a harem and a mosque are situated conveniently near the palace, within the inclosure sacred to Ottoman majesty.

A SULTANA'S MATINEE COSTUME.—The upper class of the women of Turkey, especially the favorite wife of the Sultan or Grand Vizier, are perhaps, while young and attractive, the most pampered and laziest women in the world. They live a life of indolence and ease unknown to the women of this hemisphere. When "custom stales and age withers" then they are cast aside as a general thing for one younger and more attractive. The above illustration is a scene in the seraglio, showing a sultana taking a siesta after her morning bath, which is really refreshing to look at. The women of the upper classes in Turkey, when they appear in public, have their faces carefully covered from the vulgar gaze of the community, and from the privacy of the harem or seraglio all males are excluded, except, of course, the Sultan.

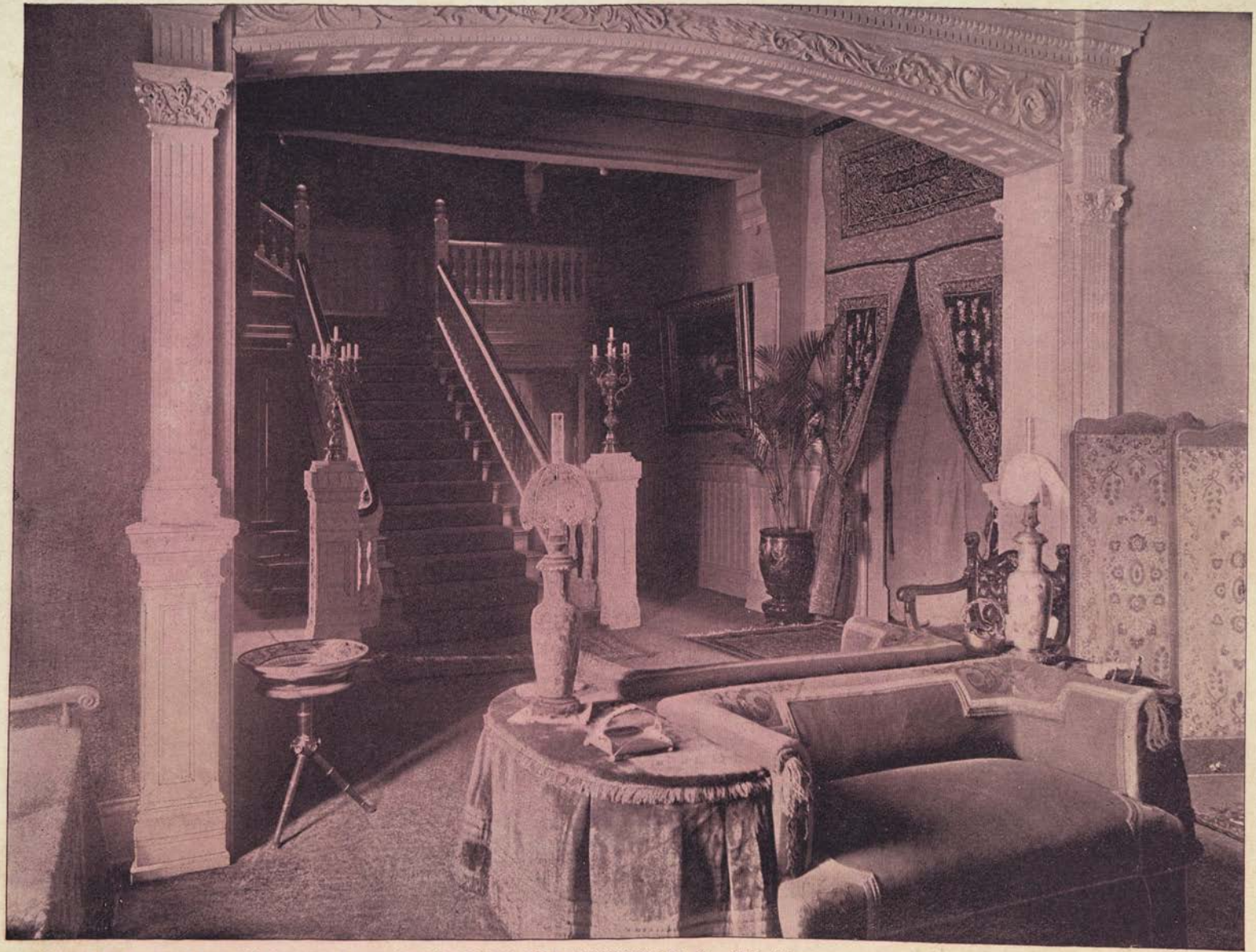
FOUNTAIN OF ACHMED III., CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.—Its fountains are a beautiful feature of Constantinople. The most important of them are coated with marble, which is delicately decorated in devices, not infrequently, of vases of flowers and dishes of fruit. Gilt and colors are used lavishly on some, sparingly on others. A broad projection in the roof is common to these structures, as in the beautiful specimen shown in the picture, which is of white marble, rectangular in form, and exhibits a wealth of finely carved arabesques. Inscriptions to be read on its walls are in gold letters on blue and green grounds, surrounded by borders of faience. Achmed III. was Sultan from 1703 to 1730. His name appears conspicuously in history as that of the ruler who gave asylum to Charles XII. after the battle of Pultowa, in which he was totally defeated by the Russians. Charles remained in Turkey five years, returning to Sweden in 1714. He was killed at the siege of Frederickshal, Norway, in 1718.

STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.—The three Departments indicated in the title are lodged in the noble building adjoining the White House on the west. It is of the Renaissance style of architecture. Mr. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, produced the designs, which will give him professional immortality. The State Department occupies the south front of the building; the War Department the north front, and the Navy Department the east front of the grand structure, which is one of the best specimens of buildings designed for business uses in the world.

PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.—This is the newest of the great public buildings of the Federal City. It stands on Judiciary Square, and is the seat of part of the public business under the administration of the Department of the Interior. The Commissioner of Pensions holds a highly responsible office under the Secretary of the Interior, the money distributed by his branch of the Department amounting to scores of millions of dollars every year, and augmenting as the claims sent in from all parts of the country are acted upon. Corporal Tanner and Commissioner Raum are remembered as men whose administration of the Pension Bureau created considerable talk.



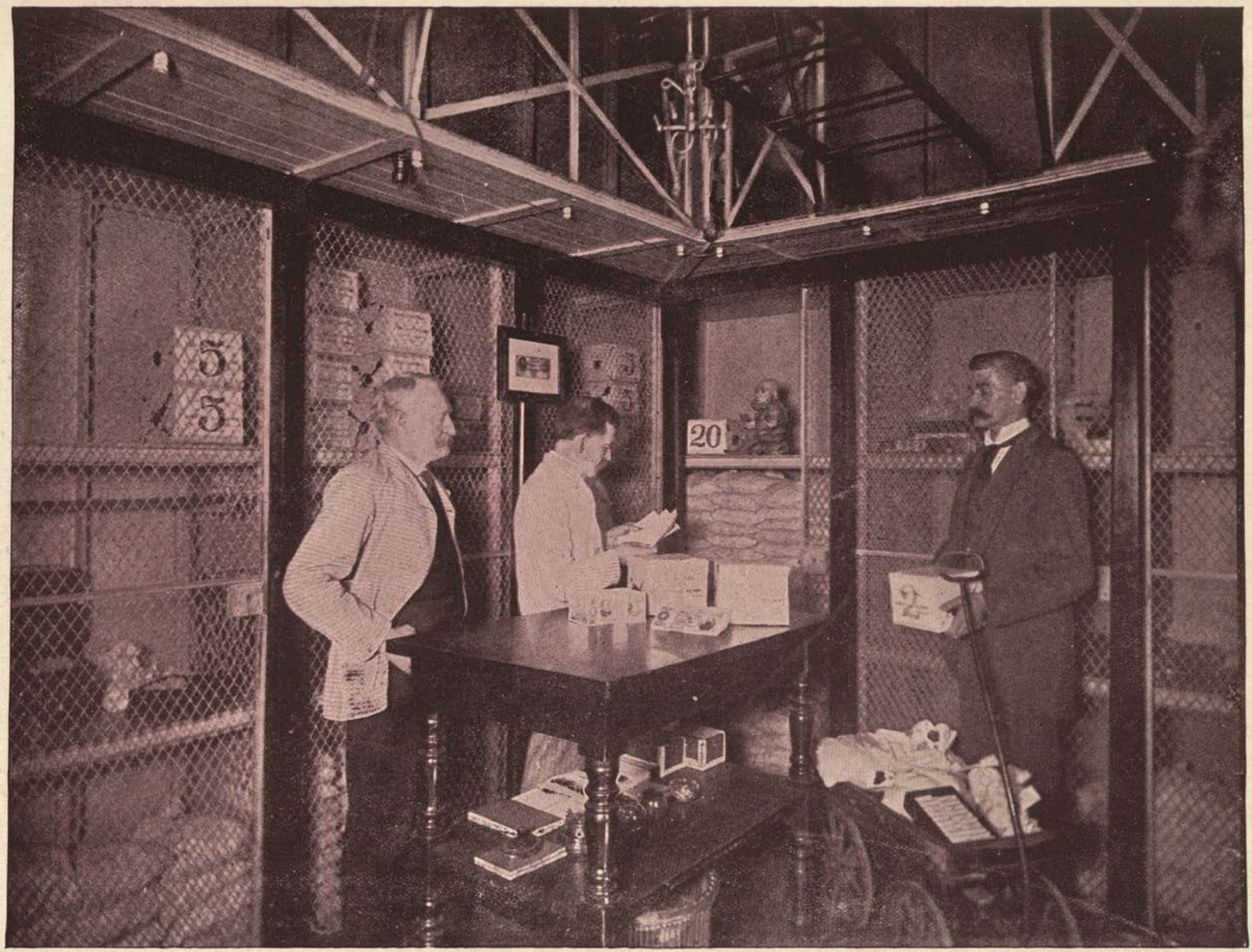
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.—The building shown in the picture was eight years in course of erection. It measures 447 by 160 feet, its greatest dimensions, and is built of the lilac-gray freestone found in the new red sandstone formation of the Potomac. Its nine towers are the conspicuous features of a building which is of very pleasing design. The Institution contains a Museum of Natural History, and adjoining it is the National Museum, containing many objects and relics of historical, ethnological and industrial interest. It owns a collection of rare and valuable books, and has contributed many volumes to the stock of knowledge. The founder of the Institution was James Smithson, an Englishman, who died at Genoa, Italy, in 1829, leaving an estate to the United States, which, by accretion, is now worth $703,000, and yields $42,180 for yearly expenditure, in the words of the testator, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."



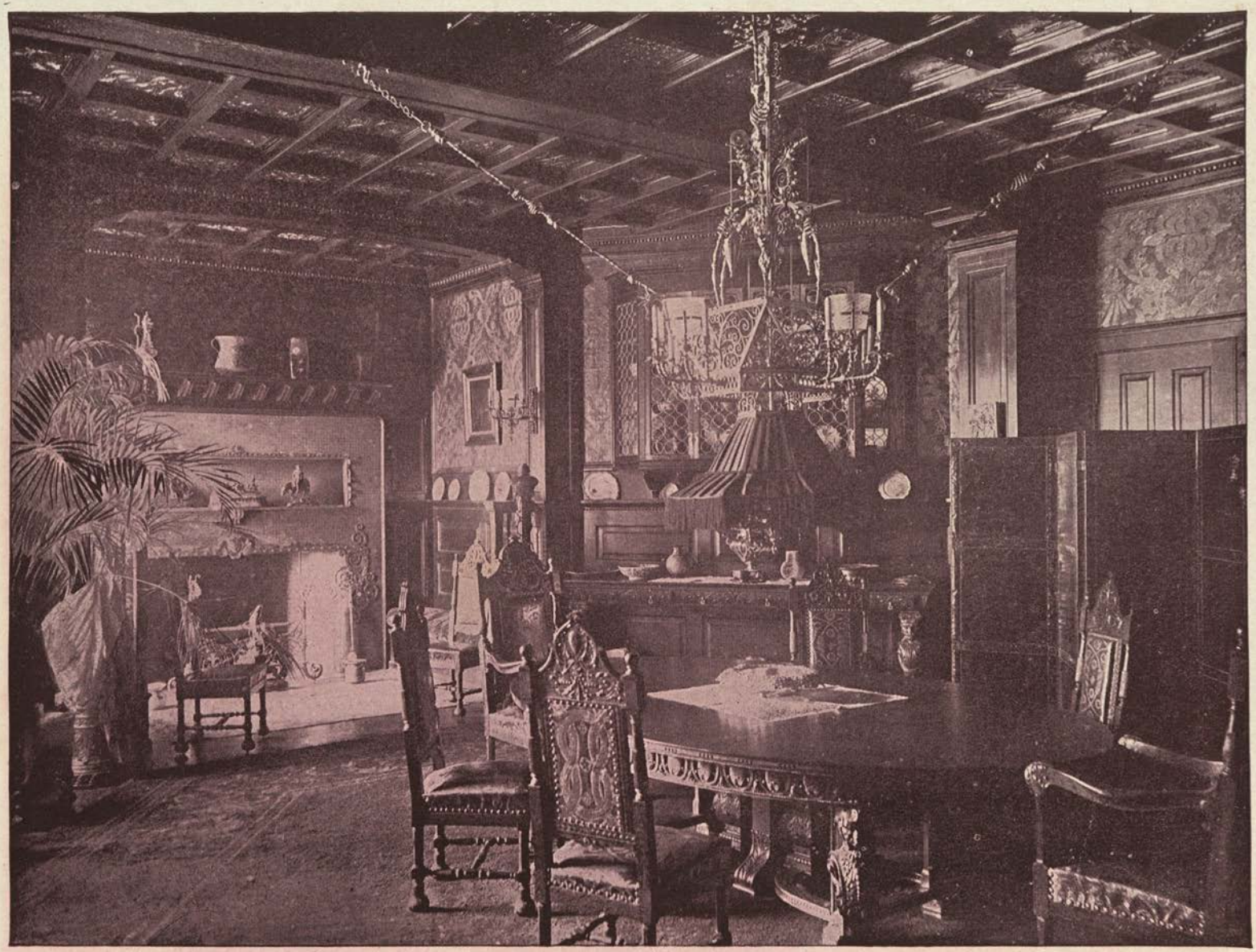
ENTRANCE TO VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON'S HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.—This rich scene outlines the entrance to the palatial residence of ex-Vice-President Morton, at the national capital. The great wealth of Mr. Morton, his highly artistic taste, love of comfort, and inclination to sumptuously entertain, rendered a capacious and elaborately equipped home necessary, and his became the ideal one, as the elegant appointments here visible show. The tapestries, upholstery, candelabra, screens, flowers, lamps, are of richest material and design, and they all conspire to an impression of welcome which became a reality within the halls beyond the portals.

CLEVELAND'S HOME AT OAKVIEW, D. C.—This handsome view is that of the home of President Cleveland during the last two years of his first term as President. Wishing to escape the publicity and dangers of the White House, he bought the estate known as Oakview, an hour's drive from the capital, and situated on the line of heights that pass through Georgetown. The original structure was spacious but out of repair. He enlarged and improved it to an extent that made it comparatively new, and gave it a degree of beauty and comfort quite in keeping with the residence of a President. It came to be reckoned as one of the handsomest suburban residences of the capital, and the fact that he occupied it invited improvement in that direction to such an extent that property doubled in value. When his term of office expired he sold it at a handsome profit.

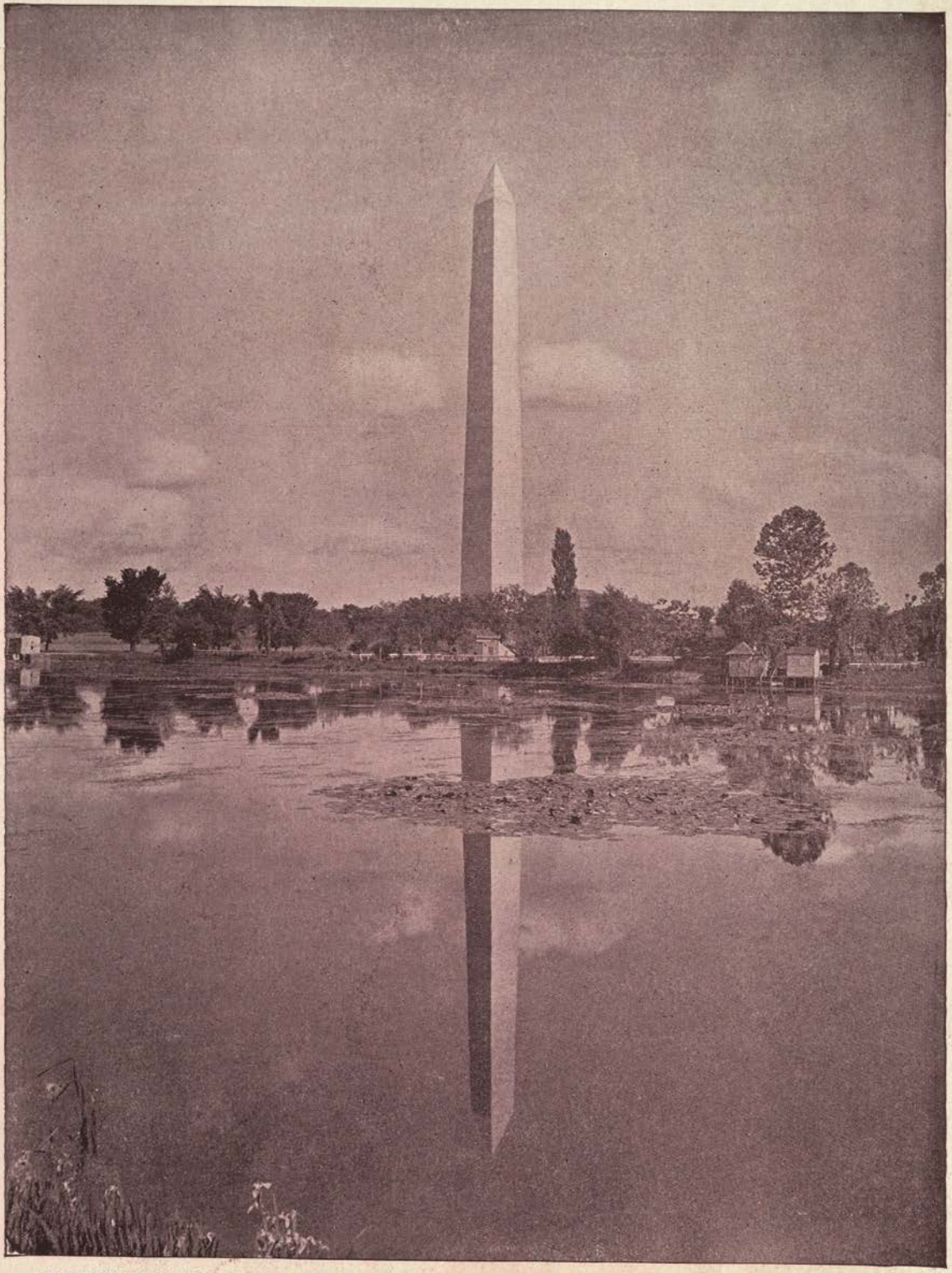
GREEN ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.—It is approaching a hundred years that the White House has been occupied as the President's mansion. The building was designed in 1792, by James Hoban; and President John Adams, who entered it in the year 1800, was its first occupant. Twice a year the exterior of the White House is painted, a necessary preventive of the rapid decay which would otherwise overtake it, the structure being of a variety of Virginia sandstone that is wanting in endurance. On the ground floor of the mansion, the East Room is a spacious public apartment. The three other parlors are the Green Room, Blue Room and Red Room, named in conformity with a colonial custom, after the prevailing color of their appointments. In the Green Room the wall paper is of a Nile green color, threaded with sprays of gold, and its furniture upholstered in green satin.



IN THE TREASURY VAULT, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.—The Treasury Building, a noble structure of freestone and granite, is the finest edifice in Washington excepting the Capitol. It was not completed until 1869, twenty-eight years after the original part was built. Visitors to the National Capital evidence surpassing interest in the Treasury, where attendants show them round. The Redemption Bureau, Treasury Vault, Secret Service and Life-saving Service, and, in a separate building, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, are popular sights, the Treasury Vault particularly. There is a fascination felt by everybody in the presence of a vast sum of money. The Treasury Department has 3,000 employes.



SENATOR HEARST'S DINING-ROOM, WASHINGTON.—George Hearst began life as a California pioneer. He continued poor for many years, but in 1859 found himself in the way to employ advantageously his knowledge of mines and mining. He was then a resident of the Washoe region, the Sierra Nevada. Because he was a gentle, manly and warm-hearted man throughout his checkered career, alike in poverty and in wealth, the death of the millionaire statesman at Washington, early in 1891, was deeply and widely regretted. His mansion in the Federal capital, of which one room is shown in the illustration, was superb and spacious, and ornamented with costly pictures and other objects of art. Mrs. Hearst is described as having artistic and literary tastes and considerable education; but the genial Senator did not accomplish more than a very little in the way of book learning. He was, however, naturally observant and shrewd, and developed into a man of singular good judgment and tact. In his last years he amused himself as the proprietor of a stable of race horses. Tournament was owned by him in the time of his greatest celebrity as a winner.

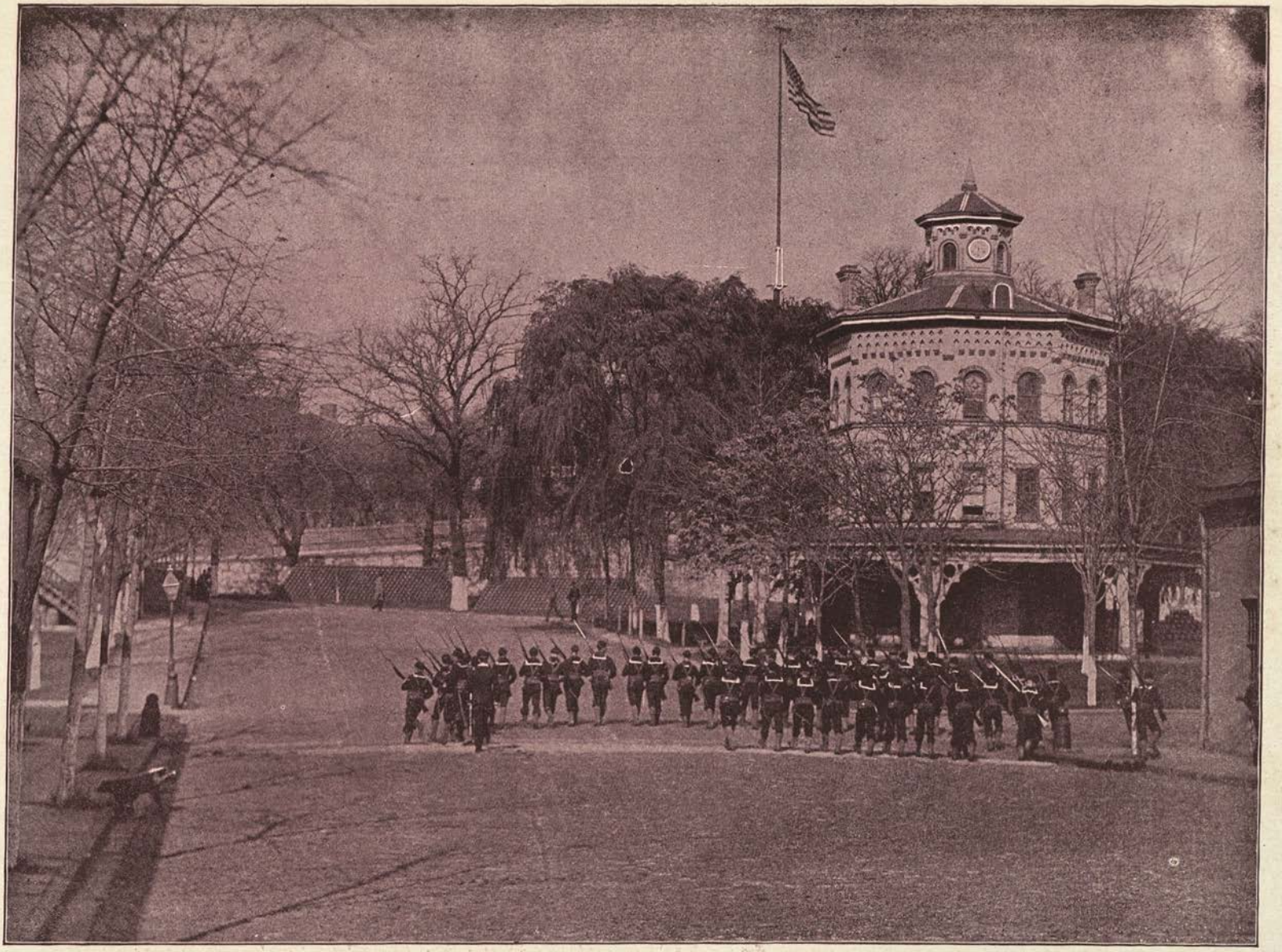


WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.—The highest artificial elevation in the world was completed ninety-nine years after its inception. It combines the two intentions of a monument to "the father of his country," and of an historical column. A vote for the first named purpose was given by the Continental Congress, in 1783. Both are mentioned in L'Enfant's original plan of the Federal City, and the Monument stands on what would have been the site for an equestrian statue of George Washington, had the purpose of the vote of 1783 been carried out to the letter. The corner-stone of the shaft was laid on July 4, 1848, and on December 6, 1884, the capstone, weighing 3300 pounds, was placed in position. From basement to tip of this grand monument is 555 feet, and it weighs 80,000 tons. Dedicatory services took place July 4, 1885.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The stirring poem of Sheridan's celebrated ride of twenty miles, from Winchester to the scene of battle on Front Royal pike, where his timely arrival snatched victory from defeat, has been incorporated into equestrian bronze, and is now regarded as one of the most ornamental and spirited pieces of the plastic art at the National Capital. It is a life-sized equestrian figure, faithful to nature and the occasion, and is here reproduced with all the exactitude of the photographic art.

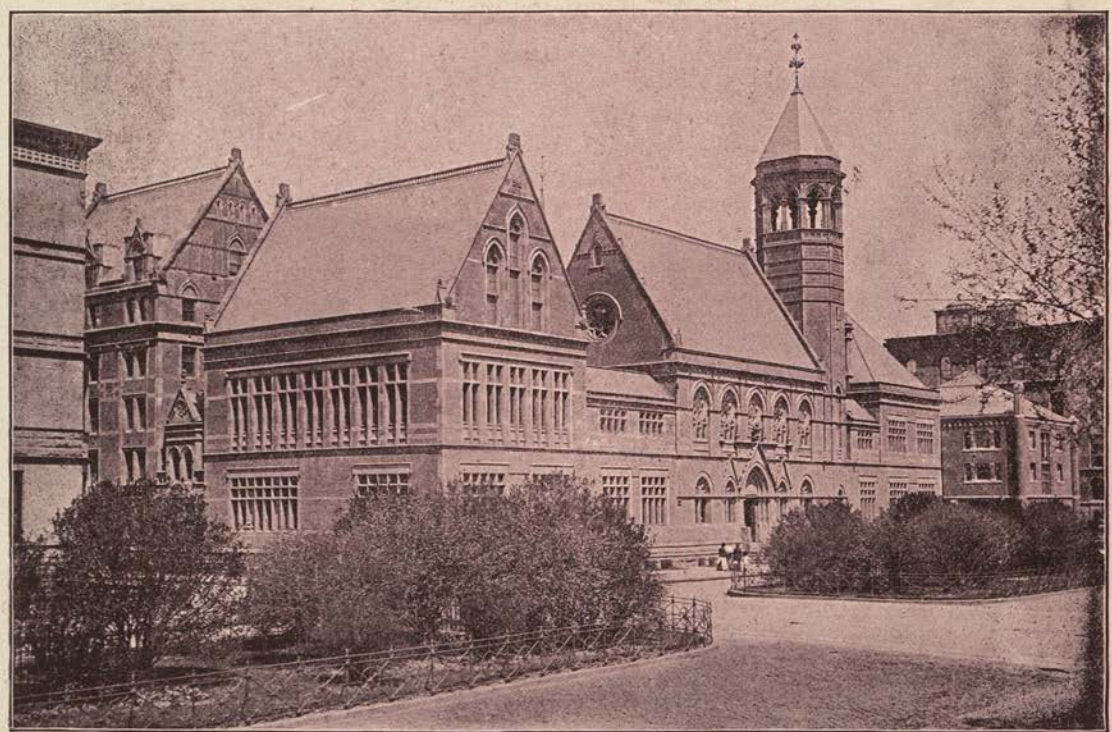
OUT WITH THE MEADOW BROOK HOUNDS.—The eastern end of Long Island is the vegetable garden of New York and Brooklyn. Elsewhere cultivation has diminished of late years, country mansions with surrounding pleasure grounds having taken the place of farmhouses and fields. Long Island is adapted to outdoor sports and exercise; yachting, fishing, shooting and fox-hunting are enjoyed to perfection by those of its inhabitants, non-natives for the greater part, who can afford these recreations. Near Hempstead two clubs, the Rock-a-Way and the Meadow Brook, have established houses and kennels for fox-hunting, the great Hempstead plain affording choice opportunity of cross-country riding. It is a vast tract of level land, about sixteen miles from the western end of the island, and extending twelve miles east with a breadth of five or six miles. Both men and women follow the hounds, which is a sport pleasant to the onlooker as well as to those who take part in it. The unfortunate fox heads the procession, followed by the pack of baying hounds, with whom the master and whip keep as near as they can. Then follow the people for whose entertainment the sport is provided, mounted on fine-shouldered and strong-quartered hunters, who take the fences and ditches in their way and become scattered more and more as the time of the chase lengthens.

THE VANDERBILT HOUSES, NEW YORK.—These mansions are situated on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. They were erected by the late William H. Vanderbilt, who was reputed the richest man of his time, but were not occupied until after his decease. His widow lives in the southerly one of the two houses, of which the entire front is shown in the illustration. The opening was on January 17, 1882, after two years had been spent in their erection, furnishing and decoration, which were accomplished by one firm, in order to secure harmonious results. A vestibule in the middle of the block connects the two structures, of which the one partly shown is the residence of Mrs. Vanderbilt's daughters, Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Shepard. The doors of Mrs. Vanderbilt's house are after the Ghiberti gates, Florence, Italy. Entering the hall, it is observed that it is carried to the height of the building, and is surrounded by galleries from which the living rooms are entered. The drawing-room is entered through a doorway on the east side of the hall. This apartment is adorned with costly carvings, and is gilded and glazed in warm tints. Its walls are hung with velvet wrought in designs of leaves and flowers. The picture gallery has many fine paintings. Alma Tadema, Detaille, Millet, Meissonier Bougereau, Gerome and other eminent painters are represented on its walls.



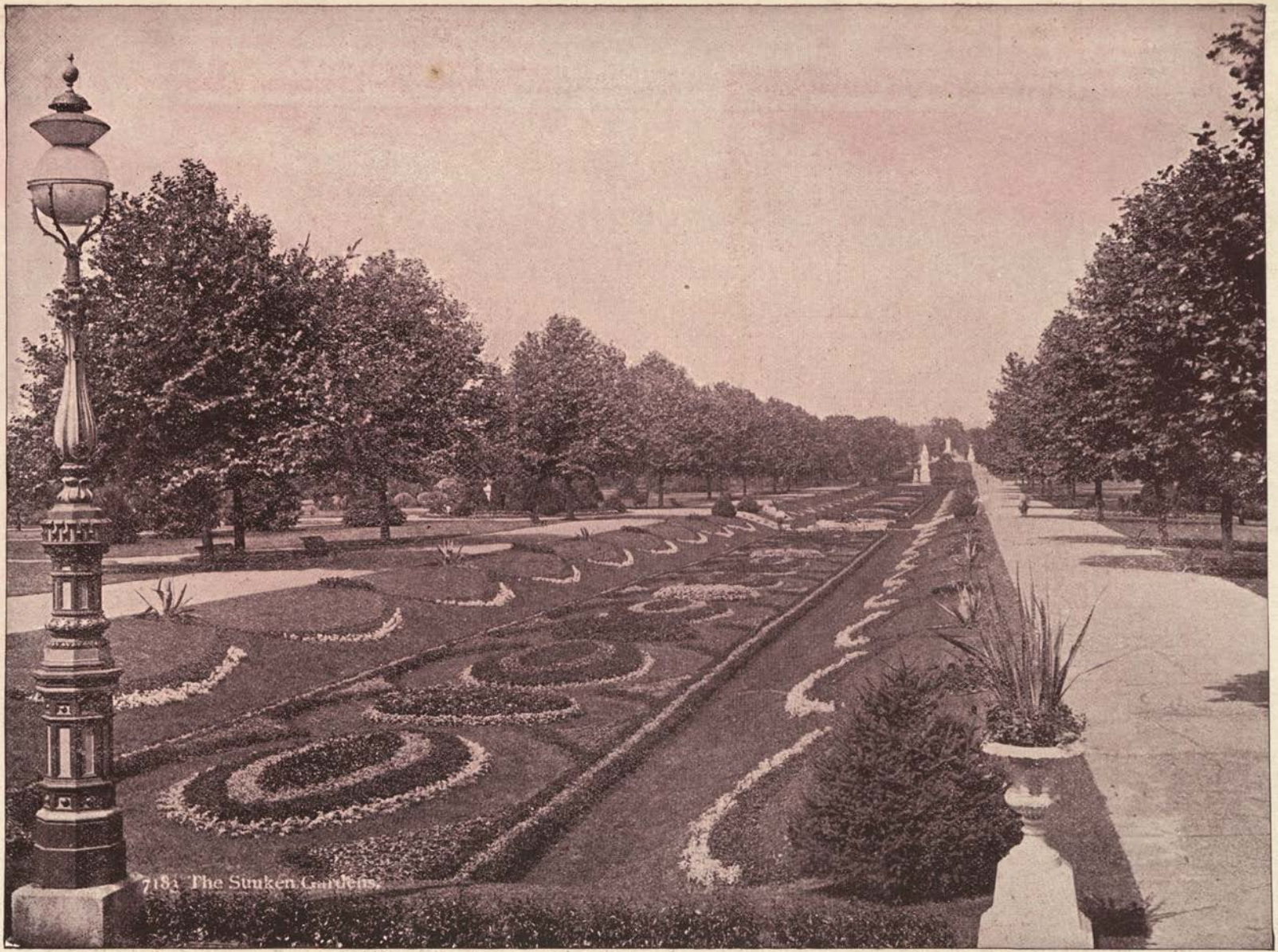
NEW YORK NAVY YARD: DRILLING AT STREET RIOT ON CHAUNCEY AVENUE.—The New York Navy Yard is on the Brooklyn side of the East River, where it takes a turn to the northward not far above the bridge connecting the two cities. It is called the Wallabout, and in form is semi-circular. Mr. John Jackson was owner of the adjoining land at the time when the War of Independence ended. He started a shipyard there and one vessel of his building was the United States frigate "John Adams." In 1801 the Federal Government bought forty acres of land from this gentleman. Later, additional ground was purchased, making two hundred acres in all. The first receiving-ship stationed at the New York Navy Yard was the steam-battery "Fulton the First," which blew up in June, 1829. Good work was done there for the Union cause during the Civil War, since when many improvements have been effected, with others in prospect. Many objects of interest besides ships of the Navy are to be seen in the yard and bay, as relics of wars, quarters of officers, splendid docks and basins, etc., and such sights as that of the picture, blue jackets drilling and maneuvering on Chauncey Avenue.

DIVINITY HALL, YALE UNIVERSITY.



THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK.

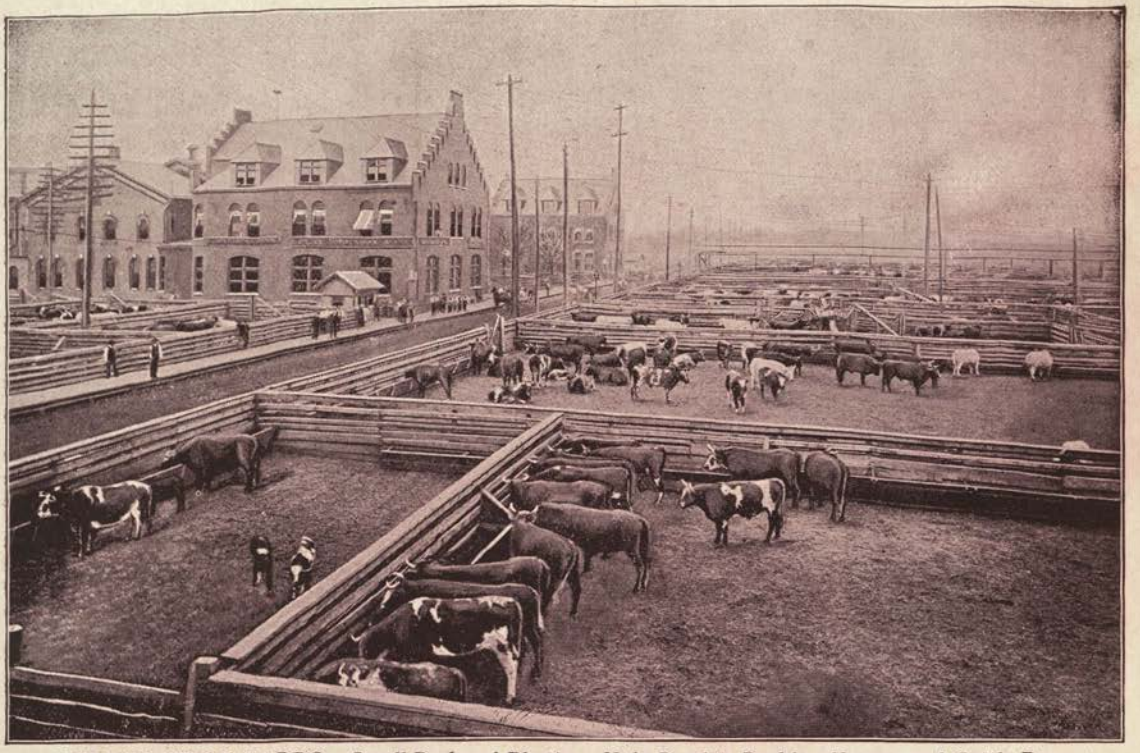
The mention of Yale University suggests the name of Dr. Noah Porter, who administered its affairs with solid success during fifteen years, beginning in 1871. College funds increased over 75 per cent during his presidency, which was also remarkable for the addition of important college buildings. Among them are Divinity Hall and Bacon Memorial Hall, for the Theological Department.—The Union Theological Seminary, New York, has been open for the occupancy of students since 1884. They may belong to any of the orthodox denominations. In 1870 the directors voted to make a yearly report to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which body was also given the right to veto the appointment of professors.



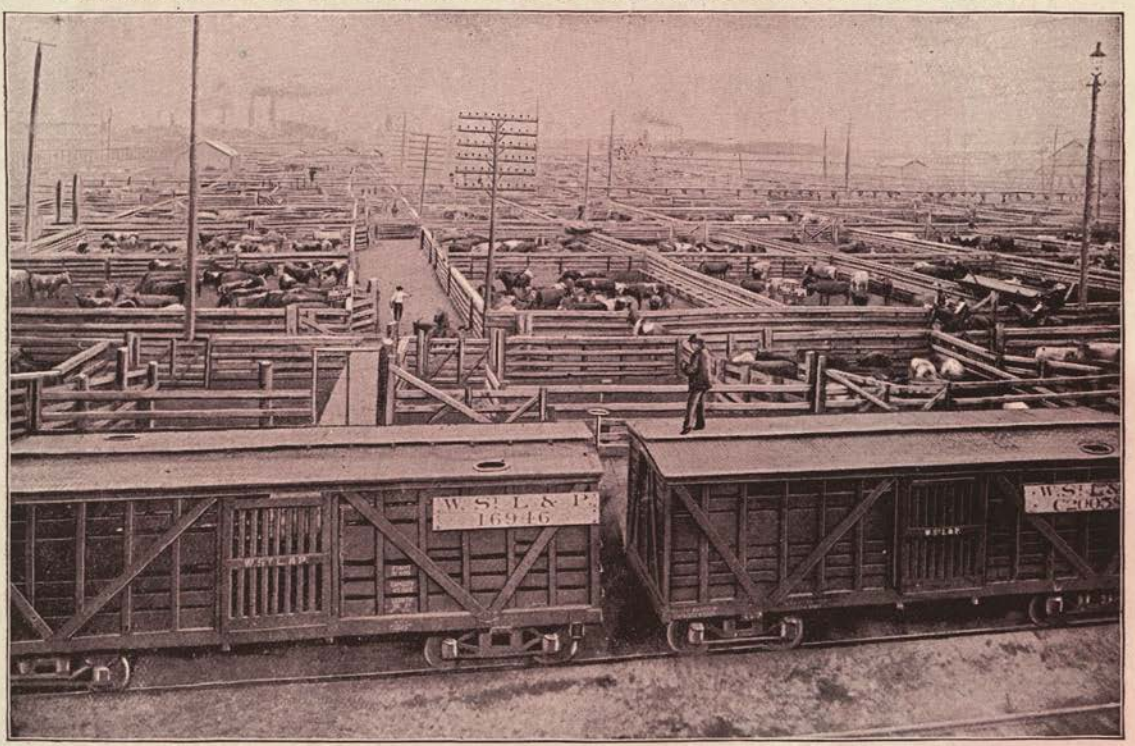
SUNKEN GARDENS, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.—The Quaker City can boast of having one of the largest and most diversified parks in the world. Fairmount Park contains 2,991 acres. Favored by nature with hills and valleys, deep woods, lakes and running waters, it has been adorned, by the enterprise of the city, with a great variety of artificial attractions. Improvements are well kept up, and Fairmount Park is well worth a pilgrimage to see. To exhaust its beauties on first view would be the spending of many pleasant days. The park is divided into sections known as Old Fairmount and Lemon Hill, East Park, West Park and Wissahickon Park. This arrangement is a convenient one for the visitor, who is able to reach its various parts, one by one, by several routes of travel.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S RESIDENCE.—The residence of Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, at Jenkintown, near Philadelphia,—a garden view of which is given above,—is a very modern palatial structure. It is built of the best material and furnished throughout with the costliest and most modern furniture. Its location is in the centre of a series of rural villages, inhabited by a thriving populace in one of the most delightful and attractive sections of country to be found in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wanamaker is familiarly known to the world as the "Merchant Prince" of Philadelphia,

ARNOLD'S MANSION, PHILADELPHIA.—The above is a view of the mansion in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, to which Benedict Arnold, the modern Judas Iscariot, took his lovely wife after their marriage in 1779. He presented the mansion to his wife, née Peggy Shippen, as a marriage gift. It was built by Captain John McPherson, about the year 1762. After Arnold's treason it was confiscated, and subsequently passed through various ownerships, till it was bought by the Fairmount Park Commission in 1868. It was once leased and occupied by Baron Steuben while it was in possession of the State. Arnold fled the country, of course, and was pensioned by the British government for his treason. He lived and died in London, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

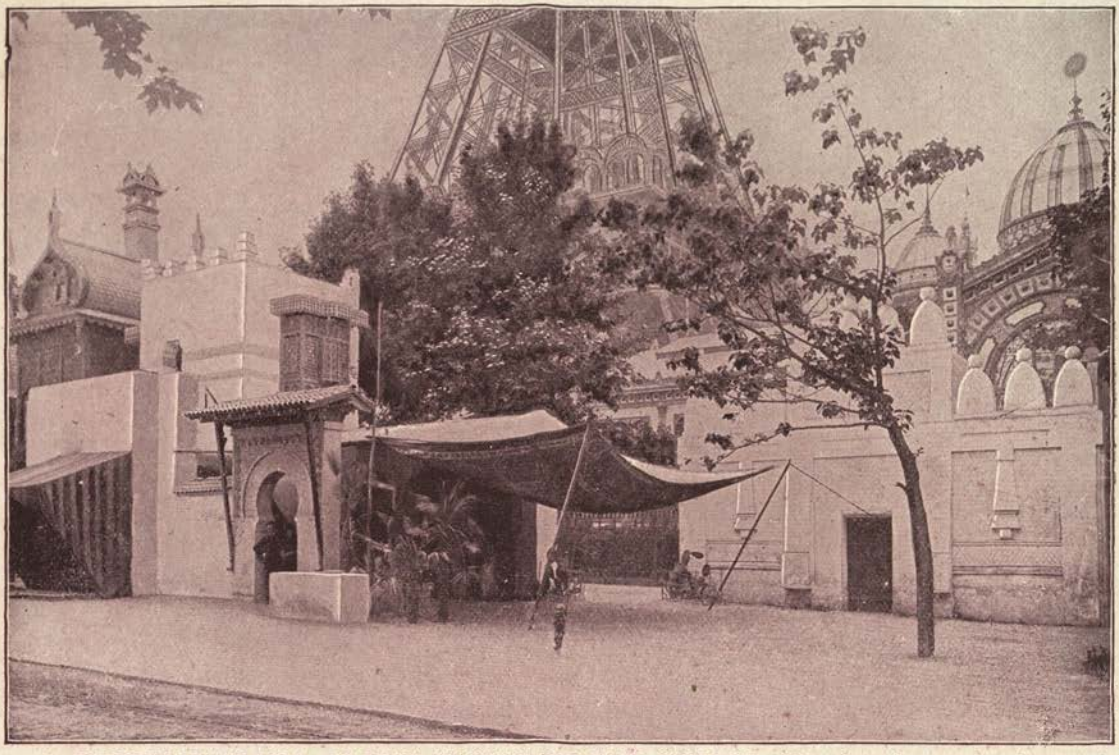


CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.—Small Packers' Plants. Main Road to Packing Houses and Cattle Pens.

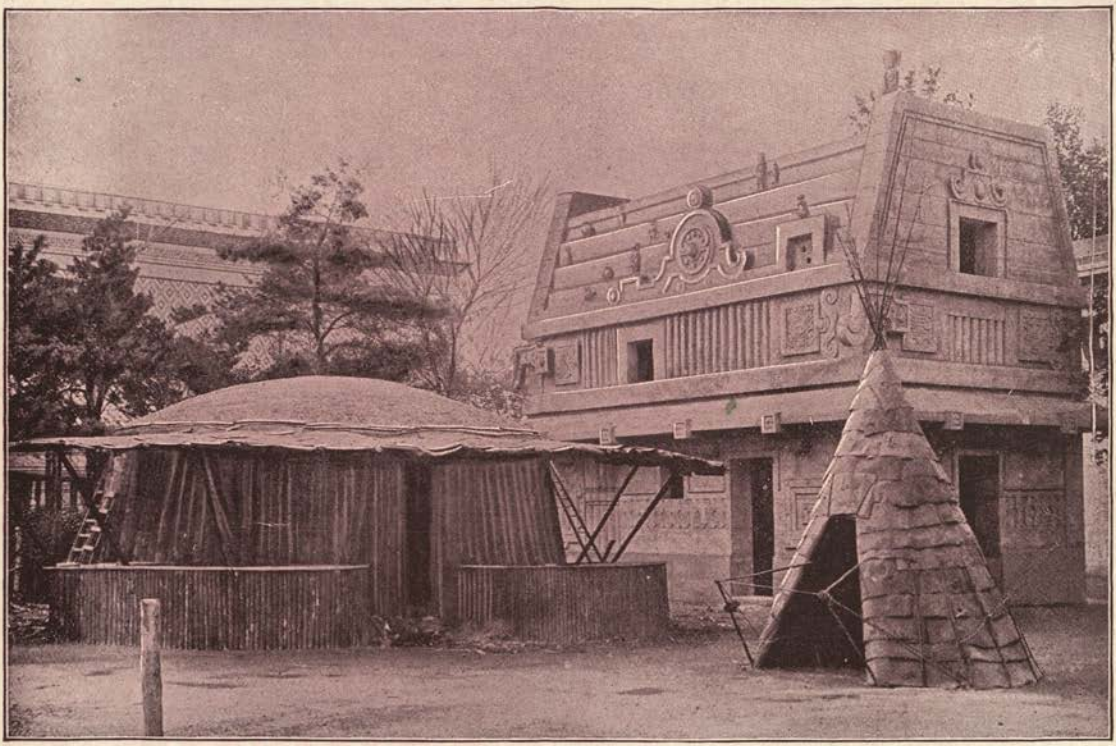


CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.—Bird's-Eye View of the Cattle Pens. Packing Houses in the Distance.

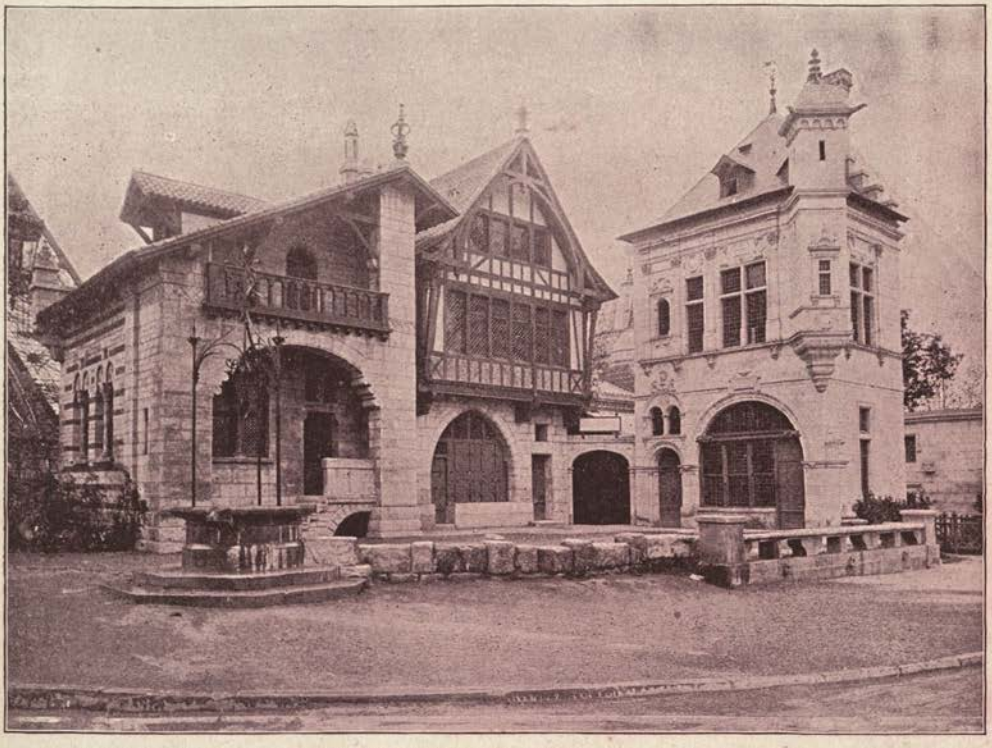
The Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, Chicago, owns a space covering 320 acres for the temporary accommodation of cattle, hogs, sheep, calves and horses. Adjacent are buildings of packing houses occupying the same area. The combined premises are a square mile, the site of a city of slaughter which has no rival. On November 19, 1888, 20,068 cattle were received there; on December 5, 1884, 66,597 hogs. In 1889, 265,136 railroad cars were used in the transportation of cattle to Chicago from the West. Each of the two leading packing houses employs steadily between 5,000 and 6,000 men in work deftly accomplished and without cruelty to the victims of human hunger.



A GLIMPSE OF ARABIA, AS SEEN AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.—The above is a real undegenerate Arabian street to be seen at the Chicago World's Fair. It is a typical Arabian street of the past, without the alterations which time has effected. This street is a charming aggregation of mosques and twenty-five houses of the town, selected from the most characteristic specimens from the far-off age of Toulon to the last century.



AZTEC AND INDIAN HOMES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Aztec and Indian homes on exhibition at the Chicago Fair, are just as natural and true to life as when in our school days we saw them illustrated and read about them in the geography of our times. The Indian hut differs very materially from the more solidly constructed homes of the more refined Aztecs, who were an intelligent people, even when Pizarro invaded Mexico.



FRENCH RENAISSANCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The civilized world is familiar with the Renaissance style of French architecture, as exhibited at the Chicago Fair. It is strictly in keeping with structures found and used, not only in France, but in England and America, for suburban residences. The style is adopted in this country more for its novelty than for any advantages it is presumed to possess.

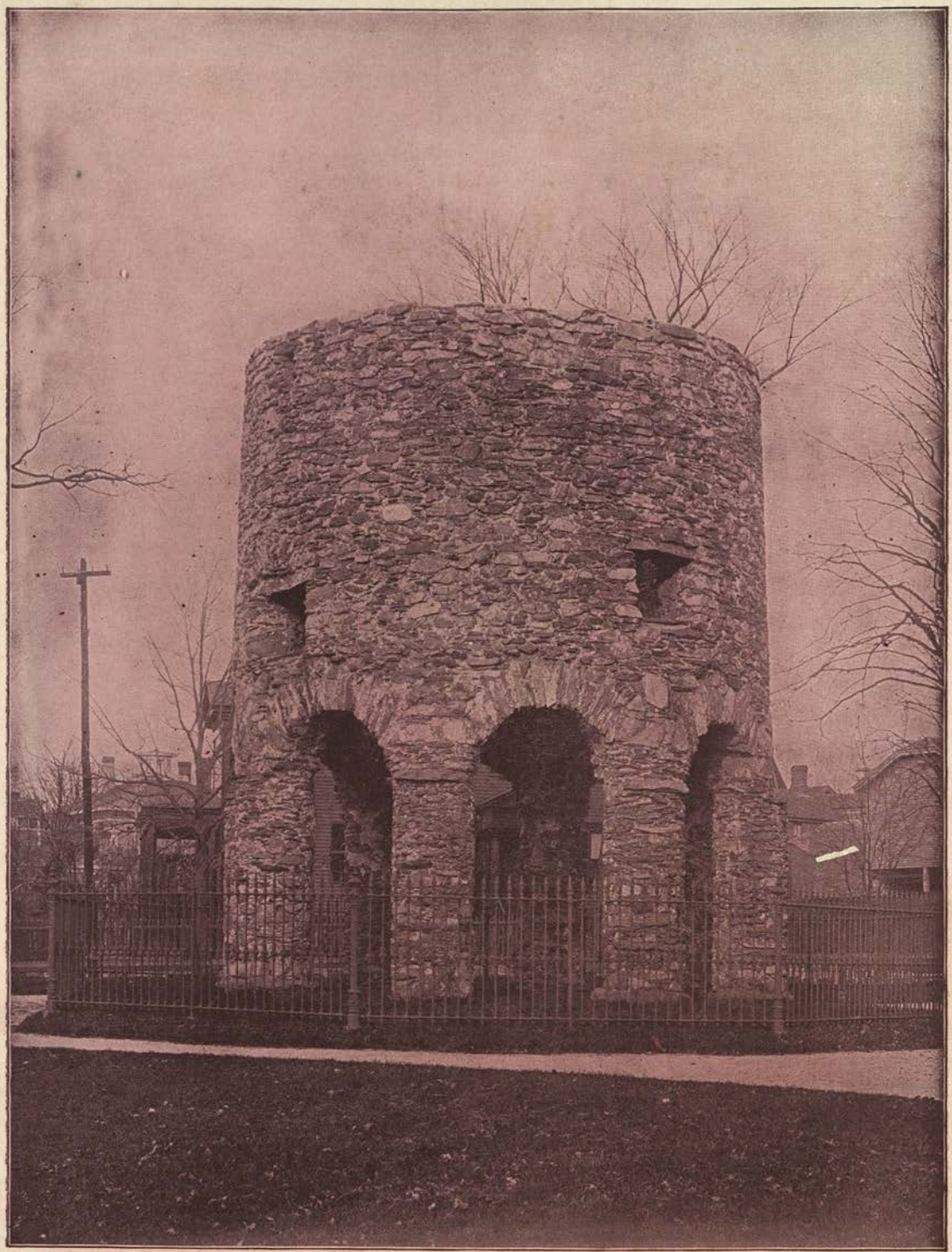
AUDITORIUM HOTEL, ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO.—This is one of the largest hotels in this or any other country, and will, no doubt, attract quite as much attention as the exhibits within the inclosure of the Fair grounds. It is thoroughly fire-proof; it contains all the latest modern improvements; is furnished with the costliest parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, and is the equal, if not the superior, of the hotels in any city of the Union.

CORN PALACE, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—The corn palace erected in Sioux City, Iowa, furnishes an idea of the amount of that peculiarly American cereal grown annually in that State. So abundant is it on occasions that the surplus has served the inhabitants of that region frequently as fuel. The palace shown above, which is of immense dimensions, was constructed mainly—almost entirely—of corn, and was the first structure of the kind ever erected in this or any other country. It was a vast agricultural hall for the exhibition of the products of Iowa, one of the most prosperous and progressive of the Western States, and was in every sense an artistic and pecuniary success.

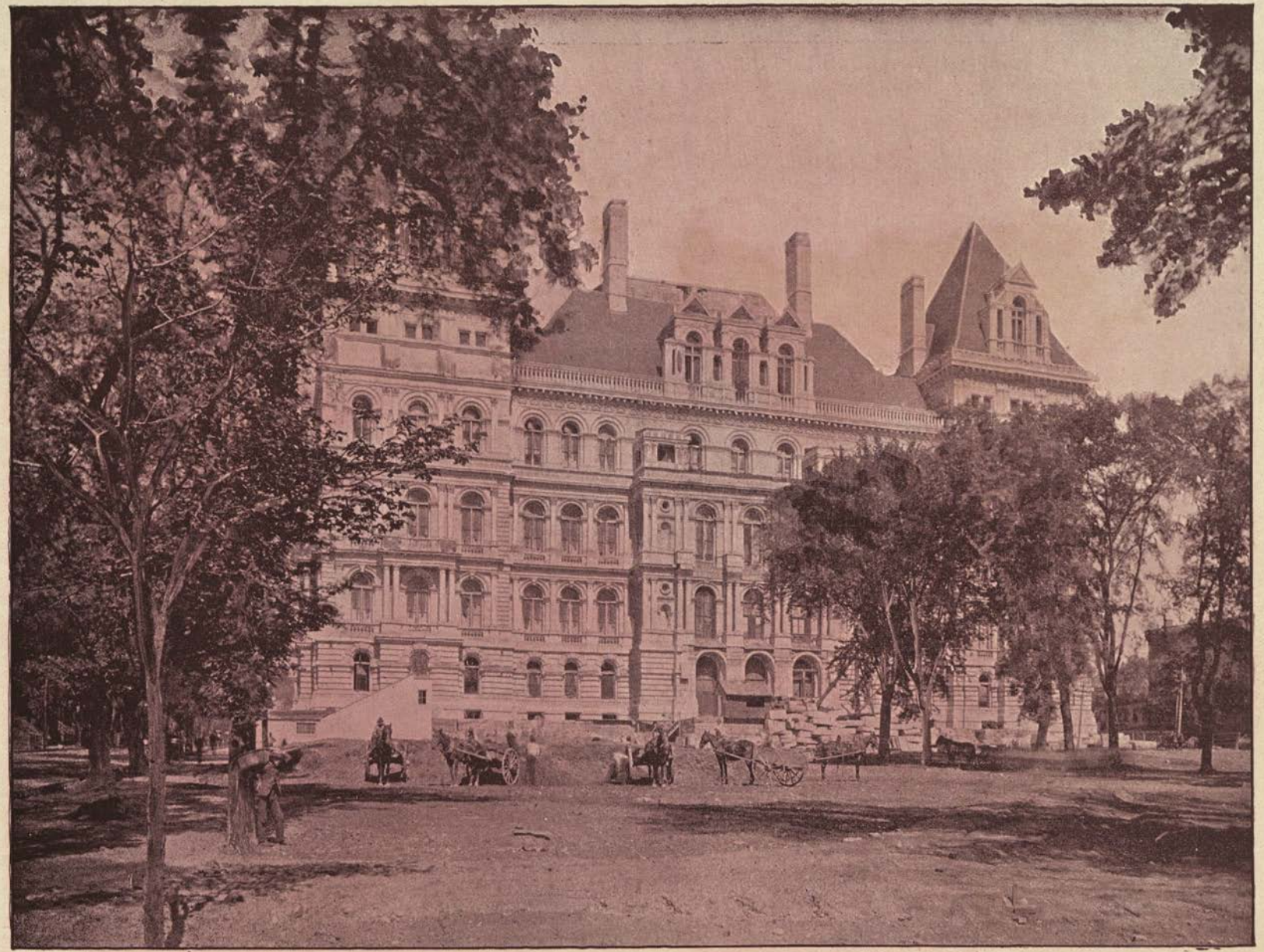
WEST POINT, UNITED STATES.—The place where choice young men receive a superior education, including the exercises, art and science proper to the military officer, commands the interest of the patriot. In the case of West Point, it everywhere teems with historic suggestion ennobling to the youth of the land, and its picturesque beauty and healthfulness give it pre-eminence as a place of residence. The wisdom of selecting West Point as a site for the military academy of the country never has been questioned. To "witch the world with noble horsemanship" is the cadet's ambition. Those who have witnessed his performances after he has taken his full course of exercises in the queer-looking round-topped building of the picture, remember with admiration the supple grace and mastery with which he retains his seat while performing difficult feats, the elastic ease of his mount, and his perfect command of the noble animal upon which he rides. The commanding officer at West Point is always the perfect soldier, gentleman and scholar. In an emergency the services of the trained men of West Point, most of whom have no opportunity to pursue the profession of arms, would be invaluable to their country.

MEXICAN MORTARS, WEST POINT, U. S.—Military memories of West Point begin with the War of Independence. Fort Putnam is near; and Fort Clinton, built by Kosciusko in the year 1778 and now a ruin, is doubly interesting because the cadets erected there, in 1828, a monument in honor of the hero. Visitors are shown a part of the chain made by a local blacksmith and placed across the river to prevent the passage of British ships. Proud reminders of the Mexican War are placed on Trophy Point, which commands the finest view of the river. The museum contains trophies as well as specimens of ordnance otherwise acquired than by conquest. A fine statue is seen of Major-General Sedgwick, who was killed at Spottsylvania, in 1864. In the cemetery, under a massive sarcophagus, lie the remains of Winfield Scott. The Academy buildings stand on a plateau at the foot of Crow Nest, and are reached from the landing by a road cut through the solid rock. They consist of the barracks, recitation rooms, mess hall, chapel, museum of ordnance and trophies, houses of the commanding and other officers, the riding school, etc.

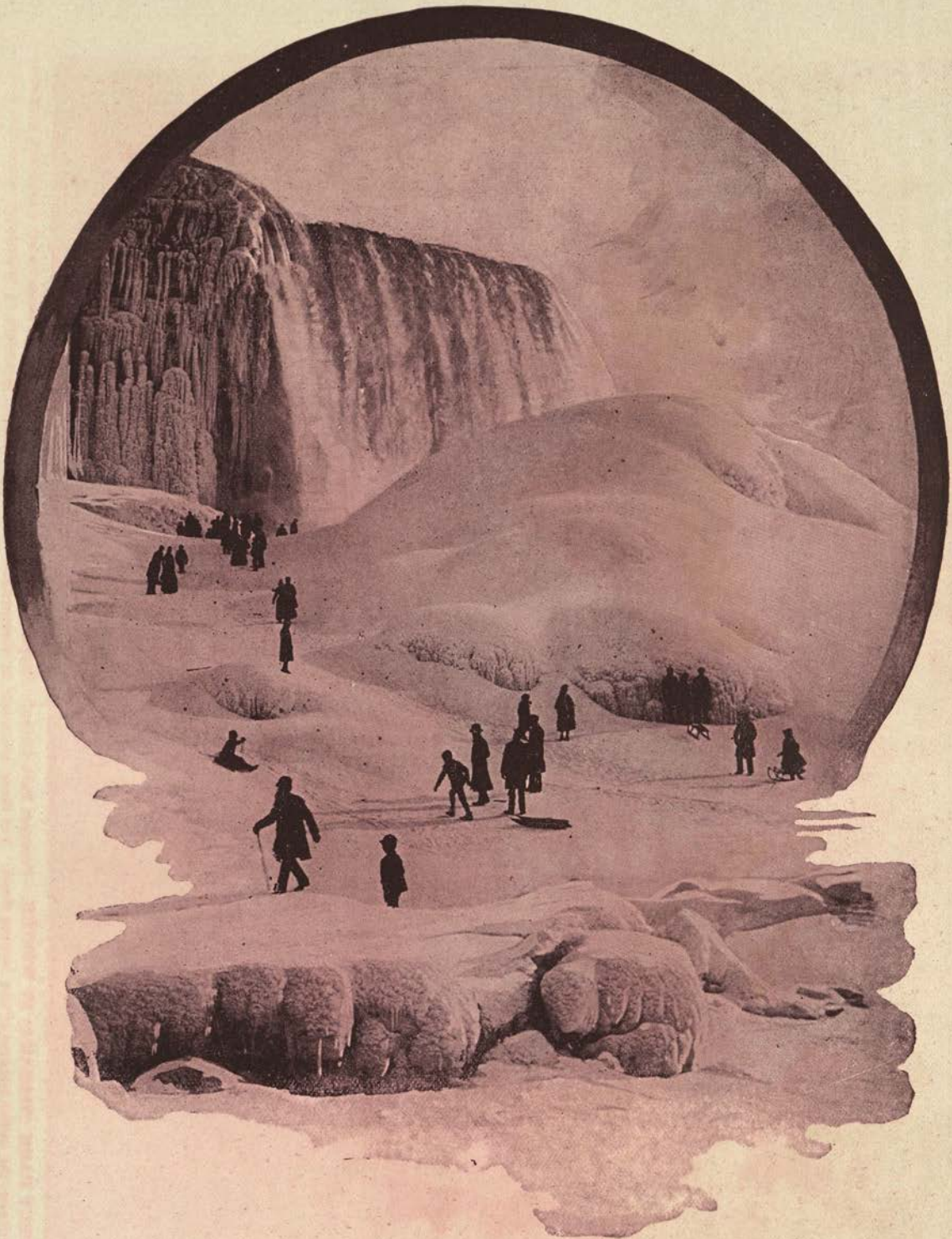
THOMAS PAINE'S HOMESTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—This plain, old-fashioned homestead, built of wood, without pretentious grounds, yet by no means undesirably located, since it overlooks the waters of the Sound, is an historic spot which grows in favor as the efforts of its occupant come to be better understood. Paine came to America from England in 1774, and tried several means of making a living. In January, 1776, his pamphlet entitled "Common Sense" appeared. It not only gave him a first place in the ranks of the patriots, but was the turning point of the pending struggle for Independence, as it roused and consolidated public feeling and paved the way for the Declaration. Paine enlisted as a private in the war of the Revolution, and while in camp wrote his "The Crisis," which had a wonderful effect in reviving the drooping spirits of Washington and his soldiers. Its opening words, "These are the times that try men's souls," became the battle-cry of the patriots. After suffering outlawry in England and imprisonment in France, he wrote his "Age of Reason" which lost him the sympathy of his American admirers. He died in America in 1809.



AN OLD STONE TOWER AT NEWPORT, R. I.—A great amount of research has been made and much speculation indulged in concerning the history and uses of the stone tower at Newport, Rhode Island, out of which has resulted nothing definite nor satisfactory. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, terms it a mill, and claims for it an origin as remote as the times of the Norsemen, who are supposed to have preceded Columbus in his voyage to this hemisphere. By some it is supposed to have been erected as a fortress several centuries ago, before the landing of the Pilgrims. But, whatever the object, it was certainly constructed by those who were familiar with the uses of the plumb, level and square, of which the natives of that region were ignorant. It antedates the oldest landmarks of the country, and bids fair to hold its place as an object of curiosity for centuries to come. As will be seen, the mill is a simple stone structure—a circular tower, standing upon rude pillars connected by arches.



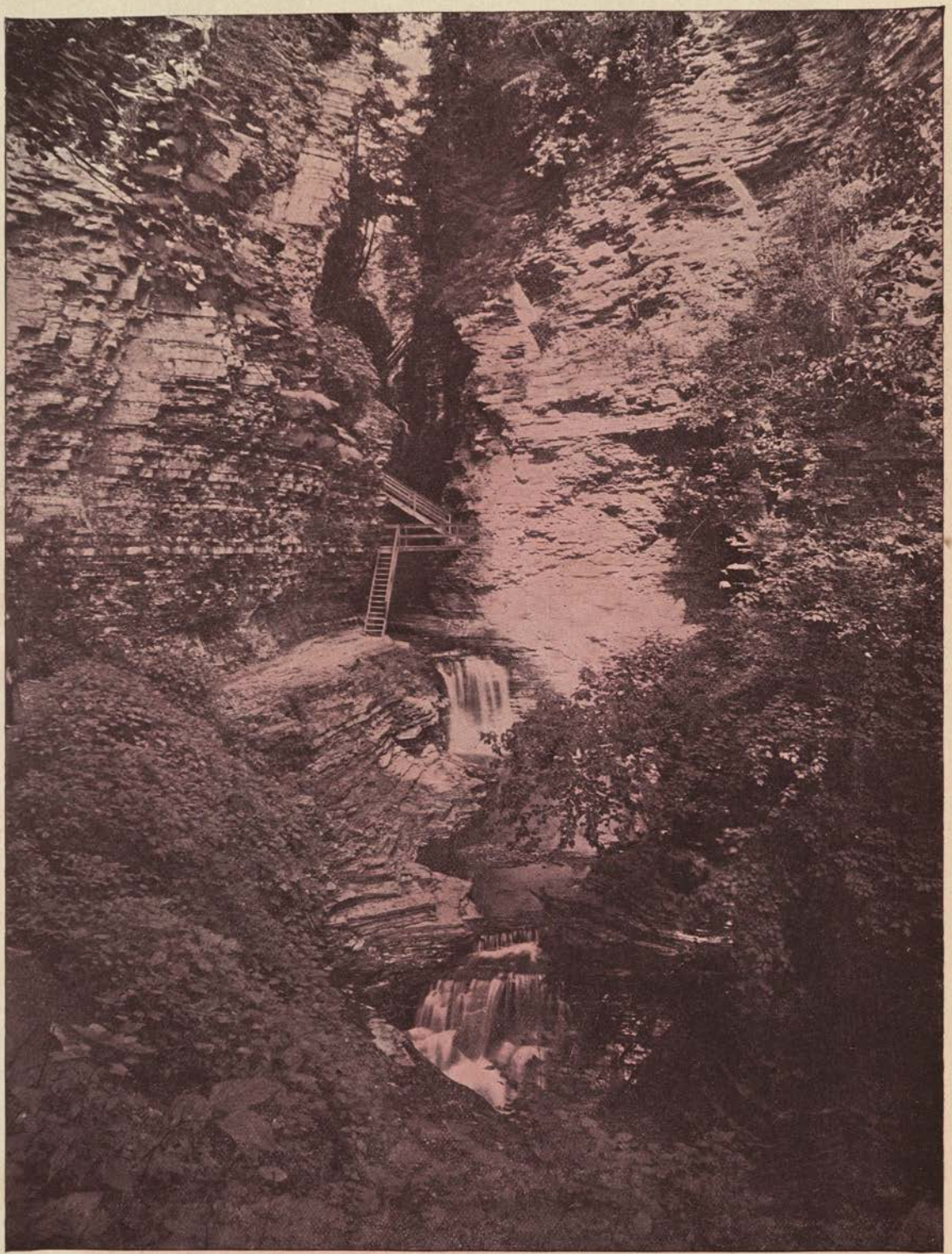
STATE CAPITOL AT ALBANY, N. Y.—This magnificent piece of architecture represents the largest, most commanding and costliest State Capitol in the United States. It occupies an imposing site overlooking the Hudson, is of white marble and granite, and of the Renaissance style of architecture. It has been under process of construction for many years, and some of its interior parts are not yet fully complete. Its cost has been enormous, some placing it as in excess of $20,000,000. Its interior appointments are commensurate with its gorgeous exterior.



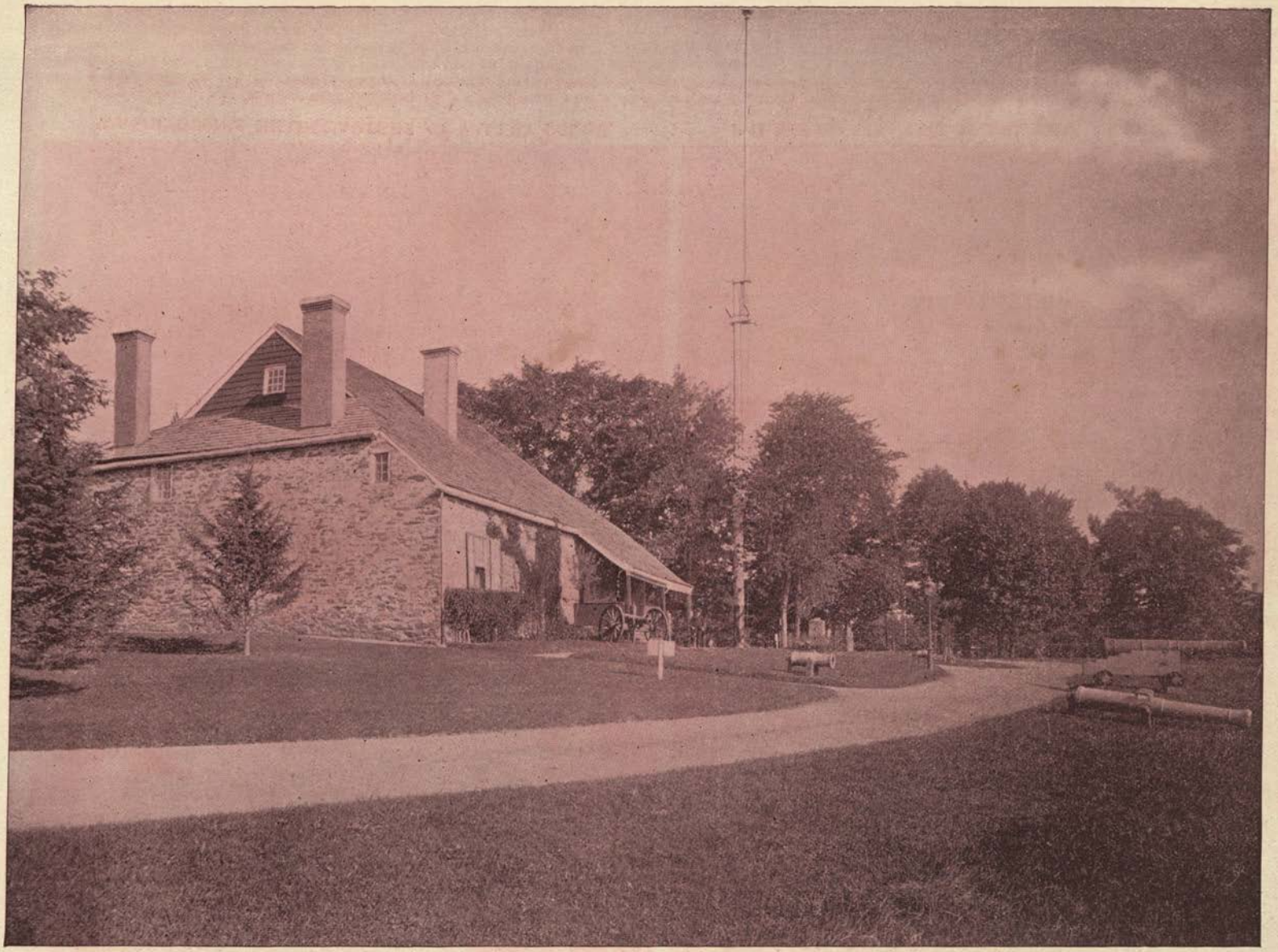
ICE FREEZE AT NIAGARA.—Of all the brilliant and fantastic forms which nature assumes nothing exceeds that of the gelid masses which rise in front of Niagara during a protracted freeze. The mountains of spray which ever rise from the seething abyss of the majestic cataract and spread themselves to every rock in channel and precipice, are quickly transformed by intense cold into the variegated and surprising forms here presented by our artist. The entire rock breastwork of the awful chasm becomes a magnificent system of pendulous, icy stalactites far more gigantic than those of the Mammoth cave, and each a glittering prism reflecting showers of colors. The channel in front of the falls becomes gradually bridged with ice, as rock after rock enlarges to touching with their congelated burdens. Then as the spray continues to settle and freeze, the bridge assumes the proportions of a mountain, vying in height with the falls themselves, and presenting one of the most gorgeous and fantastic of all winter scenes.

PROSPECT PARK (NIAGARA) IN WINTER.—Prospect Park fittingly compasses the mighty Niagara. Its summer beauties are a standing invitation to all who witness the awful majesty of the leaping flood. Yet these are tame in comparison with the fantastic splendors of midwinter, when the clouds of spray, wafted from the stupendous cataract, settle in icy magnificence upon giant pine and massive oak, rendering their groaning branches resplendent with reflected colors. No form of winter beauty is half so kaleidoscopic as this; no Arctic glory surpasses it in brilliancy, and in all those impressive features which make the frozen landscapes of Niagara world-renowned.

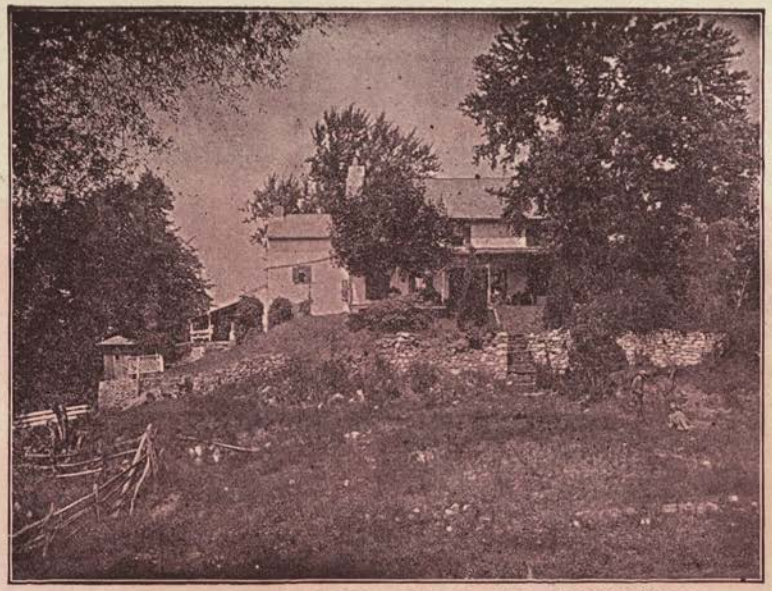
VICE-COMMODORE MORGAN'S NEW COTTAGE AT NEWPORT.—Vanity Fair as seen at Newport has some advantages not to be regarded lightly. The people of wealth and leisure who spend their summers there breathe good air, take abundant exercise in outdoor games and sports, and bathe in the early morning, so that the physical man and woman are well cared for. A cottage at Newport may be a house palatial in size and appointments, and "love in a cottage" does not signify deprivation. The picture shows one owned and occupied in the season by Mr. E. D. Morgan, Vice-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, owner of the celebrated sloop "Gloriana," and who serves his generation well in giving substantial encouragement to the elegant sport suggested by his title and office. His cottage is of wood, of design mixed Greek and Colonial, criticised as incorrect in style, but striking and pleasing to look upon, the critics notwithstanding. No fault can be found with its situation, which is healthful and picturesque to admiration. Its courtyard is of marble, and boasts a pool in the centre. Mr. Morgan's boathouse is the wreck of a vessel, and suggests a story of the deep blue sea.



CAVERN CASCADE, WATKINS GLEN, NEW YORK, U. S.—The Glen is three miles long, and in some places its rocky sides are three hundred feet deep. It is a resort at the head of Seneca Lake. There is a town called Watkins, and a host of landlords and others are willing to promote the comfort of the visitor—for a consideration. Industry and thrift have employed themselves wisely at Watkins Glen, the varied beauties of which would have remained inaccessible but for the care taken to provide stairways and ladders, with landings for rest and observation, and bridges for safe passage between dizzy heights of rock. Waterfalls and deep, dark, silent pools; gloomy depths and sun-crowned cliffs; rocky sterility and the perpetual greenness of moist and thriving vegetation—these are some of the contrasts seen at the Glen. Everybody who goes to see it remarks on the clear green of its waters.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURG, U. S.—Newburg is distinguished geographically as built where the Highlands of the Hudson are entered from the north, and historically as the American headquarters during the latter part of the War of Independence. The humble edifice of the picture is where George Washington probably ate his birthday cake on February 22, 1782, Mrs. Washington being with him there, as she had been previously at other places where he had established his headquarters. Before the next anniversary of his birth the preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain had been signed. Opposite the range of the Fishkill Hills and itself rising terrace over terrace above the noble Hudson, Newburg is beautiful for situation. Its inhabitants overlook a stretch of river and shore which is hardly equaled anywhere in the world for beauty and historic interest. **The date of a ride on one of the elegant boats plying between New York and Newburg is a red-letter day in the diary of the appreciative tourist.**



GENERAL KNOX'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

INTERIOR WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

PALACE OF THE KING OF BELGIUM, AT BRUSSELS.

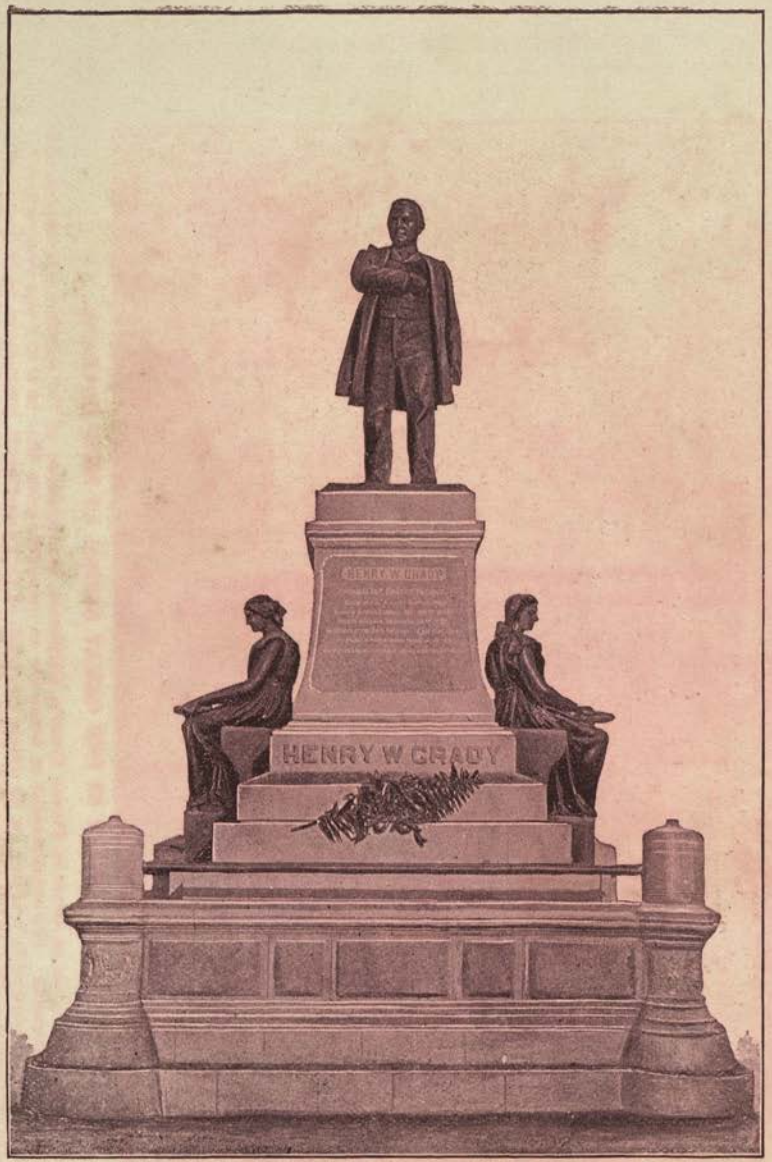
Every school boy is familiar with the story of Valley Forge, where, on December 19, 1777, an army of eleven thousand men under Washington went into winter headquarters. By the first of February the next year the losses of the effective force of the army from sickness, excessive cold and privation were four thousand men. Steuben's arrival from Congress on February 27, with money, supplies, and brains to distribute them with good judgment, cheered the patriots. On April 4, Congress authorized Washington to call upon Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for five thousand men. News of the alliance with France reached headquarters on May 10. By June 21 the army had crossed the Delaware River into New Jersey, and, seven days after, the American cause was strengthened by the victory at Monmouth. June 19, the day on which the camp broke up, is patriotically remembered every year at Valley Forge.

PALM TREE AT LAS PALMAS.

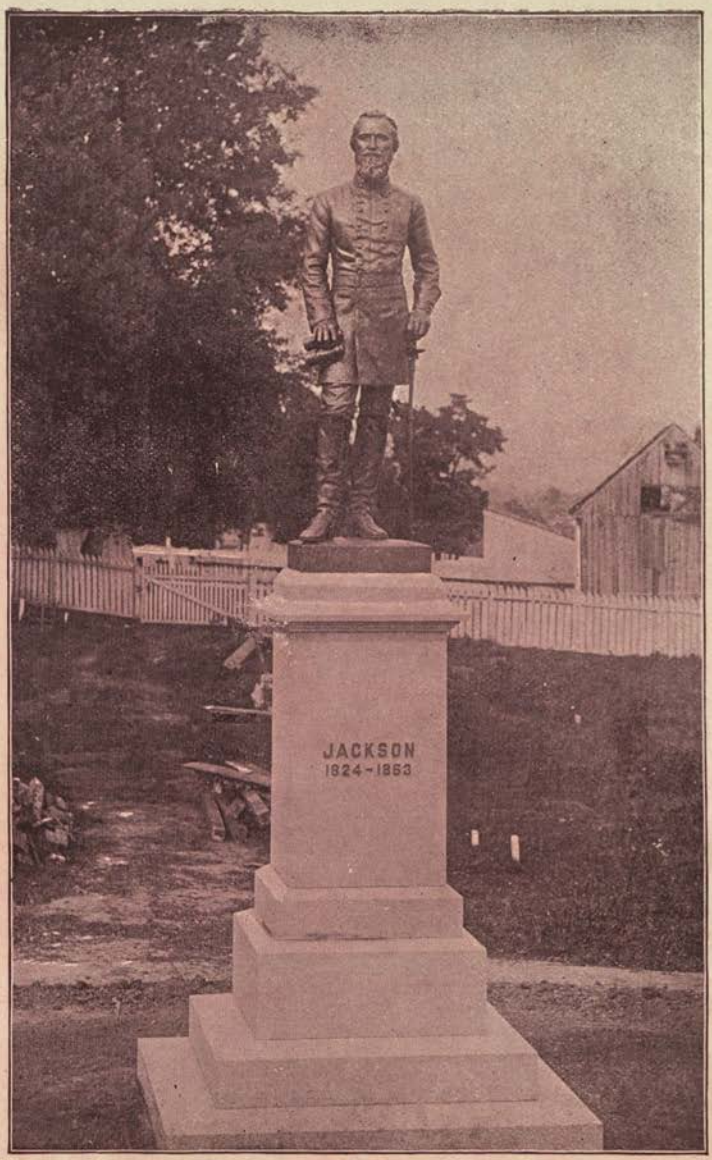
THE "KORIA BASHI" (COREA BRIDGE), OSAKA, JAPAN.

A VIEW OF CANAL STREET IN THE GREAT STRIKE AT NEW ORLEANS.

This giant palm, growing on an estate in Fresno County, California, is suggestive of the wonderful resources and extent of Uncle Sam's demesne. His opportunities at home are so comprehensive that he is at home everywhere.—The city of Osaka has innumerable bridges; on its waters hundreds of junks and small boats move up or down with every tide.—On November 6, 1892, the Amalgamated Labor Council having so decided all the Unions connected with it began to take part in a battle which had originated in a demand for higher wages made by the draymen and truckmen and opposed by the merchants of New Orleans. The strikers succeeded in closing all business.



STATUE OF HENRY W. GRADY, ATLANTA, GA.



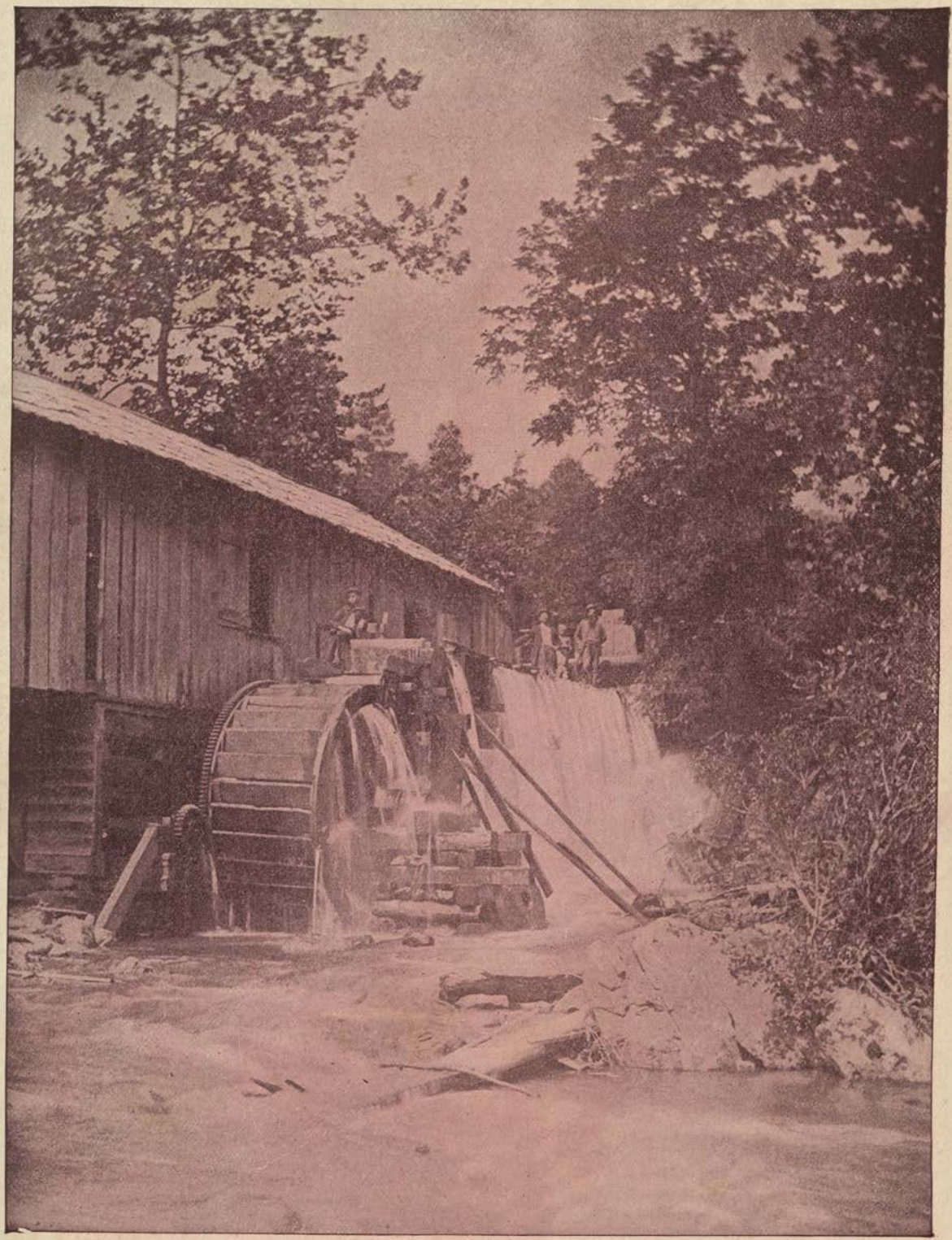
STATUE OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON, LEXINGTON, VA.

Henry W. Grady made a national reputation by his speech on "The New South," delivered on December 22, 1886, at a dinner of the New England Society of New York. Its burden was the loyalty of the South to the results of the civil war. Less than three years after, on December 12, 1889, Grady made his last speech, before the Merchants' Association at Boston. He contracted a severe cold while in that city, and died, after a short illness, at his home in Atlanta, Ga. As journalist, orator and patriot, Grady achieved a success which long will be remembered with admiration.—On July 23, 1891, a statue of General Thomas Jonathan Jackson was unveiled at Lexington, Va., the date being the anniversary of the battle in which he gained his honorable title "Stonewall." That battle was Manassas, or Bull Run. At a critical time in the struggle, when the Federal forces were about to envelop both flanks of the Confederates, Colonel Bee, whose men were retreating, tried to rally them with the words: "Look at Jackson, standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians. Let us determine to die here, and we shall conquer. Follow me!" Bee charged and was killed. Jackson died on May 10, 1863, of a wound.

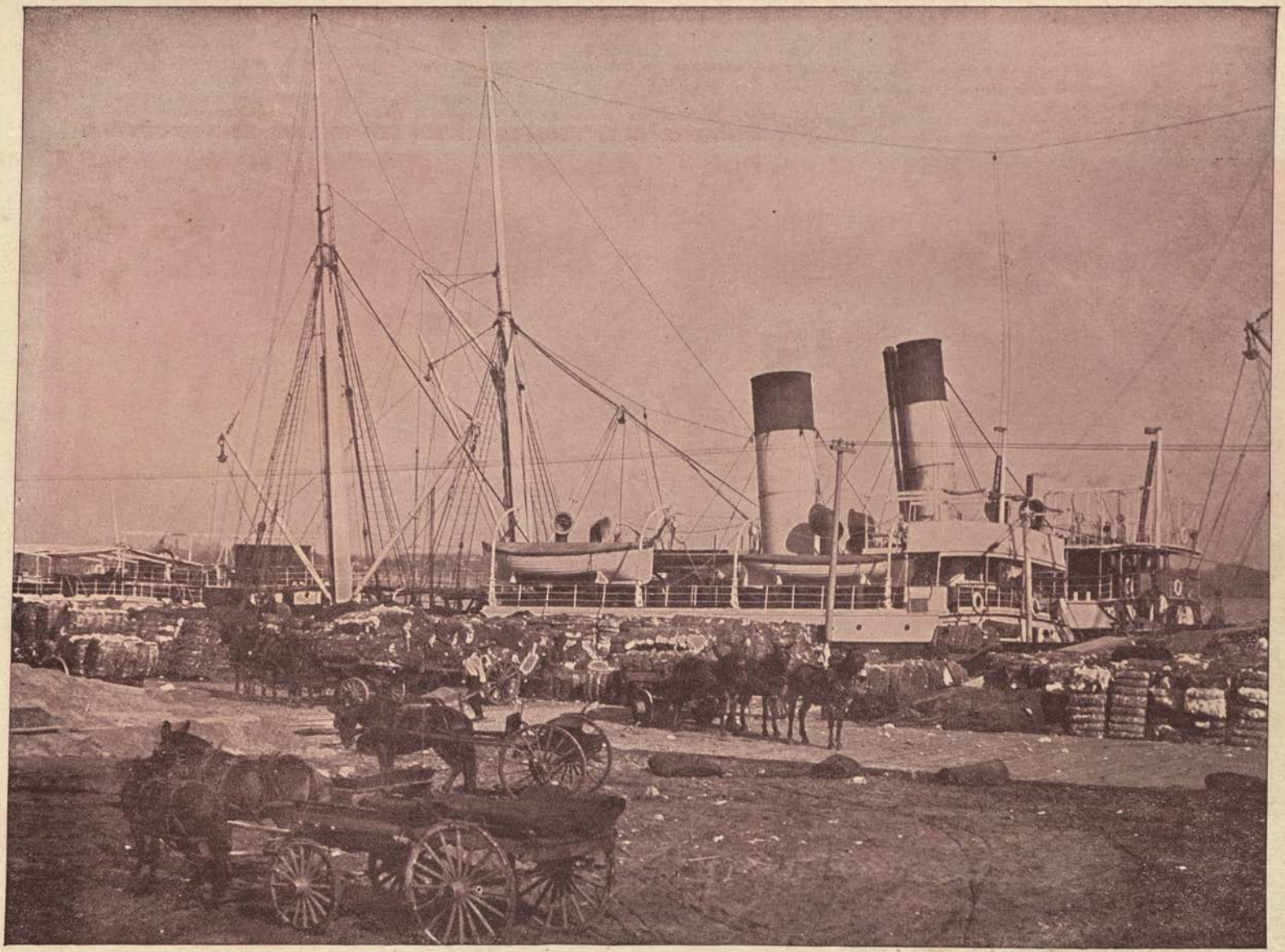
FORT SAN MARCO.—St. Augustine, Florida, has the distinction of being the oldest city in the United States built by Europeans. It is thirty-six miles south of Jacksonville, and stands on a low, narrow and sandy peninsula but twelve feet above the ocean level. Its sea front of a mile in length is a granite wall whose top affords a splendid drive. At the northern end of this wall stands the old fort of San Marco, now called Fort Marion. It is a well-preserved specimen of Spanish military architecture, and was finished in the year 1756. It is in the form of a trapezium, and covers about four acres of ground. It is provided with a moat, outwork walls twenty-one feet high, corner bastions, heavy casemates, dungeons and subterranean passages. It is built of coquina, a curious shelly conglomerate, quarried and carried in a soft condition from Anastasia Island, but which hardens quickly on exposure.

OLD SLAVE MARKET, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.—This unique structure and semi-tropical scene are historic reminders of a time and place which tolerated the system of slavery. The spacious, covered areas which were once devoted to test of the physical perfections of the marketable human being, are now sauntering grounds for tourists. The side benches which once held the planters in search of bargains, are now given over to tired or contemplative travelers. The central space where once stood the exhibition block and where rattled the fetters of the victim, is now a fountain, giving refreshment to the thirsty. The huge columns and expansive ceilings which once rang with the auctioneer's jest, now echo the laughter of the pleasure-seeker or of the happy convalescent.

LIBBY PRISON, VIRGINIA.—This large, old-fashioned structure was rendered historic during the war of the Rebellion as one of the three places in Richmond for the confinement of Union prisoners. It was a brick building, and was built and used as a tobacco warehouse, till changed into a prison. Quite an episode in the history of this prison house was the attempted escape of the prisoners in the early part of 1864, by tunneling under the walls and adjacent street. The building was torn down in 1892, transported to Chicago, and re-erected, as one of the curiosities of the Columbian Exposition, where it attracted much attention from veterans, and proved to be a source of historic reminiscence.



OLD MILL NEAR ASHBOROUGH, N. C.—This is one of those picturesque and attractive scenes which frequently greet the eye of the traveler in the old north State. It is equally suggestive of antiquity and poetry. Located in the neighborhood of the county seat of Randolph County, and taking advantage of a natural water power, the primitive structure, with its leaky water wheel and creaky cogs, tells the story of a time when grists were borne long miles to mill and when flour was not evolved by the steam roller. All about the old mill are the sombre forests which echoed the rush of waters over the dam, the groaning of the burdened water-wheel, and the monotone of the busy burr. Where once the far-off farmer unloaded his scanty bushels and waited for his snow-white return, the tourist now finds recreation and the artist an object for admiration.



LOADING COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS.—This fine view gives a truthful impression of an oft-repeated scene at the port of New Orleans, Louisiana. The occasion is that of loading a steamer with cotton destined for a foreign port. The wharves themselves are curiosities when piled with bales of this fibrous product. The ocean steamers that carry it to foreign ports are of the largest dimensions and greatest carrying capacity, and the number of bales that can be stowed away in them is surprising. A ship lying in the port of New Orleans presents a view wholly different from those ports which are furnished with docks. There being no need of protection against a tide, elaborate docks are not required. The banks of the Mississippi being very sheer, like those of a canal, vessels may anchor alongside of them, yet be easily accessible by means of a long gang plank. By means of the levees, the surface of the waters is on a level with, or even above, the wharves and land, so that vessels appear as if they were elevated. There is no more animated scene in the world than the stevedore's attack upon the mountains of cotton bales and their disappearance down the hatches of one of these ocean monsters.

LOADING ORANGES ON THE OCKLAWAHA, FLORIDA, U. S.—Florida, to a great degree, presents the condition of natural wildness to the observer, the more interesting as the climate is semi-tropical and moist, and vegetation wonderfully prolific. A sail up the Ocklawaha gives the visitor the best exhibition of what is characteristic in the natural scenery of the State. To do this the tourist takes the boat at Palatka, sails along the St. Johns to the mouth of the Ocklawaha, and abandons himself to a most curious experience. He fears, first of all, that the boat will never enter the Ocklawaha, because its mouth is so small. Now he is in the depths of a cypress swamp, with burned marks on the trees for the guidance of the captain; mosquitoes, buzzards and alligators become his familiars; rank growths of palmettos, on which depend blooming convolvuli, add beauty and variety to the scene, while white cranes and paroquets amuse the eye. Curious growths of cypress stand up at all angles from below the water line, the homes of cranes, ducks and hideous, slimy snakes; here and there flowers of brilliant scarlet; everywhere mosses, gracefully pendent—an indescribable medley of profuse and diversified life in contrast with sluggish torpor, and worth a long journey to see. Orange culture has induced a considerably enlarged traffic on the Ocklawaha.

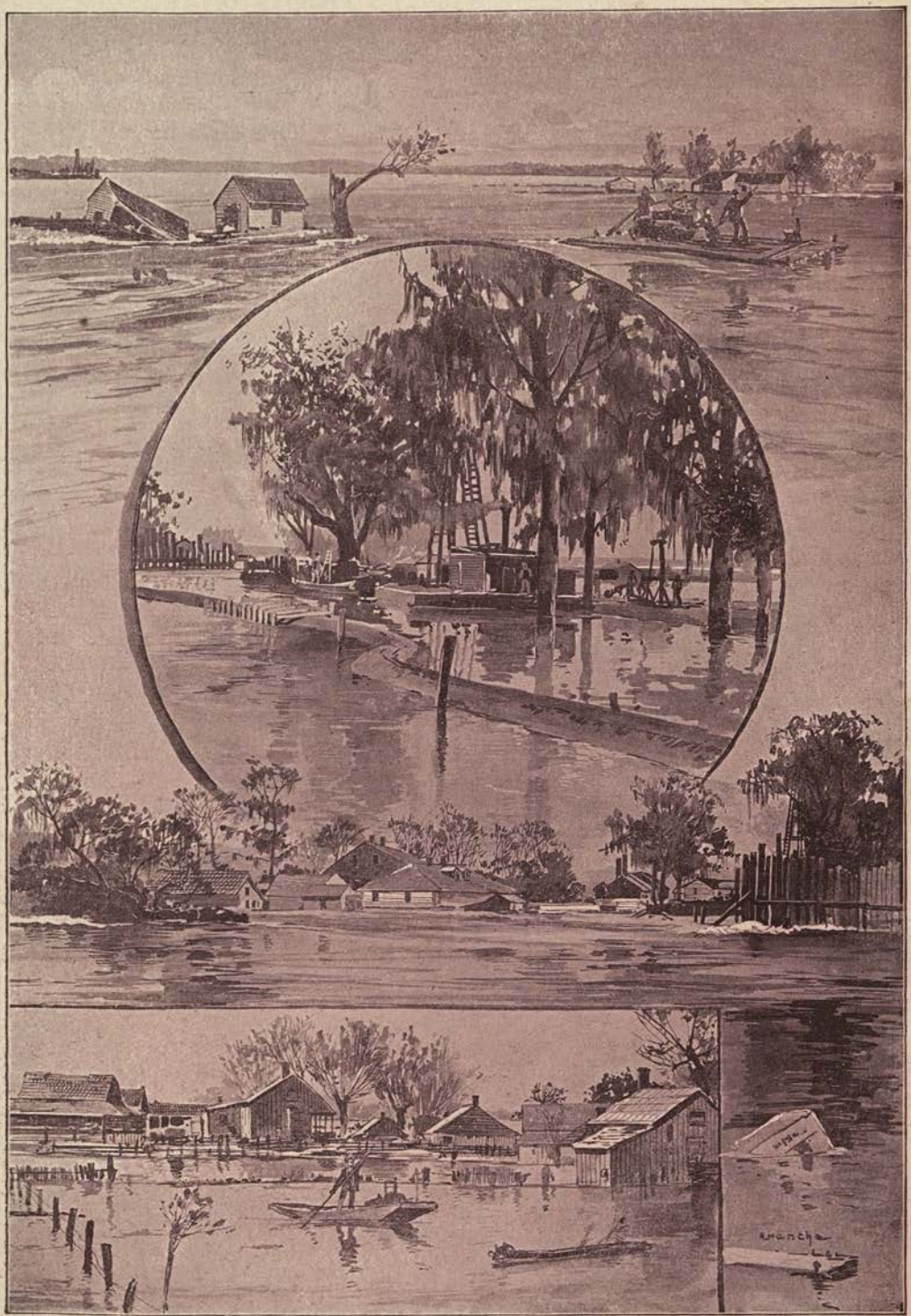
DARKTOWN COURTSHIP.—The illustration is self-interpreting, written in a language which everybody understands. While the wooer is hardly an ideal hero of the conventional love story, his plea for partnership in his humble home gives promise of being successful. Thus far the Afro-American's contributions to the good of the community have taken the form of physical labor chiefly, but his capacity of eloquent expression has been demonstrated in the forum and the pulpit, and in meritorious verse and prose, small in quantity thus far, but prophetic of coming wealth of oratory and literature. In music he has already made a reputation. Time will develop cultivation and refinement, and the strong affection of the African nature will find voice in verse bearing the supremely interesting and peculiar characteristics which mark all that he has done in letters and in art. A volume of love poems from a "darkey" poet may be looked for, the specimen jewel from a productive mine.

HOUSE IN WHICH "STONEWALL" JACKSON DIED, NEAR RICHMOND, U. S.—The name "Stonewall," as applied to General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, of the Confederate army, originated in this way. At the battle of Manassas his troops had received, unmoved, for four hours the fire of McDowell's artillery and the assaults of his brave men. When, in the course of the action, the Federal forces were about to envelop both flanks of the enemy, the Confederates under Colonel Bee retreated. Whereupon Bee tried to rally them with the words: "Look at Jackson, standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians. Let us determine to die here and we will conquer. Follow me!" He then led a charge in which he was killed. The bayonet charge subsequently ordered by Jackson broke the Federal centre and won the day for the Southern army. Jackson's soldiers were many of them men of Scotch-Irish blood, enlisted from the Valley of Virginia. They had earned an illustrious distinction for the singularly capable, noble and good man who led them, before, at Chancellorsville, he received the shot which caused his death—by a mistake from one of his own men. "Stonewall" Jackson died on May 16, 1863. Lexington, Va., has a statue of the hero.

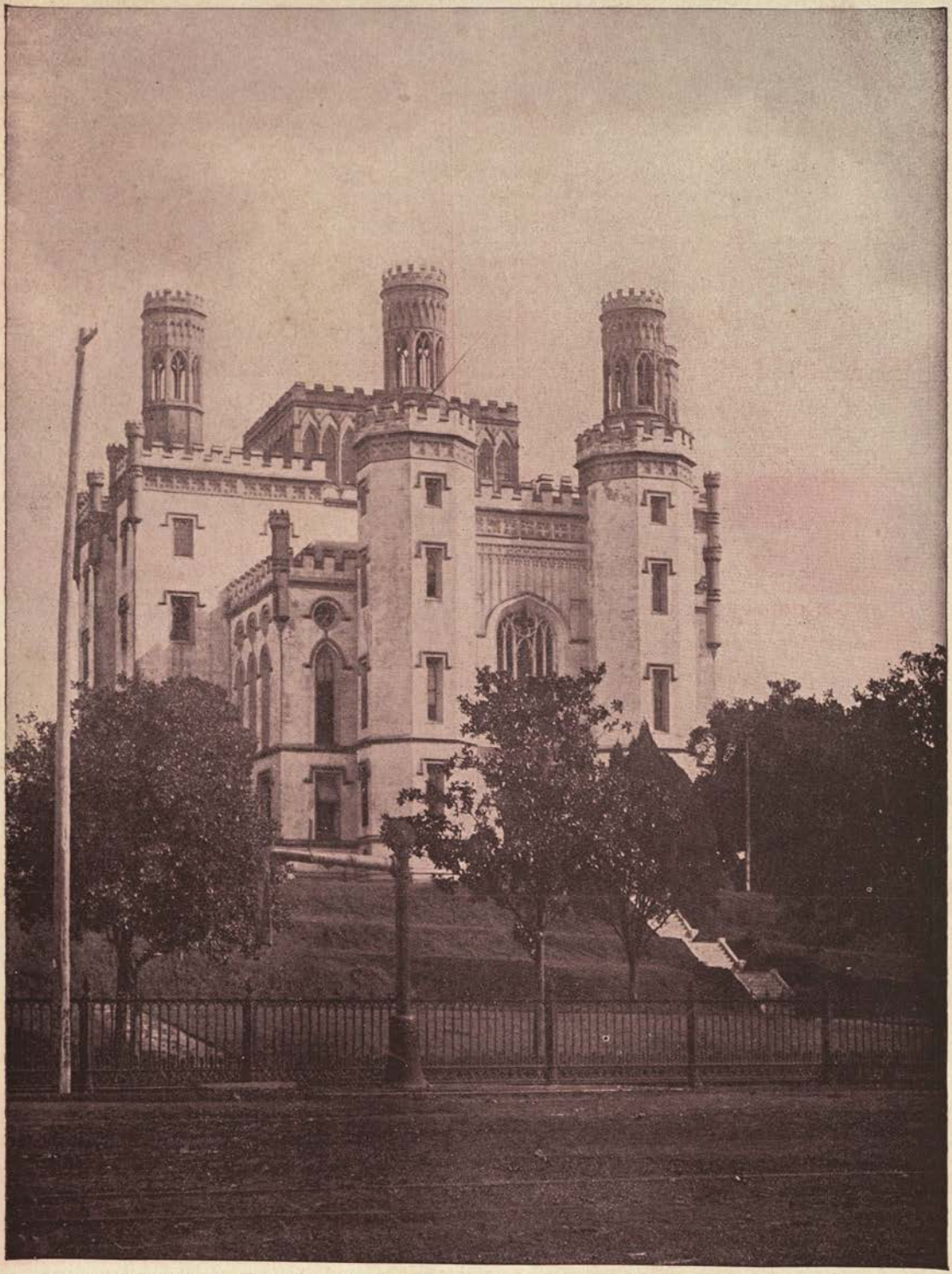
STREET SCENE IN THE SOUTH.—It might be almost anywhere in parts of the South not invaded by modern progress as exemplified in the din and toil of competing manufactures, and where our easy-going man and brother, the Afro-American, is numerous. Having food and raiment and a place of shelter for himself and family, he is apt to be therewith content, only a few of his class cherishing the ambition to raise themselves. Fertile soil and plenty of it, abundant water and bright skies make earning the mere necessaries of life for himself and those dependent on him little more than a holiday task. The Southern difficulty suggested in the picture is one which only time can solve, and must be dealt with patiently. It is well to remember that comparatively few years in the life of a nation have passed since slavery was abolished in the Southern States, and progress already made by the Southern negro—small as it appears to be—is indicative of real improvement in his material and intellectual and moral condition. Give him time.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, VIRGINIA.—The Arlington estate on the Potomac bluffs, nearly opposite Washington, belonged to the Custis family. George Washington Parke Custis built the beautiful mansion in the above view. It is sixty feet long, and its magnificent portico of eight Ionic columns is modeled after the temple of Pæstum, near Naples. Its bold front and lofty position make it one of the most conspicuous objects on the Potomac. The estate was confiscated and sold during the Civil War, but was afterwards restored. General Lee, who had married a Miss Custis, sold his interest in it to the government for $150,000. It is now the site of the Arlington National Cemetery for soldiers.

HOME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—This typical southern home was the one last permanently occupied by the President of the Southern Confederacy. It is at Beauvoir, Mississippi, and consists of those spacious areas and all-surrounding porticoes which give comfort to the mansions of the plantation. The dwelling portions are uniformly raised so as to afford capacious basement space for the help, which was slave help when the style of these homes was set. The grounds are spacious, and profuse in plants, shrubbery, and trees, the last of which yield copious hangings of the mosses which are inseparable from Southern forest growth. This superb home, looking out on the Gulf of Mexico, witnessed the long retiracy of Jefferson Davis, after the failure of the Confederacy, though he did not die there. It was his place of study and reminiscence, and the scene of his authorship of those works which he chose to write in extenuation of his actions and in vindication of his cause. It was not given to him to find more than the repose of old age in this beautiful and retired mansion. He was to die in a neighboring city, and to find that temporary sepulture which ended with the removal of his remains to Richmond in May, 1893.



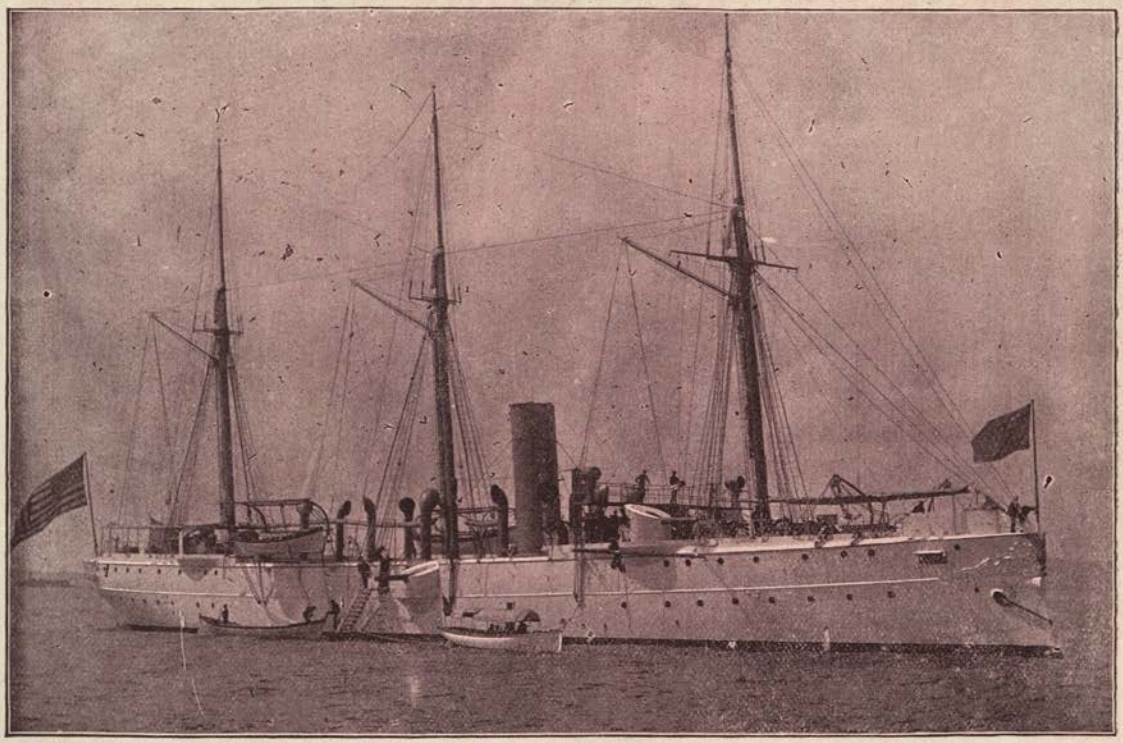
PHASES OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.—To keep the Mississippi within bounds is one of the most difficult problems of the age. The means adopted for this end have, so far, proved inadequate, millions of dollars having been spent in the construction of embankments, usually called levees, which are apt to break when they are most needed. Manifestly the higher these artificial barriers the weaker they become, and the raising of the bed of the river by the deposition of mud necessitates that levees be raised higher and higher, thus increasing their inadequacy and the danger to the surrounding country. Figures indicating the cost of levees and only the direct losses caused by floods are appallingly large; for example, the account of the Lower Mississippi Valley with the river since the war to June, 1892, shows the total cost of high water to have been $116,932,410. The man who can devise means to control the Mississippi will deserve well of his country.



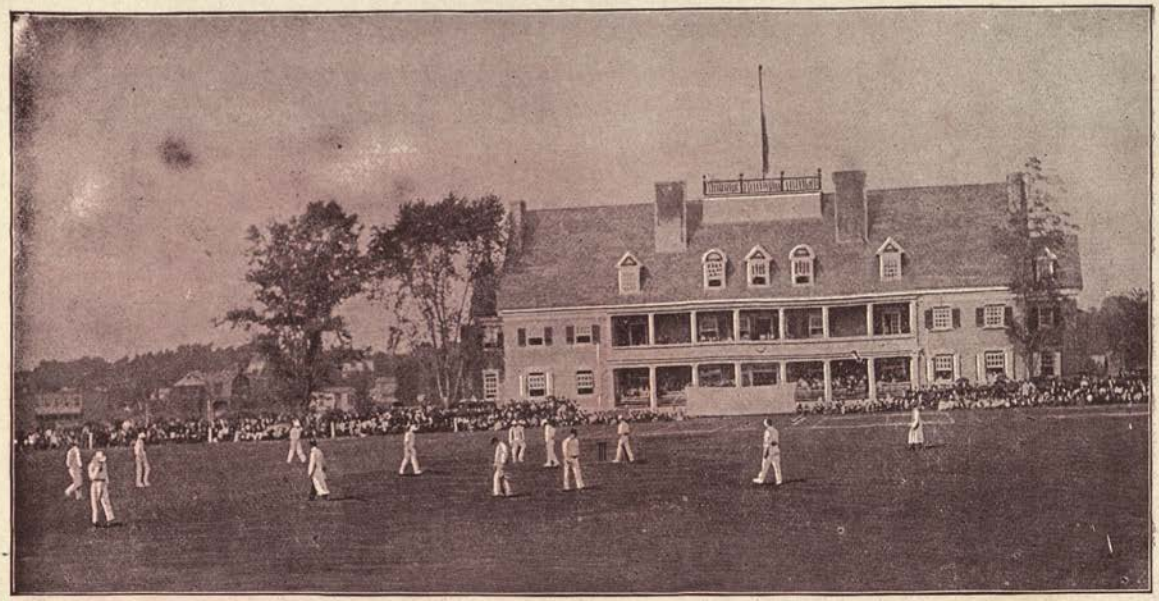
STATE CAPITOL, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.—This very striking picture presents one of the finest specimens of architecture in the State of Louisiana. It is that of the State Capitol at Baton Rouge. The order of architecture is not decided, but it is one of those bold castellated effects which becomes the elevation on which it is erected. Since the entire city is built on a bluff, and the capitol on an elevation within the city, its situation is especially attractive. The city is 120 miles above New Orleans, and on the Mississippi River. It was one of the first settlements of the French on the banks of the great river, and between it and New Orleans the rivalry for the honors of the capital site was long and earnest.

ABOVE AND OVER THE BARGAIN.

AT THE FOUNTAIN.



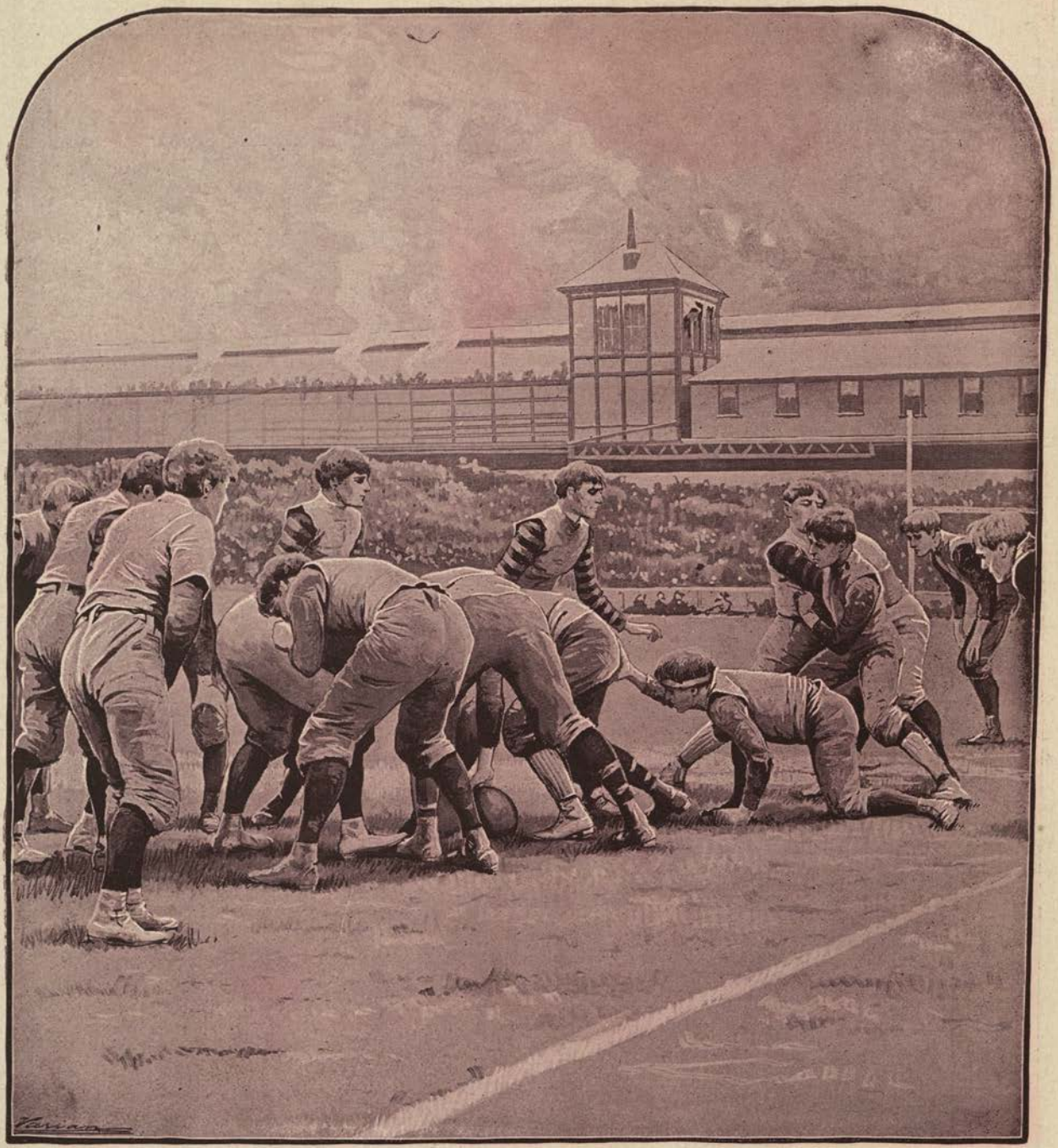
THE U. S. S. "YORKTOWN."—The "Yorktown," it will be remembered, was one of the original Squadron of Evolution. Since the late unpleasantness between the United States and Chili the "Yorktown" has alone represented the American Navy in Chilian waters. She replaced the "Baltimore," at Valparaiso, whose gallant tars were brutally assaulted by a Chilian mob, and has not met with a much more friendly reception, as the crew of Commander Evans' gig was stoned in January last.—"ABOVE AND OVER THE BARGAIN" is an excellent picture, conceived and executed by that popular artist, R. Guillon, and exhibited at the Paris Salon. It contains a touch of humor entirely destroying any sympathy the most sensitive nature might have for the girl who loses her fish in resisting the sailor.—"AT THE FOUNTAIN," a charming picture, serious in tone and artistically beautiful, is by Diana Coomans. The girl has come to the fountain, but has forgotten her mission. Her thoughts are away in Thessaly, where her lover is bearing arms against her country's invaders.



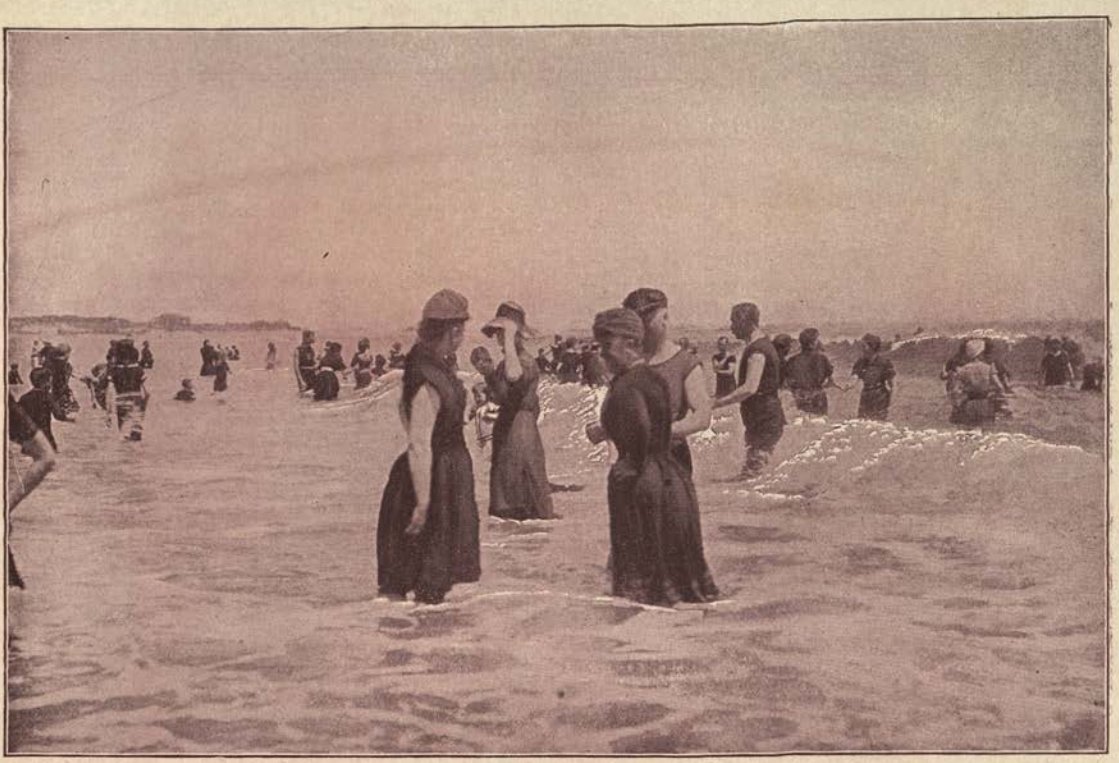
CRICKET ON THE MANHEIM GROUNDS, GERMANTOWN.

A REPRESENTATIVE PHILADELPHIA CRICKET TEAM.

Philadelphians of English birth were the first American cricket players. They set up their wickets in 1853, and in 1860 the game had become established in the favor of the Quaker City. Several foreign teams had played with our crack clubs before the celebrated visit of Lord Hawke and the players under his captaincy, who, in 1891, began a series of games, in which they were generally victorious over their American opponents. But the first game they played, which was in Philadelphia, went against them, the Americans having eight wickets to spare at its conclusion. The lower picture is of the victorious team on this historic occasion led by William Brockie. Cricket is a great game, requiring endurance and superior skill in the players. Philadelphia continues to be its headquarters in the United States. The local club plays on the Manheim grounds, Germantown, bought, with the Price mansion and the Littell homestead, as a result of the amalgamation of the Young America and Germantown clubs. The mansion was converted into the fine club-house of the illustration.



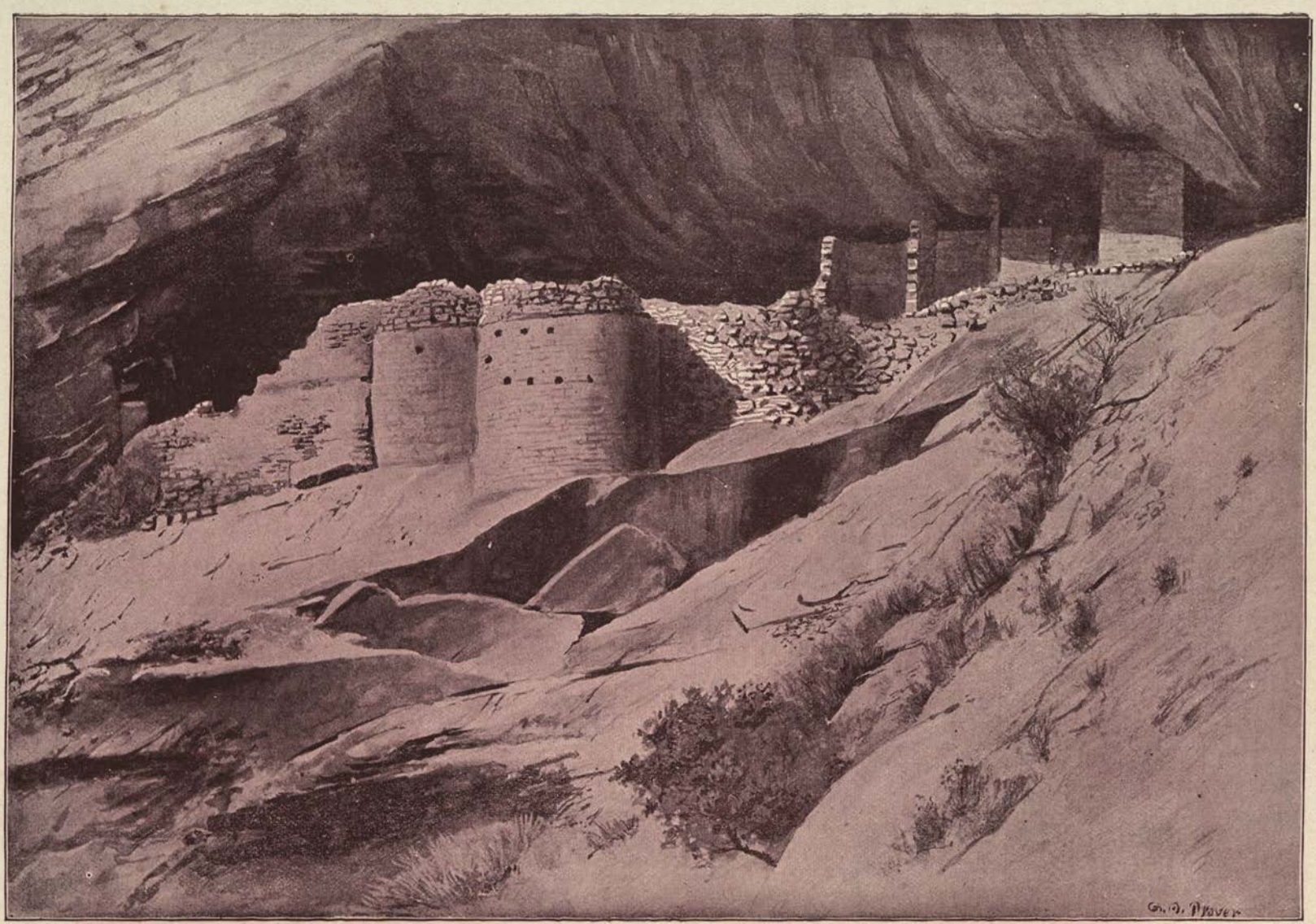
FOOT-BALL—PUTTING THE BALL IN PLAY.—The great national game of base-ball is played in summer; interest in foot-ball culminates in the strenuous struggles by college boys on and before Thanksgiving Day. Thus far England is ahead of us in the popularity of foot-ball and in the number of fractures, mutilations and deaths resulting from its indulgence; but the widespread excitement caused by a contest in America seems prophetic of our probable future equality with our English cousins in this form of sport, which, spite of the little drawbacks mentioned, has much to recommend it. Rough, it is also manly—no milksop can be a foot-ball player; and it necessitates in the adept the exercise of sound and ready judgment, as well as fleetness, purpose and agile strength. Gambling and professionalism are abuses which good friends of the game should do all they can to discountenance.



BATHING HOUR AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

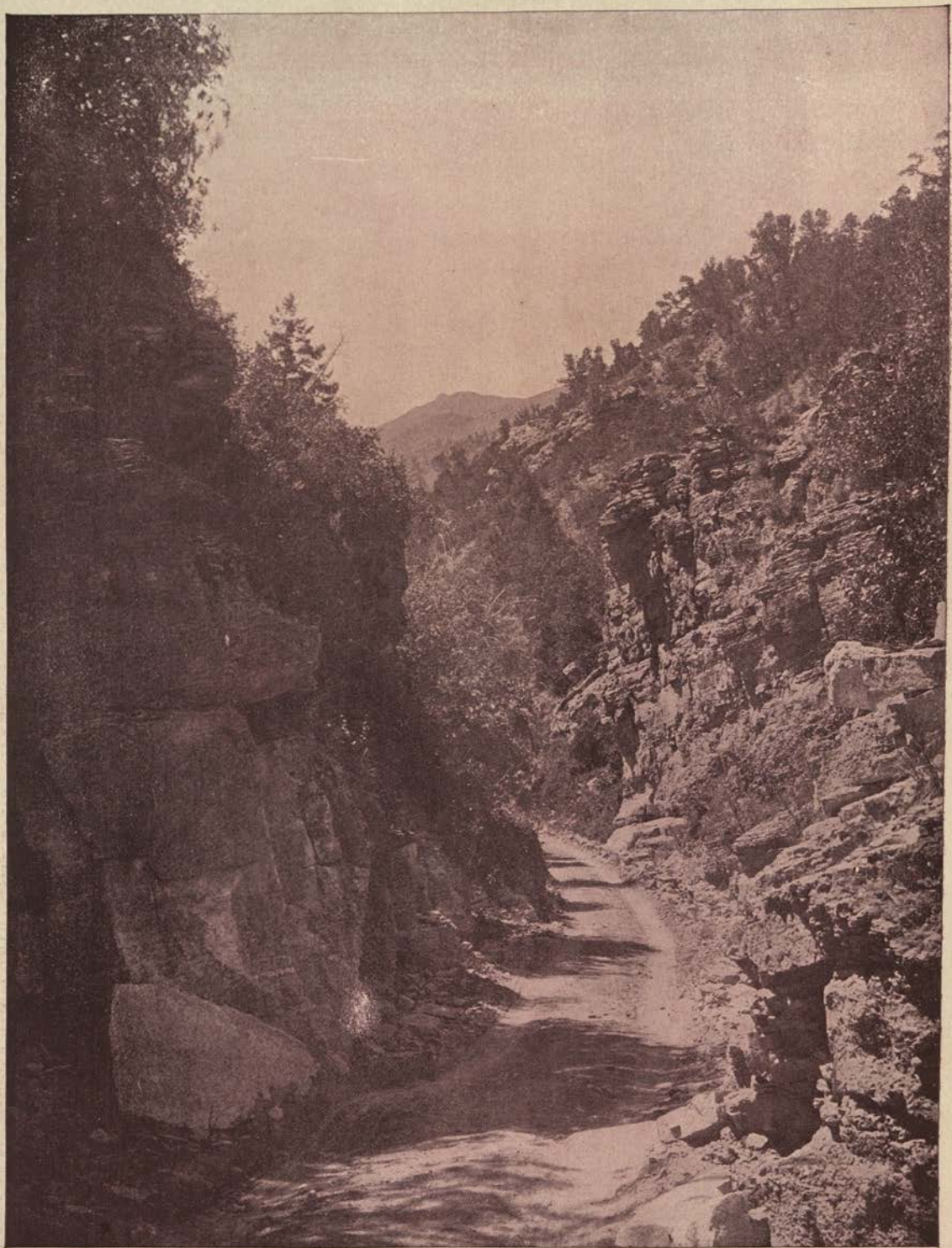
INDIAN DANCE AT MILES CITY.

The pictures represent extremes of American life. In the one, the children of abundance, if not of luxury, and a refined civilization are enjoying an incident of their summer rest; in the other, degraded Cheyenne Indians are engaged in a barbaric dance in far-off and lonesome Montana. Indian dances are becoming less significant of danger to the peace, and are probably oftener an act of commercial enterprise undertaken for the amusement of the white people than the spontaneous expression of joy, superstition or warlike excitement. But to a pleasanter subject. The season at Narragansett Pier is at its height in August. Up to one p. m., after a reasonable post-breakfast lounge, bathing is the chief amusement, enjoyed on a beach entirely eligible for the purpose.



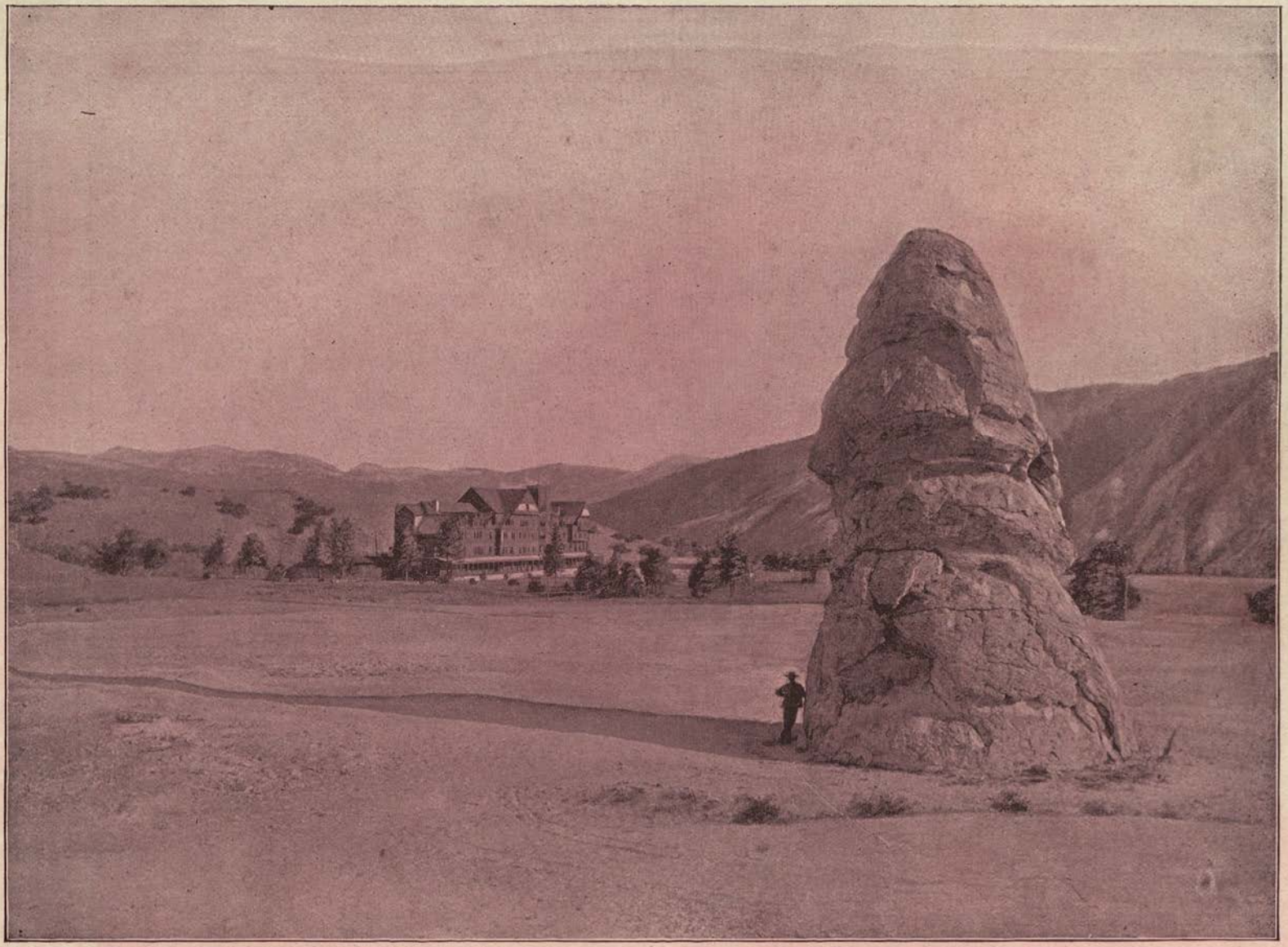
IN SEARCH OF A LOST RACE; A VIEW OF MONARCH'S CAVE, UTAH.—The prehistoric buildings here seen in ruins are situated in the rocky divide between Butler's Wash and Comb Wash, about nine miles south of the Rio San Juan. They were discovered in 1892, and are the artificial feature of Monarch's Cave, so named by its discoverers. The cavern is 35 feet in height at the front, and about 57½ feet deep, and formed a stronghold and shelter accessible only from the north by the use of footholds cut in the rock. Directly under the mouth of the cave is a spring of water, and at the back of the cave a stream. Defenders of the cave had port-holes whence to shoot arrows from the rounded towers which commanded the whole cañon. Where roofs were necessary, builders of the towers made them of timber for the foundation, upon which were placed brush and small sticks, and these covered with adobe well pressed down to the thickness of several inches. Some of the buildings, which were made of adobe and small stones, were two stories in height. **Axes and arrow heads, sticks, of which the ends were covered with pitch, making torches, corn cobs, and other things, were found in the ruins.**

LOWER CREEDE, COLORADO.—Thus Lower Creede looked in the early spring of 1892, less than two years after its founder, W. C. Creede, had made the great find, which every prospector hopes to make, but how many fail to realize. Both Creedes, Upper and Lower, were thought to have a total population of 10,000 at the time indicated, when cars of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad were taking away thousands of tons of precious silver ore just as it came from the mine, without even sorting. Creede has a wonderful population—gaming men, lawyers, miners, desperadoes and tenderfeet. Real estate transactions make the fortunes of men and women who have squatted in the mushroom town, where to live is expensive and dangerous. In the hunger for wealth the man who sleeps on a cot in the crowded room of a hotel which consists of a few boards nailed together, his revolver ready for use, takes great chances. Creede has a partner named Campbell, who married the daughter of Colonel Fred Dent, brother-in-law and friend of the late General Grant. Mrs. Campbell spent much of her time at the White House when a girl. Even Creede, the typical mining town, with its large proportion of men and women who are unscrupulous adventurers, is not without the happiness and refinement of family life, as represented by such people as the Campbells. The first baby born there, to J. S. McDonald, a Scotchman, was named Creede Amethyst, in deference to the choice of a council of miners.



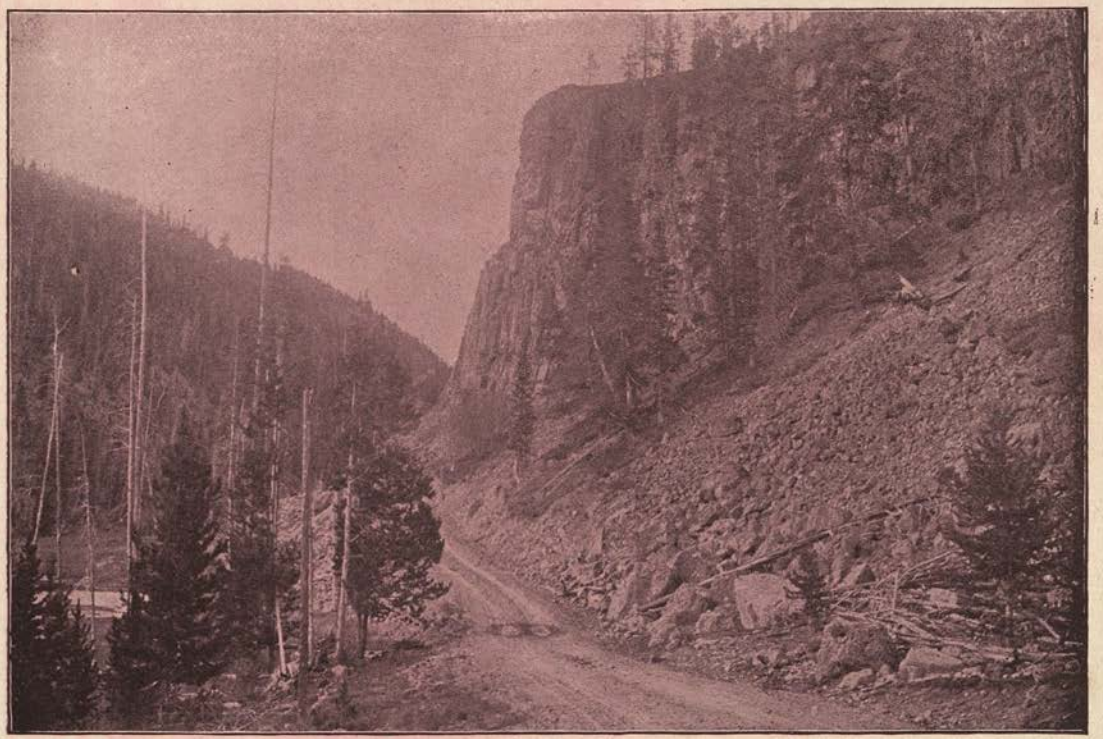
THE NARROWS, WILLIAMS CAÑON, COLORADO, U. S.—Unapproached in magnificence are the cañons of Colorado, which for more than a thousand miles of length rise not less than from a thousand feet to twelve hundred feet in perpendicular cliffs; and the Grand Cañon, for more than two hundred miles, has no rocks less than four thousand feet high. At the junction of the Grand and Green rivers there is produced a flood believed to be equal in volume to Niagara. Meeting in a narrow gorge, more than two thousand feet deep, at the place where the cañons of Colorado begin, its waters dash on to the First Cataract, a descent made with a velocity truly awful, the rush checked here and there by rocks, thus forming whirlpools. Where the walls of the chasm approach more nearly, the haste of the flood is augmented to a speed calculated at a mile in eighty seconds. Williams Cañon combines the beautiful with the sublime.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: THE UPPER FALL.—A visitor tells the story of the varied charms of the Yellowstone National Park when he says that within a compass of one hundred square miles there are gathered the loveliest valleys, the grandest cañons, the most marvelous mountains, lakes, rivers, springs and cascades that the eye can dwell on. In addition there are all sorts of natural phenomena: sulphur mountains, an obsidian mountain, a mud volcano, petrified forests and over ten thousand active geysers, hot springs, fumaroles, solfataras, salses and boiling pools. The grandest and the most grotesque natural scenery are all flung together in astonishing profusion at the Yellowstone National Park. A journey to this wonderful region can be enjoyed from all parts of the country, and spacious and comfortable hotels await the coming of visitors, who can indulge their own sweet will without exorbitant expense. One of the great sights of Yellowstone is the Upper Fall, shown in the illustration, which is 145 feet in height.



THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL AND LIBERTY CAP ROCK.—Cinnabar is the gateway to the Yellowstone National Park, by which is reached the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. This noble house stands on a plateau elevated 6300 feet above the level of the sea. Facing it is Minerva Terrace, at the western end of the plateau. Seen from the hotel it is a mass of snowy whiteness, having a background of sombre pines, intensifying its aspect of snowy purity. Viewed from a nearer standpoint the immaculate mass resolves itself into a series of terraces upheld by columns of crystal, from which icicles reflecting the light in prismatic colors are seen to depend. Still more closely examined, it is found that the foundation of the glorious structure is solid rock, formed of deposits carried by water during countless years. Where exposed to the air the rock is laminated or crumbled, but the rims of the basins holding water are solid, and fretted with colors as the light plays upon them. Columns of vapor rising from the mass are the result of a flow of water from innumerable warm springs issuing from the rock. Liberty Cap is what remains of a geyser now extinct, and craters, some of them leading to unknown depths, vary the surface of this beautiful formation.

VINEYARD SCENE AT EL MODELO.

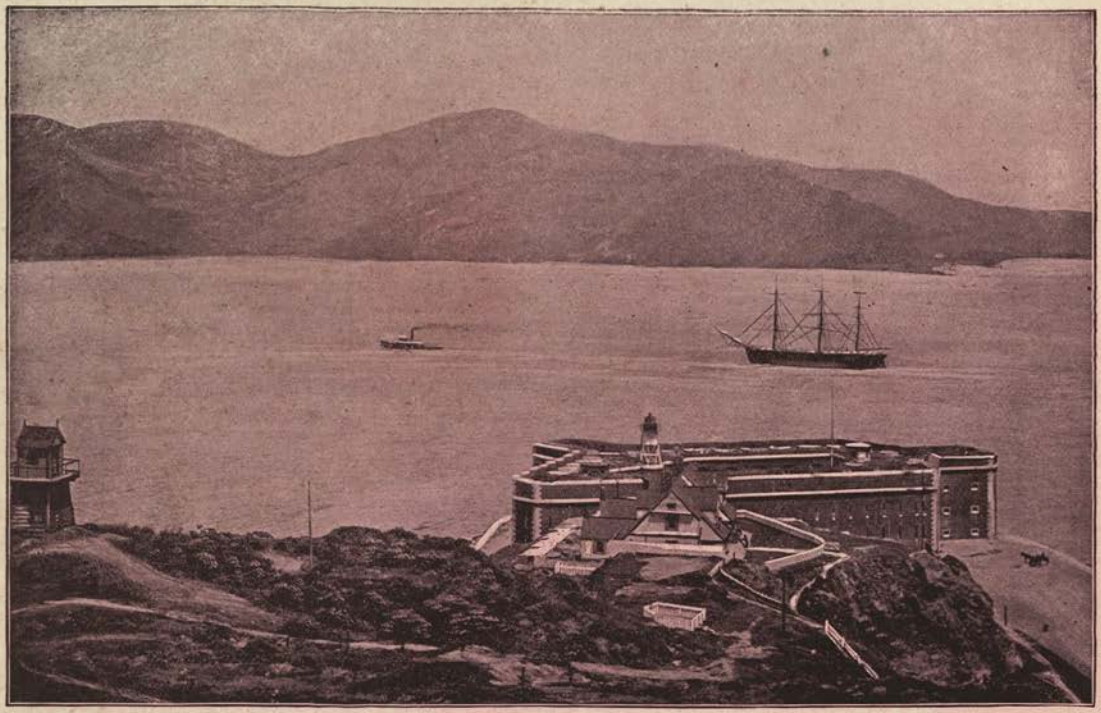


YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: THE OBSIDIAN CLIFFS.

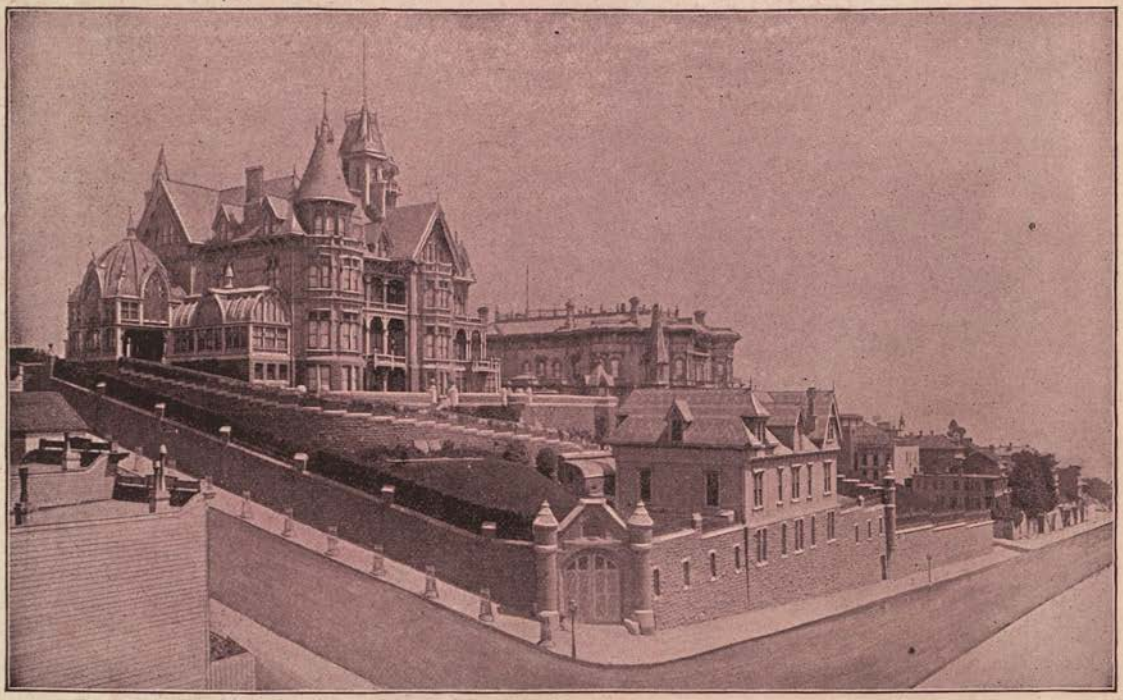
In about the centre of California is Fresno County, the chief place in which, Fresno City, lies in the heart of a country full of vineyards. El Modelo is one of the finest of these. Its entire product is packed on the spot, employing in the season, which lasts from the beginning of September till near the end of October, as many as two hundred persons. Cultivation reaches a high degree of perfection in the vineyard.—The Obsidian cliffs are an expression of natural originality and picturesqueness worth crossing a continent to see. Taking his departure from the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel the pilgrim at the Yellowstone National Park, intent upon seeing the geysers, must needs pass these wonderful objects. They are of volcanic origin, black in some aspects, deep green in others, and of dazzling, almost blinding, brilliancy where the full light of the sun strikes them.

OLDEST HOUSE IN SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, U. S. A.—The house is adobe; adobes are blocks of mud, sun dried. Usually adobe residences are two stories high, and have roofs flat or nearly so. These are made of transverse logs, which pitch very slightly outward, and are sustained at their ends by the side walls of the building. On these logs a layer of slabs or brush is made; upon this one of bark or straw, and covering the whole is a layer of mud of six or more inches in thickness. The height of the stories is about eight or nine feet. Windows in the lower stories are very small, and the house is usually entered by a ladder on the outside, there being no door in the lower story. Windows in the oldest houses were originally of selenite.

THE NEW MORMON TEMPLE AT SALT LAKE CITY.—The Temple was finished in April, 1892, having taken nearly thirty-eight years to build. It covers an area of 21,850 square feet, and stands on a square of ten acres, known as the Temple Block, and which was dedicated to holy uses when the Mormons laid out Salt Lake City. The Endowment House and the Tabernacle are neighbors to it on the same piece of land thus set apart for religious uses. Brigham Young made the first sketch of the Temple, which is described architecturally as a combination of Greek and Roman, Gothic and Moorish. It is built exclusively of white granite brought from the Little Cottonwood Cañon. The Mormons hold public worship in the Tabernacle, and the Temple is used for the ceremonials previously performed in the Endowment House. Of the six towers, the tallest, exclusive of the spire, is 240 feet high. At the summit of its steeple stands an illuminated statue of the angel Moroni, who was good enough to lend Joseph Smith the plates from which were copied the Book of Mormon. The Temple has many carved ornaments of religious significance to the believer.



FORT POINT, SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

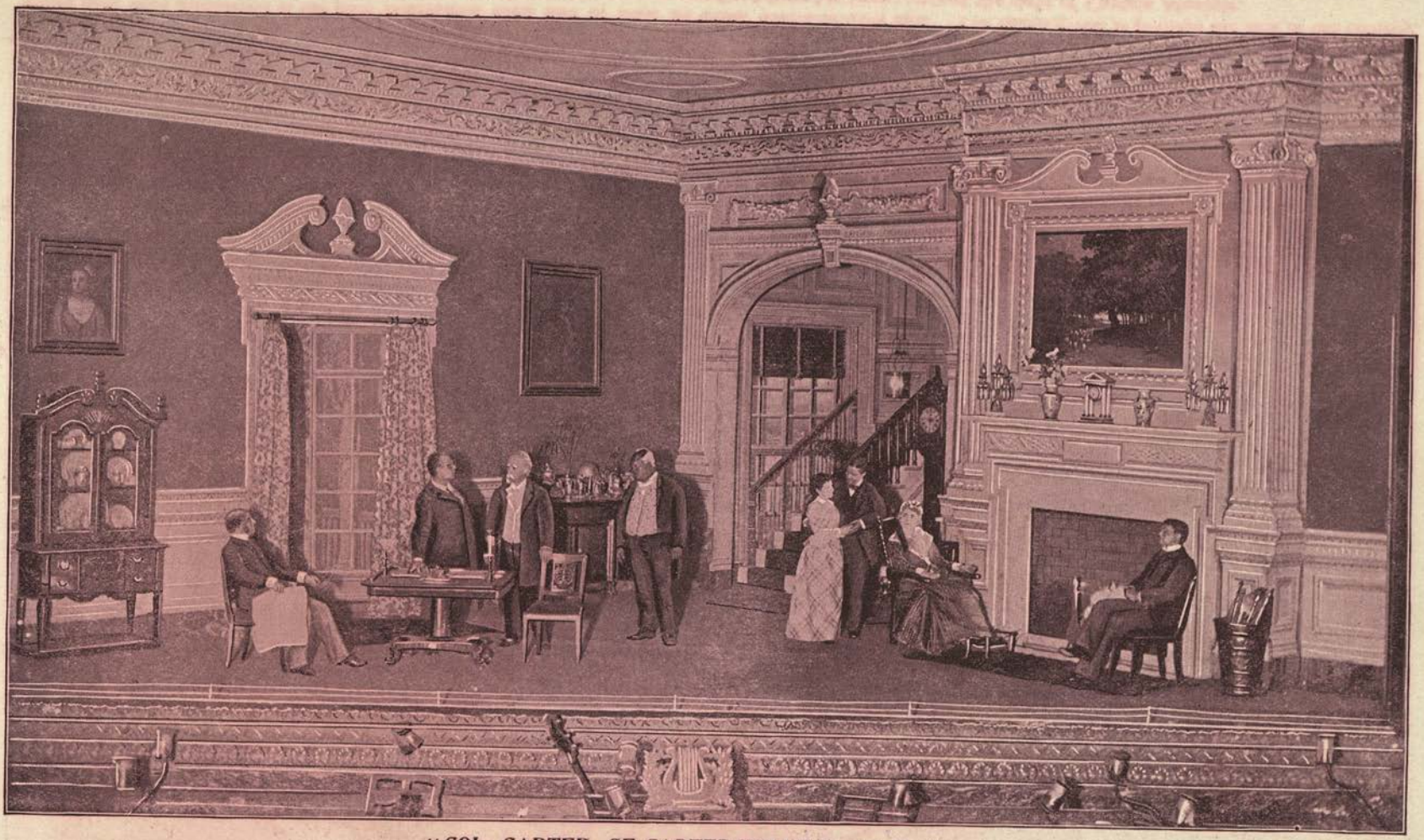


MRS. MARK HOPKINS'S MANSION, SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco harbor is best seen, perhaps, entering from the sea. Coming in, the delighted voyager sees gigantic hills, two thousand feet high, on his left hand, and less lofty but impressive heights on his right. Proceeding, the peak of Tamaulipas lifts grandly its lofty form on the left, and the straits leading to the Golden Gate open before him. Looking beyond them he sees the fortifications on the island rock of Alcatraz, while Tamaulipas looms up hugely in the beyond. Angeles Island, clothed in greenness, lies between Alcatraz and the shore, and to the left of this fortified rock, Goat Island, while to its right is the fortress of the illustration. The Presidio now comes into clear view, and the stately city closes the scene.—What is known as Mrs. Mark Hopkins's house stands on Nob Hill, San Francisco. Its present use as a picture gallery and art school is adapted admirably to the building, which contains thirty-three spacious rooms grouped about a high, central, covered court.

MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.—The site of San Francisco, California, is the peninsula, twenty-six miles long and six miles wide, which lies between the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of San Francisco, and which rises in its central part to a height of 360 feet. What, in 1849, was but a Spanish pueblo with scarcely a hundred people, is now the home of over 300,000 enterprising citizens, the centre of American commerce with the Orient, the seat of manufactures, public institutions, churches, schools that vie with the best in the land. Notwithstanding serious topographical difficulties in planning and laying out the city, the blocks are for the most part rectangular, except along Market street, the principal business thoroughfare. This broad, busy street cuts diagonally through the city for a distance of three miles, and on it are some of the finest samples of business buildings in the world, that of the *Chronicle* newspaper being conspicuous in the foreground of the beautiful view here presented. The outlet of the Bay of San Francisco to the Pacific Ocean is through the narrow strait, five miles long, called the Golden Horn.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.—This is the seat of a paradise, of almost equal temperature throughout the year, where, even in July, visitors bathe in tanks containing heated sea water. Situated in a quaint old city which was the capital of the province under Spanish rule, the Mexican capital under eleven governors, and the scene of the first Constitutional convention of the State, the hotel is surrounded by historical suggestion, while the abundant gifts of nature give it supremacy in beauty and attraction. Immediately adjacent are groves of live oaks and pine, and a profusion of cultivated flowers. The sun-lit sea, picturesque cliffs, deep forests of pine, cypress and oaks, with many contorted old trees of the antique world, birds and other wild creatures enjoying life in myriad ways, give incessant enjoyment to the lover of nature. A mission in ruins and a Chinese fishing village are among other interesting invitations to the visitor.

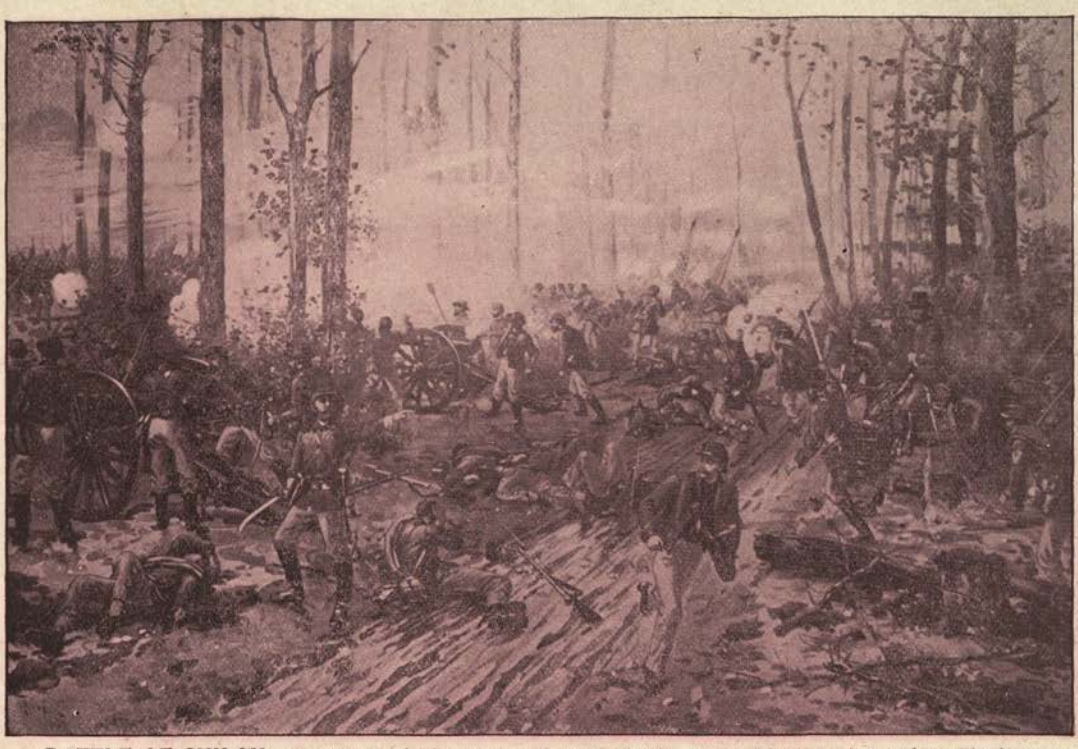


"COL. CARTER, OF CARTERSVILLE." Act V., Scene I.

F. Hopkinson Smith wrote the story of this name, and Mr. Augustus Thomas dramatized it. The simple country gentleman, who fought in the war, ventures into the business of building a railroad for the welfare of his country and to enlarge his financial means. His aunt, Miss Nancy Carter, sees the weakness of his enterprise, but spares his self-respect by keeping her views to herself, and cares for him with sweet devotion. A negro servant, in his subordinate position one of the family, is the third leading character. The scenes of the drama are five in number: an exterior view of Carter Hall, Virginia; the second, lodgings in New York City; the third, an office in Wall street; the fourth, the lodgings in Bedford Street, the same as the second, and the fifth, the one reproduced in the illustration, an interior at Carter Hall. Surely our many-sided American life provides ample material, in this instance, as in very many others, for effective story and play.

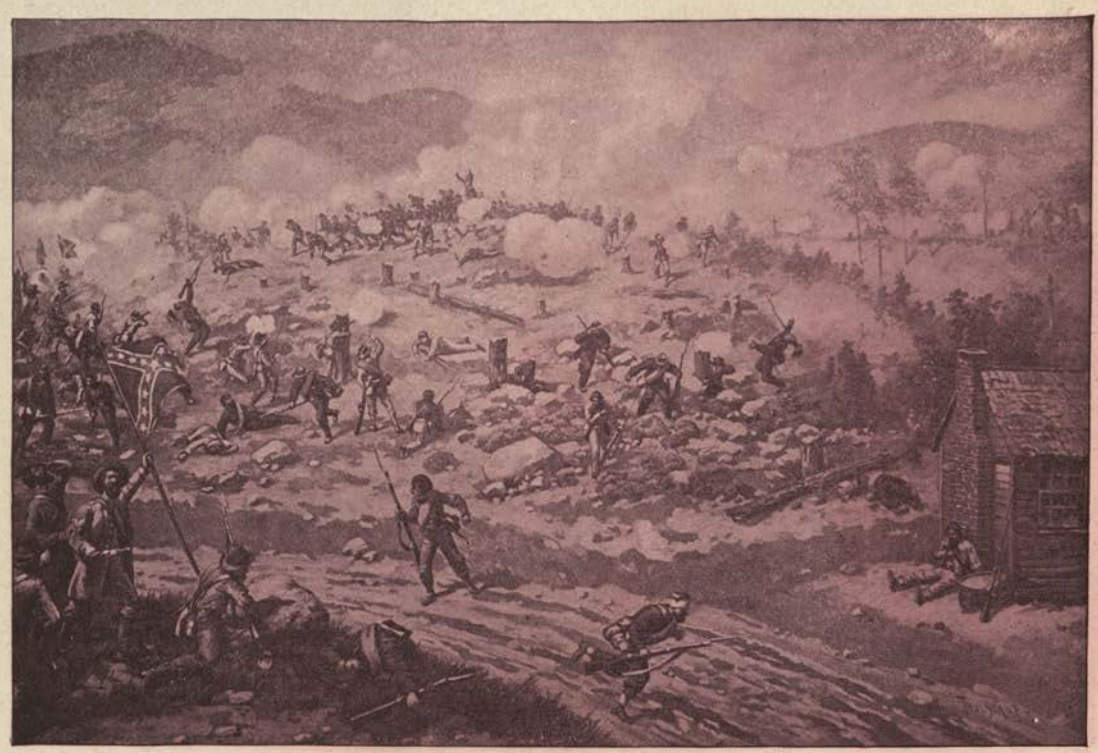
Joseph Jefferson, as *Bob Acres.* **Mrs. John Drew, as** *Mrs. Malaprop.* William J. Florence, as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger.*

THE DUEL SCENE IN "THE RIVALS."—Perhaps Sheridan's grand comedy, "The Rivals, or a Trip to Bath," was never put upon the stage nor the respective leading characters—"Bob Acres," "Mrs. Malaprop" and "Sir Lucius O'Trigger"—more correctly delineated than at the Arch Street Theatre under the management of Mrs. John Drew, who was the "Mrs. Malaprop," with Joseph Jefferson as "Bob Acres," and William J. Florence as "Sir Lucius O'Trigger." The profession does not possess three persons more competent for the interpretation of the above characters. Sheridan himself would have been astonished at the pure conception each had of what he wrote over a century ago. The scene given is perhaps the best in the comedy, and represents fighting "Bob," bold and defiant, just before his courage oozed out from his finger-ends at the sight of Captain Absolute.

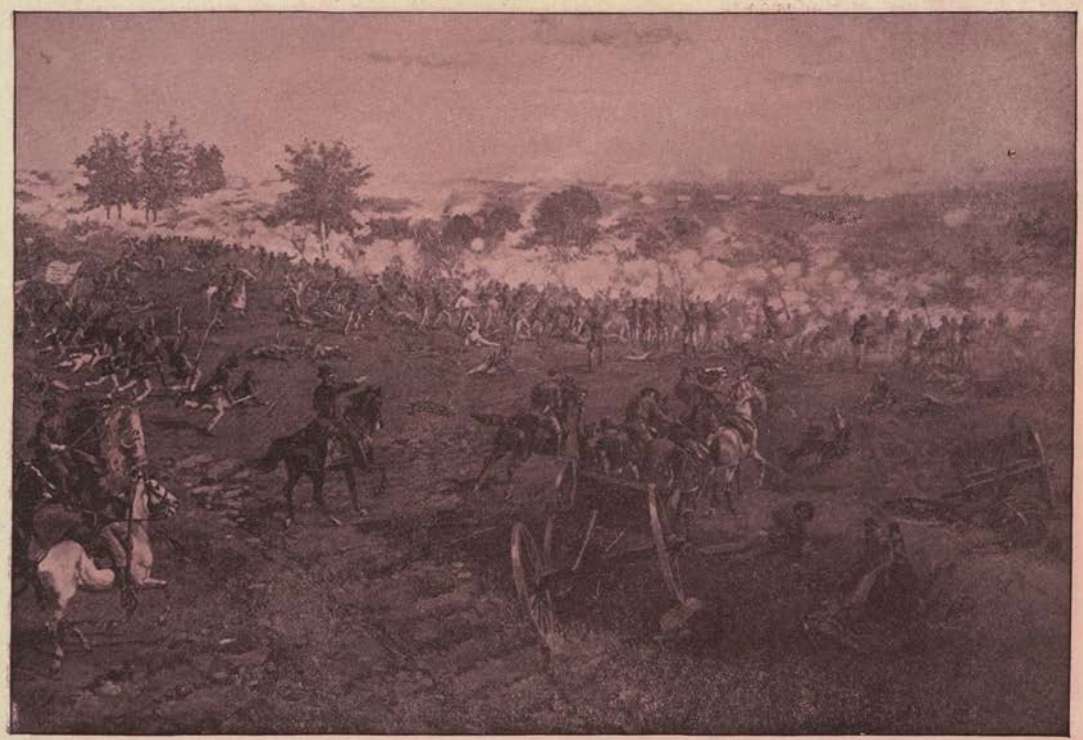


BATTLE OF SHILOH.—Fought at Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee River, April 6 and 7, 1862, between the forces of General Grant and General A. S. Johnston. Johnston attacked Grant with a superior force on the 6th, and drove him back in confusion to the river and with great loss. Buell arrived with reinforcements, and on the 7th the Confederates were driven from the field with severe loss. Hardly any battle of the war was more desperately fought.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—Vicksburg, on impregnable bluffs, was regarded as the key to the "Father of Waters." Vain attempts had been made by the Union forces to take it in front. At length Grant marched his army of 70,000 men to the rear, and approached it by siege operations lasting over two months, and ending in the capture of the place with the entire Confederate Army, July 4, 1863.



BATTLE OF ALLATOONA PASS.—This celebrated pass is in Bartow County, Georgia, 40 miles north of Atlanta. General J. E. Johnston, in his retreat before Sherman's Army, made a heroic stand at this pass in May, 1864. A desperate battle was fought and the pass was held, but Sherman compelled its evacuation by a flank movement.

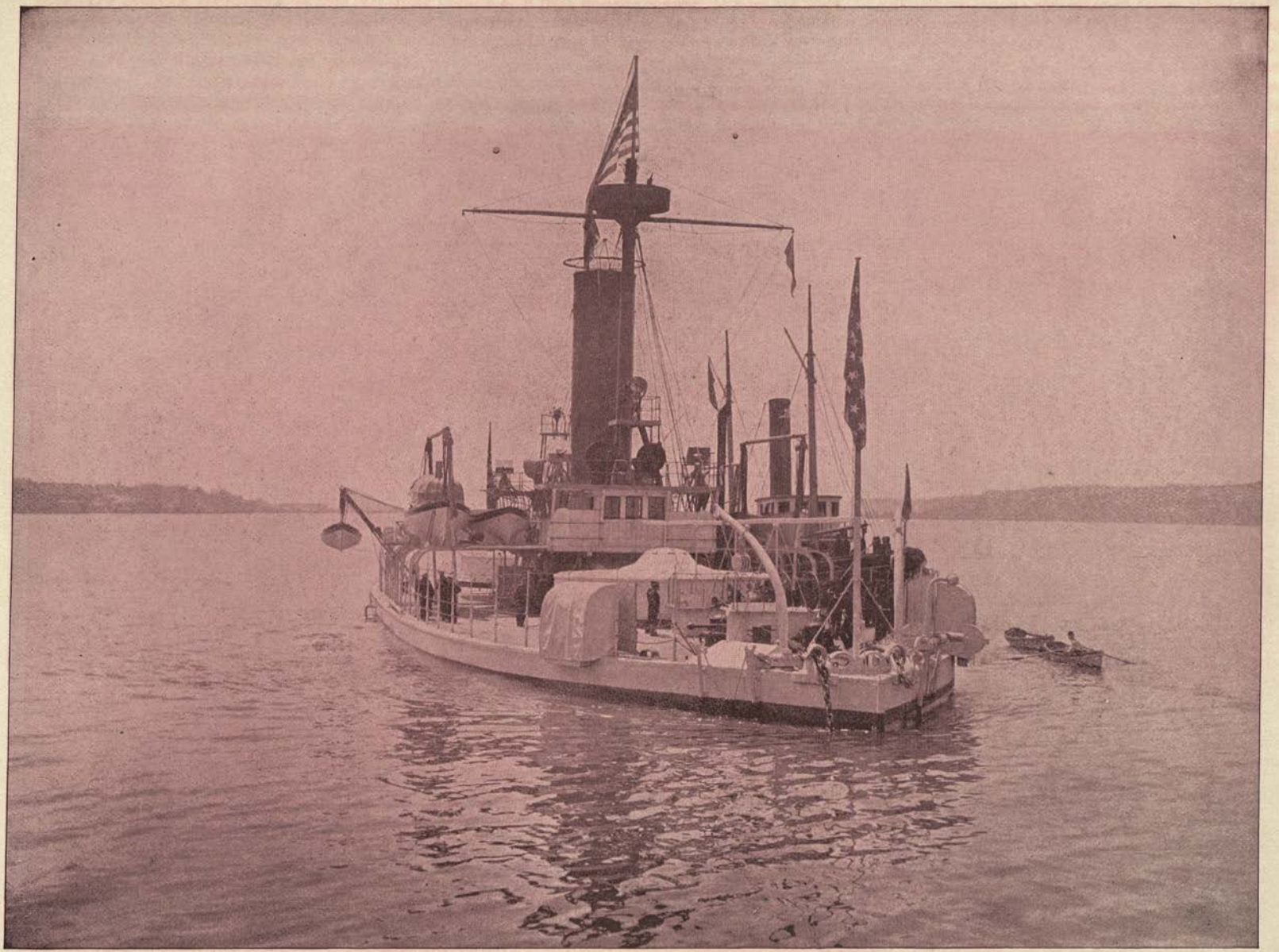


BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—General Lee with a Confederate Army of 100,000 strong invaded Pennsylvania, and was intercepted at Gettysburg, by General Meade with an equally strong Union Army. Battle was joined and fought through the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863. On July 4, Lee retreated, with a loss of 31,600 killed and wounded. The Union loss was 23,000. The Rebellion reached high-water mark at Gettysburg, and after that began to decline.

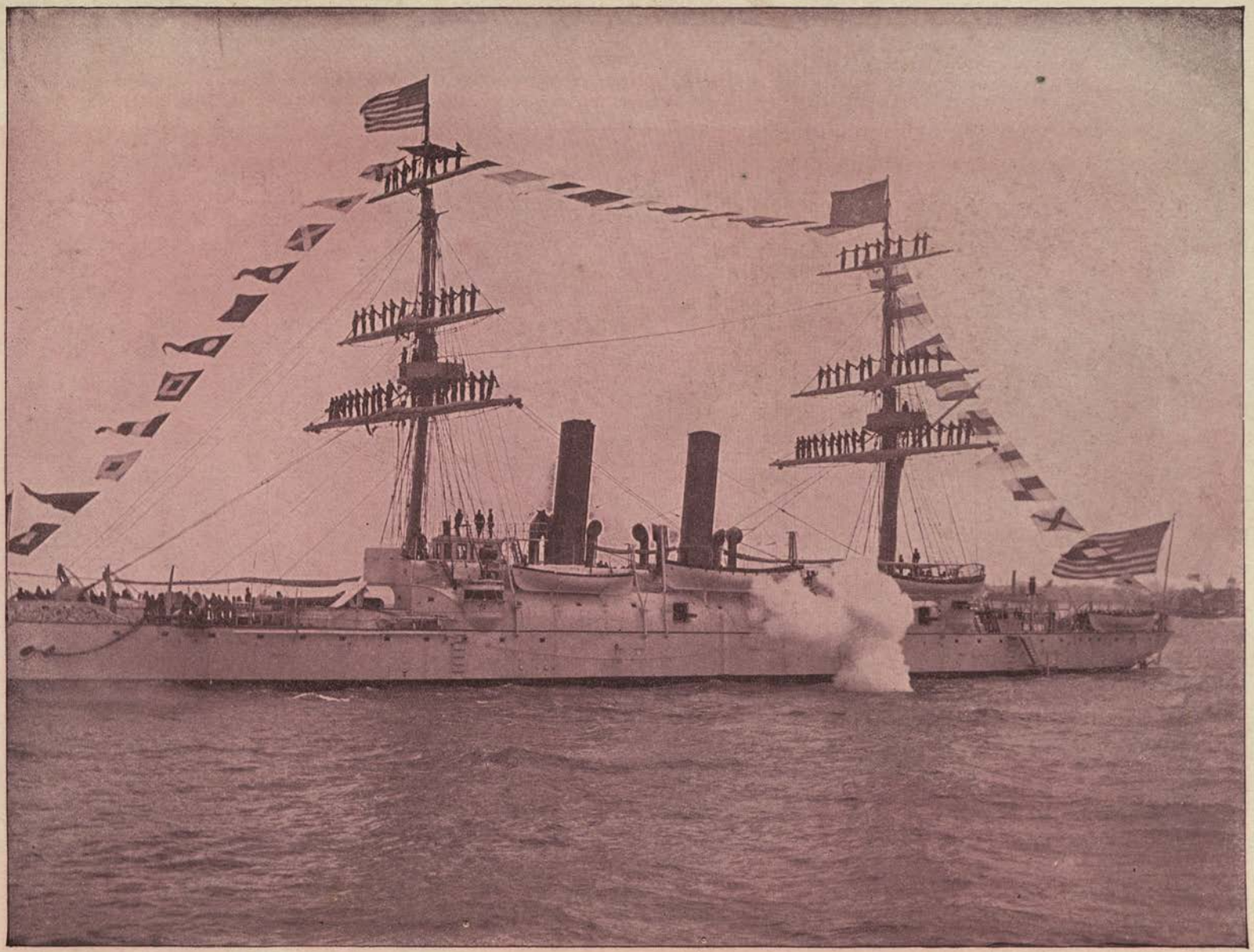
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—Fiercely fought, September 17, 1862, between the Union forces, under General McClellan, and the Confederates, under General Lee, the former estimated at 87,000, and the latter at 90,000. Losses about 13,000 on either side. Lee was turned from his invasion of the North, and on September 18, 19, retreated to the Virginia side of the Potomac.

BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA.—This desperate sanguinary battle was the first between the forces of Grant and Lee after the fight in the Virginia Wilderness. It resulted in great slaughter, and the Confederates could not be driven from their strong positions. Grant, however, passed them by a flank movement, on May 20, 1864, and made a bold push toward Richmond, which compelled Lee to retreat.

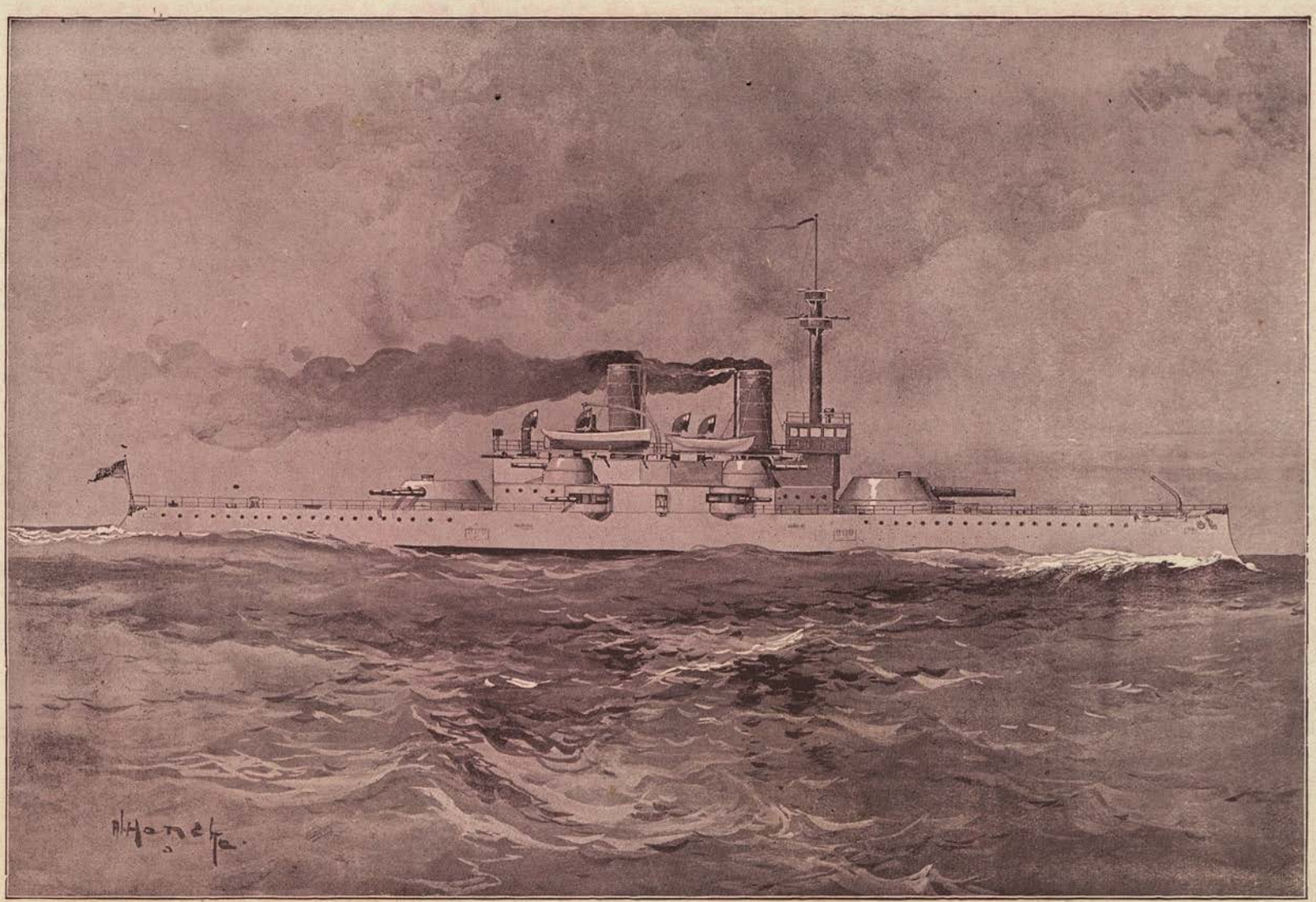
THE BATTLE OF LAY'S FERRY.—The battle of Lay's (or Tanner's) Ferry was fought on the 14th, 15th and 16th of May, 1864, between the Confederates, under General Joseph Johnston, and the Federals, under General Sherman. After brisk skirmishing during the afternoon of the 13th, the skirmishers became engaged along the whole line. Later on, during the day, Lieutenant-General Hood attacked the Federal left and before dark drove them from their ground. The Confederates then, during the night, made a road and placed a pontoon bridge across the river about a mile above that commanded by the Federal artillery. Again, early on the morning of the 15th, sharp skirmishing commenced along the entire line, which continued throughout the day. After several determined attacks upon Hindman's position the Federals charged across a broad meadow from the cover of a wooded ridge and assaulted the Confederates on the opposite side, but after a bloody struggle were repulsed. Again, on the same day, however, a strong force of Federal cavalry captured the hospitals of Hood's corps, but were in turn driven off by General Wheeler, who pursued them several miles, capturing a number of prisoners. During the same day, Hooker assaulted and captured a Confederate battery near the Western and Atlantic Railroad, north of Resaca, after which a fight for its possession ensued, which resulted in the Federals being driven back, until after dark, when they regained it. During the day, General Johnston hearing that the Federals had secured possession of Lay's Ferry, and were crossing the Costanauld River in force, evacuated Resaca during the night. The movement which forced this action on Johnston's part resulted in the fight at Lay's Ferry—a faithful illustration of which is given above—whereby the Federal forces secured a crossing, but took no further step. Finally, on the 15th, Jackson's brigade assaulted the Federals and met with a bloody repulse.



U. S. MONITOR MIANTONOMOH.—This double-turreted monitor was launched in 1883, and took the place of a wooden double-turreted monitor built at the close of the civil war. Her distinction for some years was that her ten-inch guns were the largest and most effective ever made in the United States. Subsequently twelve-inch rifles were constructed for the Monterey and the Miantonomoh lost her supremacy. Her hull is of iron ; she is propelled by twin screws, has a military mast and carries four guns in her main battery. She has been talked about a good deal, having taken part in parades interesting everybody, and the singularity of her Indian name constituting some, if but a little, additional popular interest. In time of need she would prove a formidable defender of the national rights and honor.

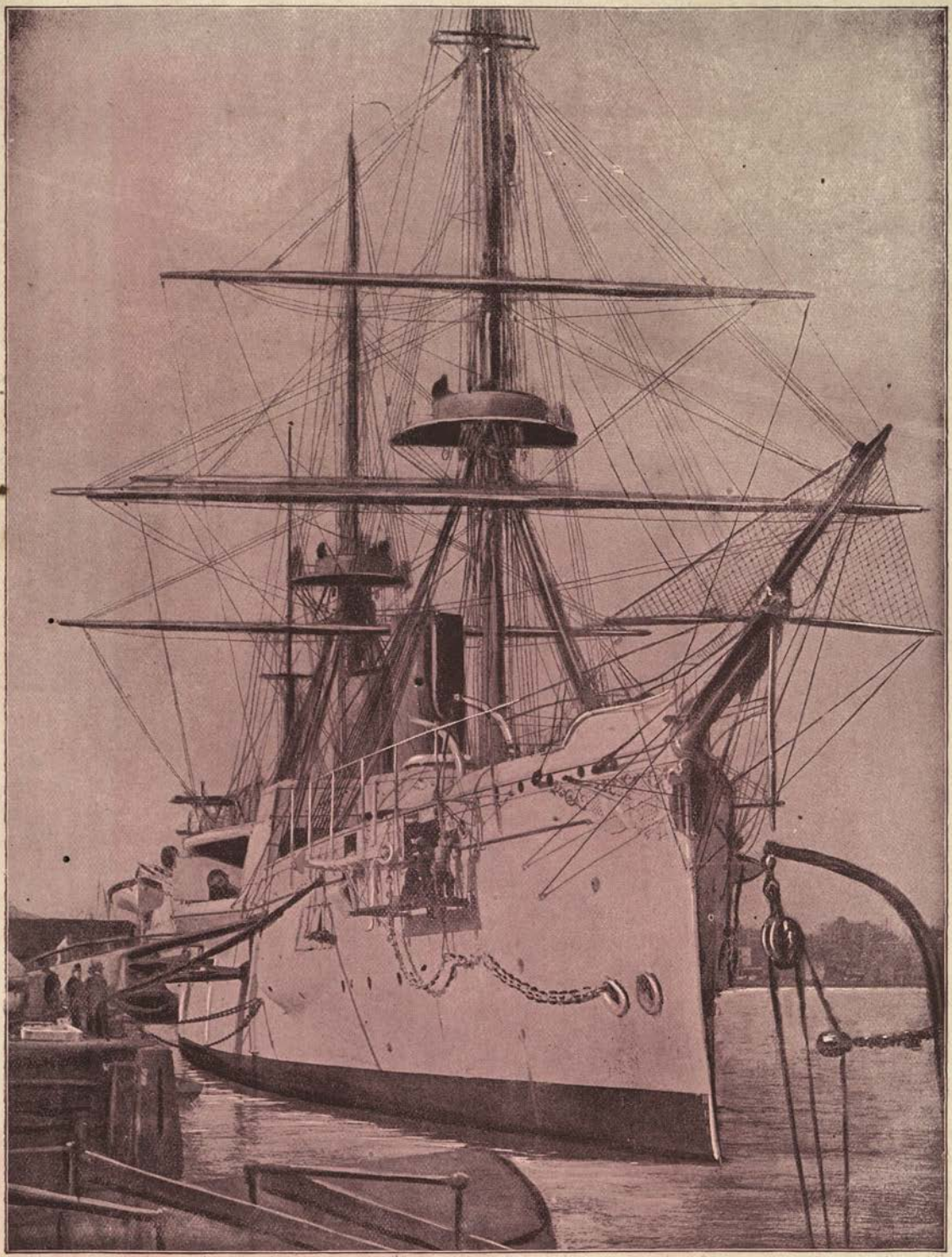


U. S. CRUISER ATLANTA.—In 1881 an Advisory Board was appointed by the government to consider and report upon the vessels needed for the restoration of the United States navy. The board reported in the fall of the same year that the navy should consist of 70 unarmored cruisers of steel, and in favor of adding armored vessels to the means of national defence. More than two years afterward Congress authorized the construction of three steam cruisers and a despatch boat. The Atlanta is one of the cruisers built in pursuance of this action. She is described as a second rate vessel, in type a partially protected cruiser, with steel hull, screw propulsion, brig rigged, carrying eight guns in the main battery, and with a displacement of 3,000 tons. The Atlanta presents a beautiful appearance on gala occasions, radiant with flags and her yards alive with the manly and handsome fellows who serve in Uncle Sam's navy.

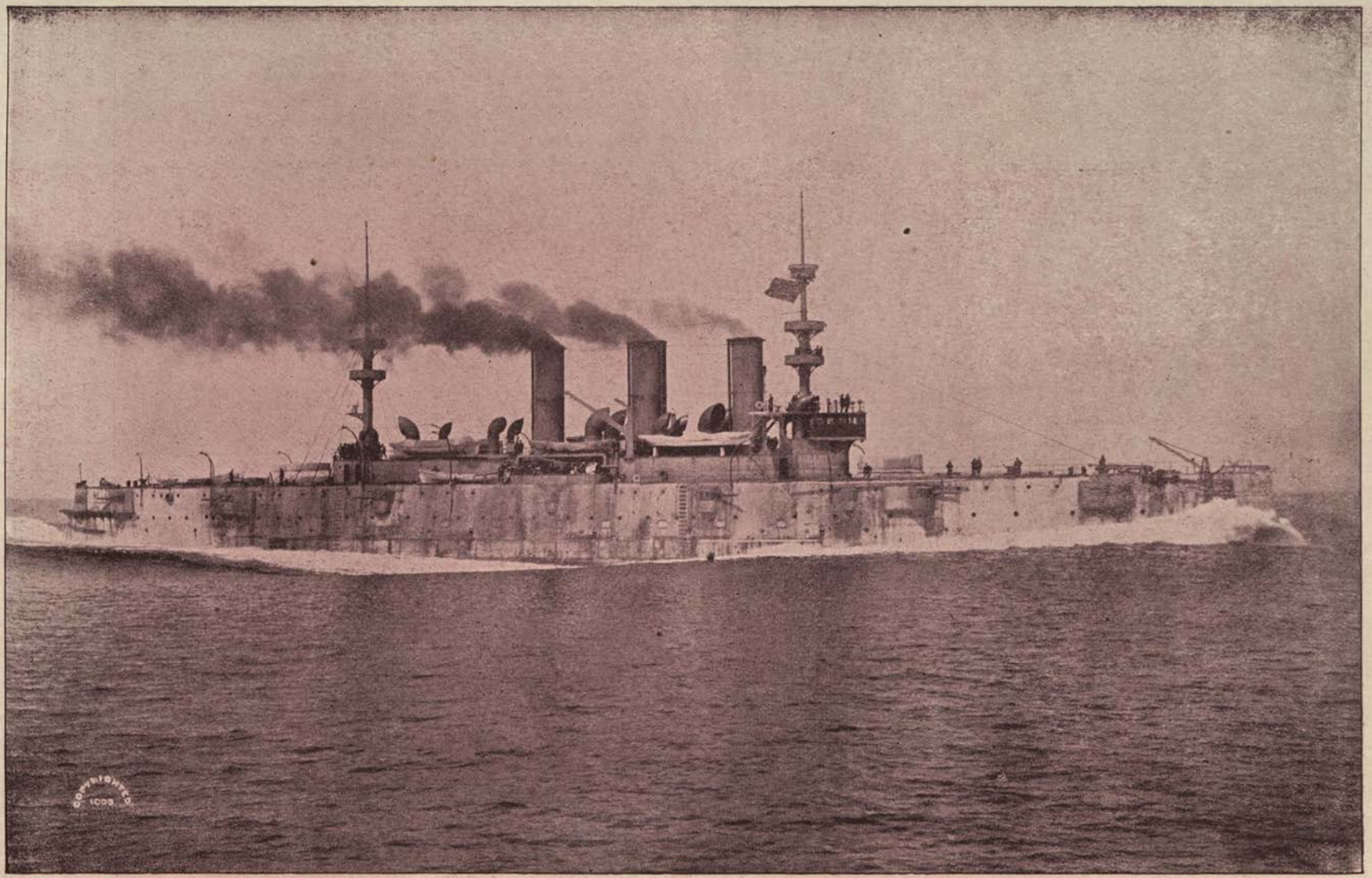


THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP.—Here is the type of vessel which gives a new distinction to the American navy. Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, when newly in office became possessed with the idea that cruisers and commerce destroyers would not be sufficient in the event of hostilities with any great foreign power to prevent the bombardment of our cities or levying a ransom upon their citizens. He became an advocate of the battleship as necessary to our security, and in June, 1890, was made happy in the fact that Congress had appropriated for the construction of three formidable vessels of that class, the beginning, in short, of a new and adequate navy. Previously our ability for naval warfare had so declined that we had not even one vessel able to meet the battleships of France or England. The fighting line in a modern naval battle would consist of vessels of this description, and Mr. Tracy's idea that we ought to have some of them was approved very generally by patriotic citizens. Commodore T. D. Wilson acted as chief constructor in the production of our terrible defenders, assisted by Lewis Nixon, of the U. S. Navy, who acquired a practical and theoretical knowledge of how a battleship should be built, while a student at the Royal College, Greenwich, England, where he spent three years. He had previously graduated at Annapolis, with first honors. Our battleships are believed to be the finest in the world.

UNITED STATES CRUISER "NEWARK."—Secretary Whitney and Secretary Tracy directed their efforts in the creation of the new navy chiefly toward supplying a fleet adequate to the needs of the United States in the ordinary course of events. Building the beautiful vessels, which constitute our navy, must not be regarded as an act of preparation for war, much less as a menace to any foreign power. People are agreed pretty generally that the dignity and rights of the nation are the better maintained with a fleet at command which suffers nothing in the comparison, in quality if not in the number of its vessels, with the proudest armadas of Europe. The "Newark" is a protected cruiser; her hull is of steel; she is propelled by twin screws; is bark-rigged; has twelve guns in her main battery, and a displacement of 4083 tons.

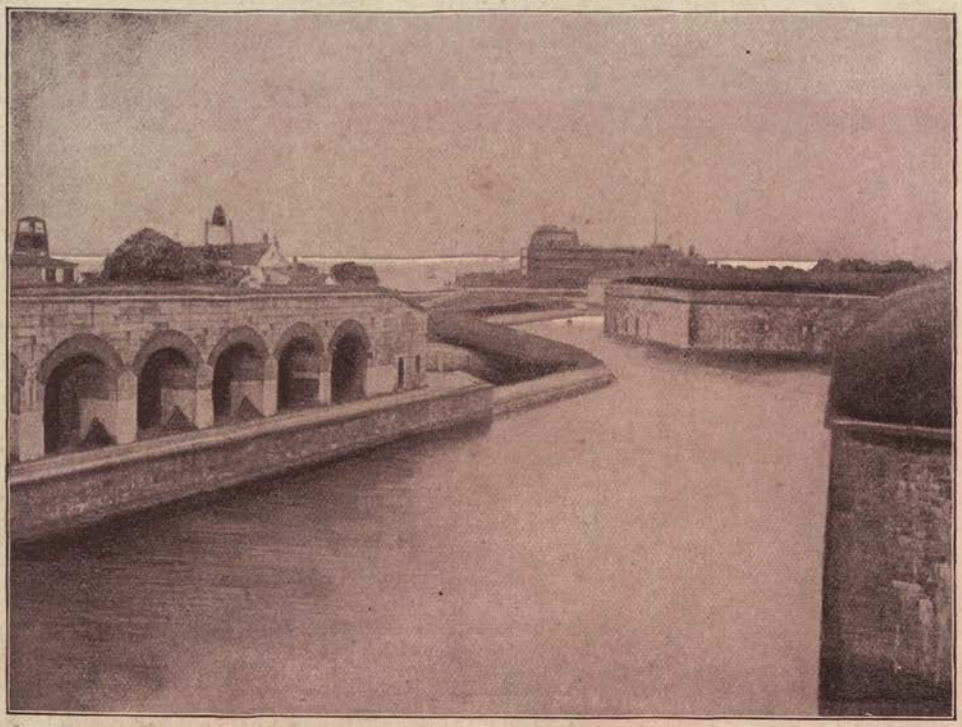


NEW YORK NAVY YARD: THE "CHICAGO."—This beautiful vessel is of the type partially protected cruiser; her hull is of steel, she is propelled by twin screws, is bark-rigged, carries fourteen guns in her main battery and twenty-seven in all, and has a displacement of 4,500 tons. She is painted white and presents a very pleasing appearance. The "Chicago" was Rear-Admiral Walker's flagship in the great international pageant at Hampton Roads, in April, 1893, that gallant seaman being in command of the second squadron. Her construction was authorized by Congress in 1883, with that of the cruisers "Boston" and "Atlanta" and the despatch-boat "Dolphin." This last-named was the first United States vessel, either naval or commercial, built entirely of steel of domestic manufacture.

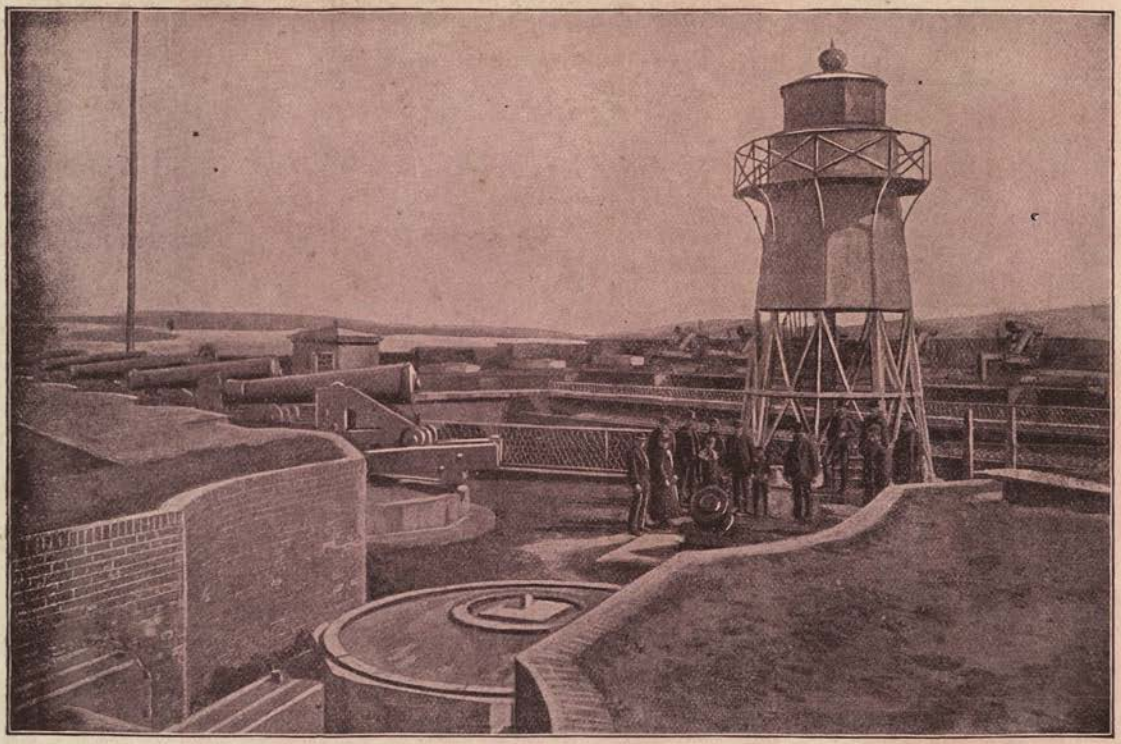


THE U. S. CRUISER "NEW YORK."—This magnificent government vessel, built by and launched from Cramps' shipyard, in the city of Philadelphia, on the second of December, 1891, is not only the fleetest but one of the largest war vessels afloat, and is now in commission. On her trial trip in May last (1893), over the government course, the result of her speed was beyond the most sanguine expectations of her builders and the officials of the Navy Department at Washington. On the trial trip in question she accomplished an average speed of 21.07 knots an hour, which, it is maintained, will be increased to 21.50, which means a bonus to the builders of from $200,000 to $300,000. Taking into consideration that her engines are of only 17,000 horse power the excellence of her achievement is complete.

THE COLUMBIAN NAVAL REVIEW; SCENES ABOUT FORTRESS MONROE.—Ships for the Columbian Naval Review, April 27, 1893, assembled on the coast of Virginia before sailing for New York. The photographs reproduced on this page were made at Fortress Monroe. They are delightfully interesting in their subjects, as these anticipated the grand naval demonstration on the Hudson River, New York, in which ten thousand men and thirty-five ships took part, representing the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Brazil and Argentina. This is the key to the picture: 1 Dancing on board the "Philadelphia." 2 Midshipmen on board the English Cruiser "Blake." 3 On the ramparts of the fort watching the fleet. 4 The English system of signaling. 5 Waiting for the ships to sail. 6 Paying an official visit. 7 All aboard for the "Philadelphia." 8 A rush for a good position. 9 Scene on the landing station. 10 Waiting for the ships' launches.



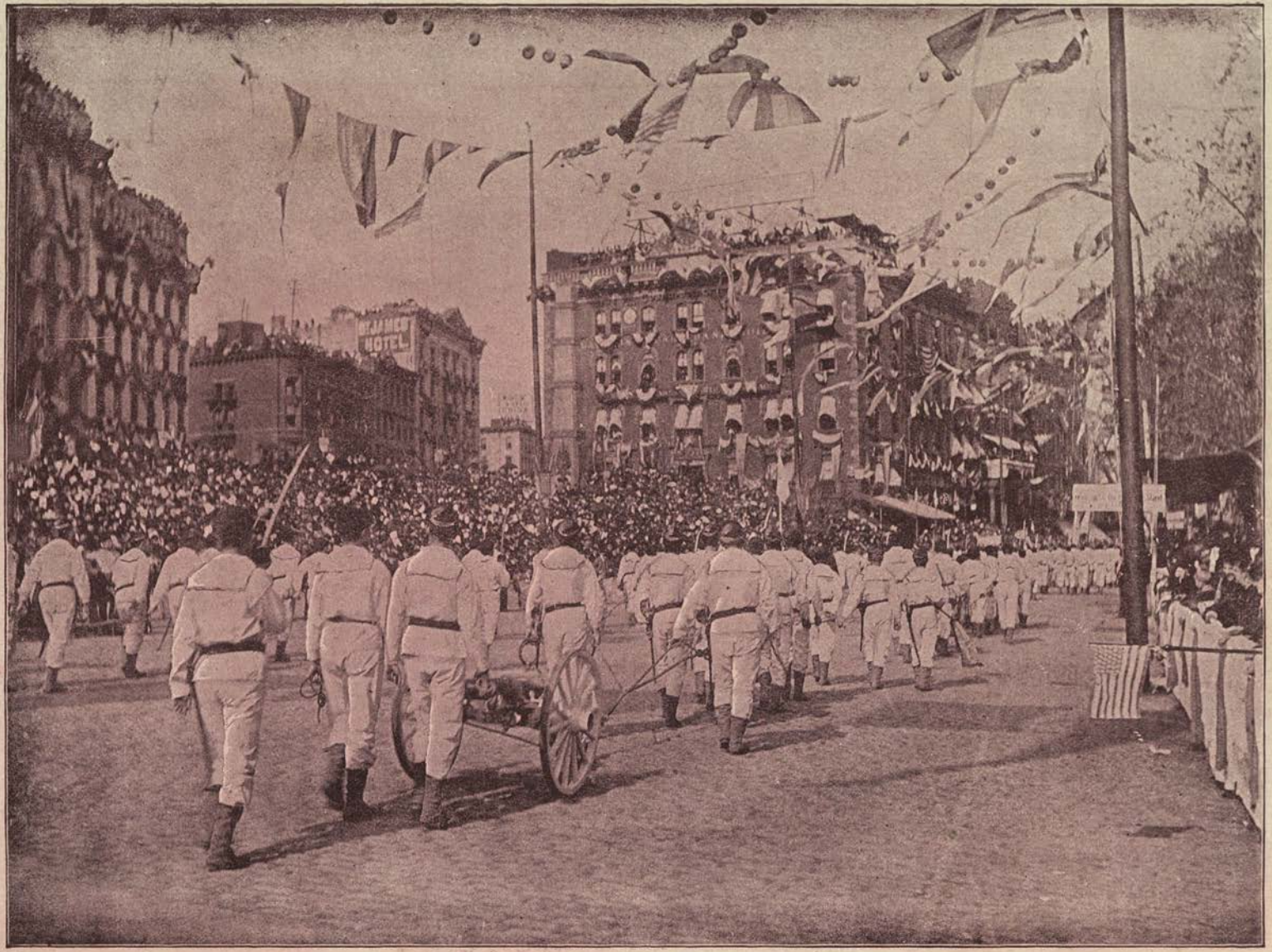
FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.



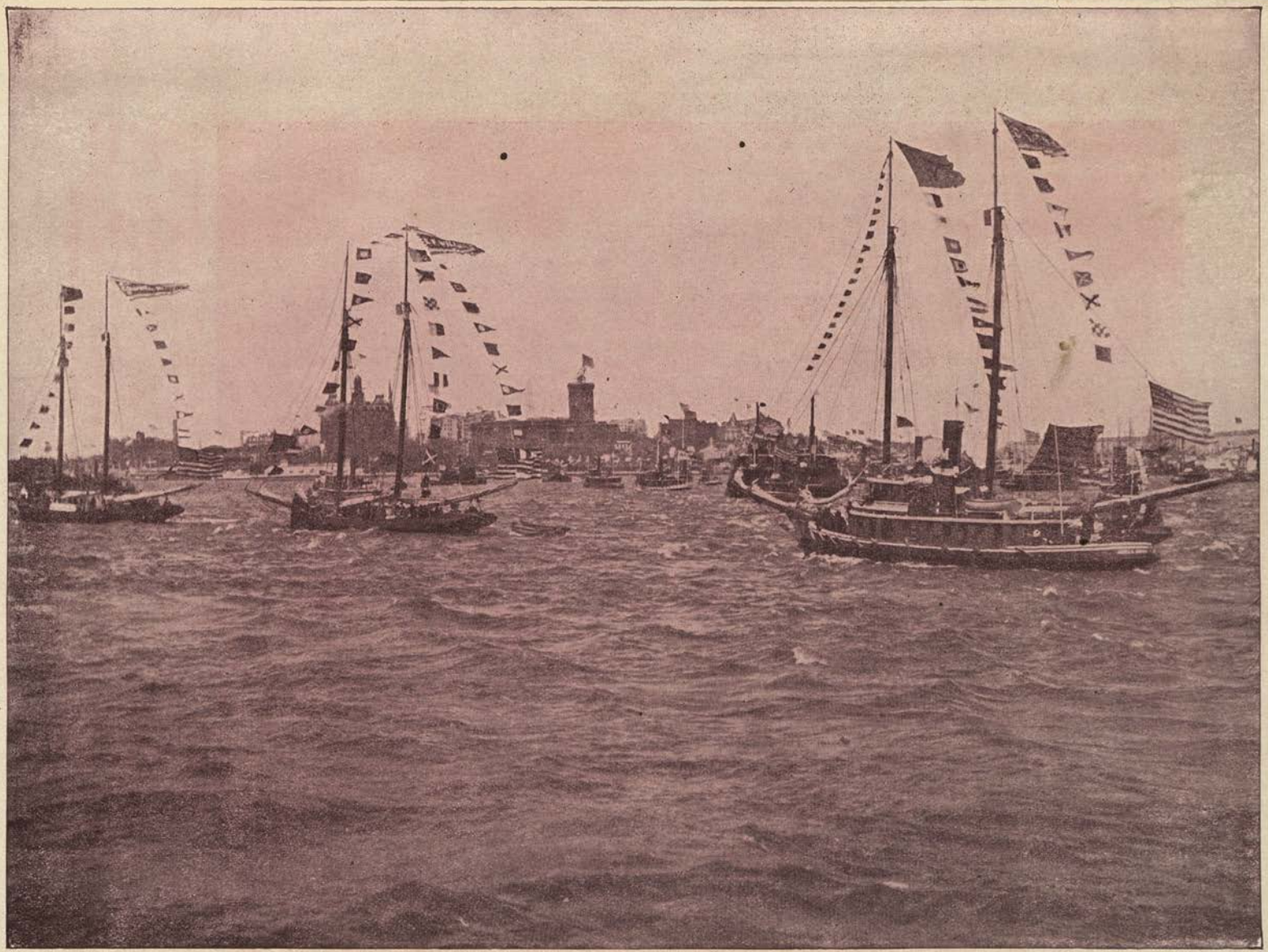
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT, SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

Fortress Monroe is best illustrated in one view by the picture on this page. It was built between the years 1817 and 1831. In dimensions it ranks with the largest fortresses in the world, indeed is said to exceed all others in the space it encloses The walls of this giant defence are of granite. They are more than a mile in circumference, in thickness from five to fifteen feet, and rise thirty feet above the level of the water in the moat. A casement in the fortress was occupied by the late Jefferson Davis after the close of the war, when he was a prisoner of the Federal authorities.—Fort Winfield Scott was begun as recently as 1854. It is of brick, and resembles Fort Sumter in appearance.

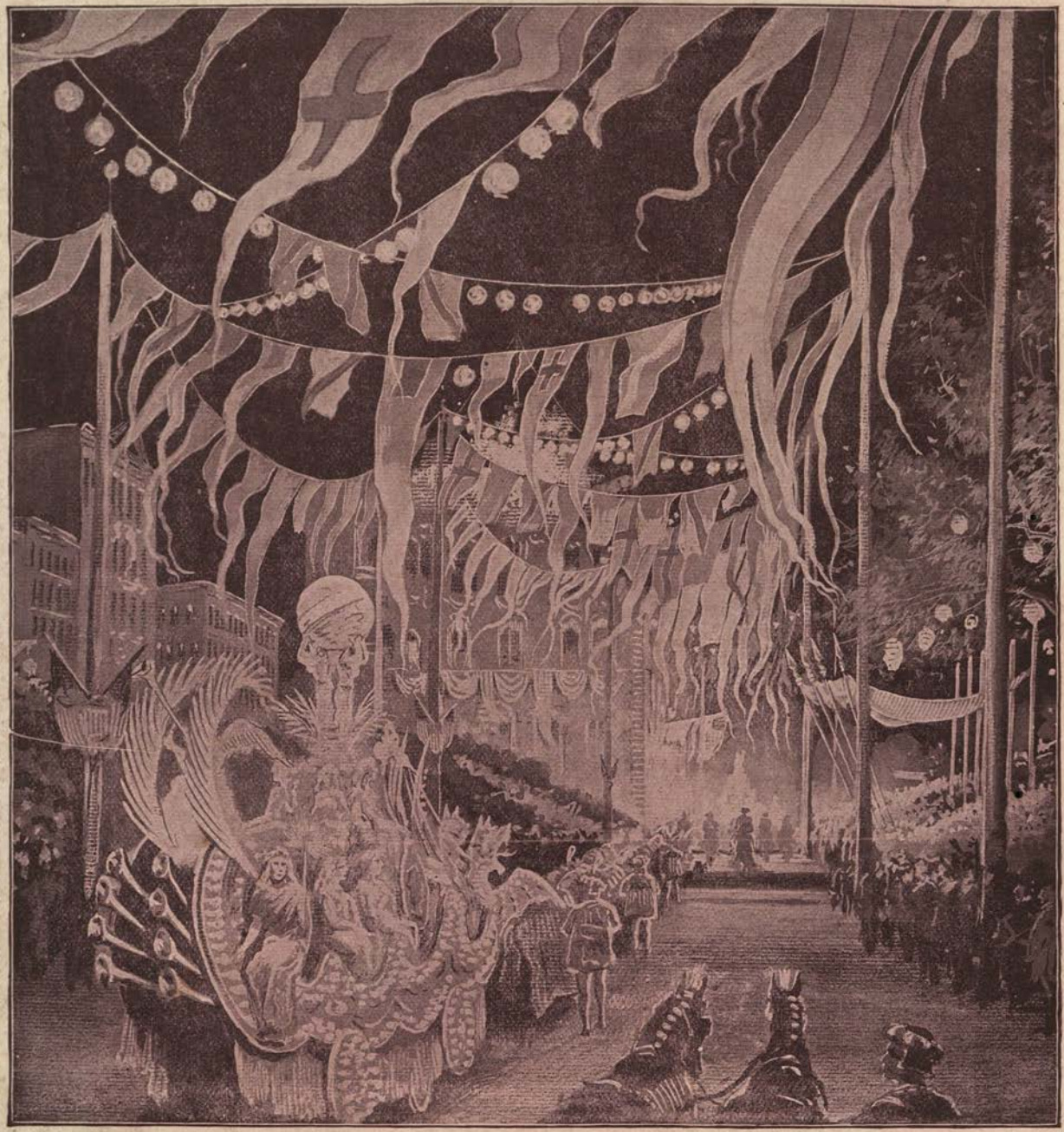
PROMENADE OF THE HYGIEA HOTEL, FORTRESS MONROE, VA.—The Hygeia Hotel, at Fortress Monroe, is one of the largest and most popular health resorts on the Atlantic coast. It was here that people from the adjacent States and from abroad assembled to view the arrival of the navies of the principal civilized nations of the earth, which made Hampton Roads their rendezvous preparatory to participating in the grand naval review at New York, in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus. Fortress Monroe is at the entrance of Hampton Roads, about thirteen miles north of Norfolk, and is one of the strongest and most important fortifications in the United States. Its walls are of granite, and it mounts upwards of 370 guns.



NEW YORK'S GREETING TO COLUMBUS: THE NAVAL RESERVE LIGHT BATTERY.—In October, 1892, for the greater part of a week, New York and a myriad visitors enjoyed Columbian celebration to satiety. The great day was October 12, that of the military parade, when 33,000 men were in line, making a brave show in the beautiful sunshine. President Harrison was not there, on account of the recent loss of his wife, and Vice-President Morton took his place. The review lasted five hours, long enough to tire as well as to please everybody, from Federal dignitaries and foreign representatives down to the humblest of the genus country cousin. The West Point cadets marched perfectly, as they always do. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut and Massachusetts had troops in the display. The Grand Army was there in force, the Regular Army had numerous representation, and all were ready to praise the soldierly and picturesque militiamen descended from ancient Rome. Beautiful Madison Square looked exactly as depicted when men of the Naval Reserve Light Battery were marching through it.

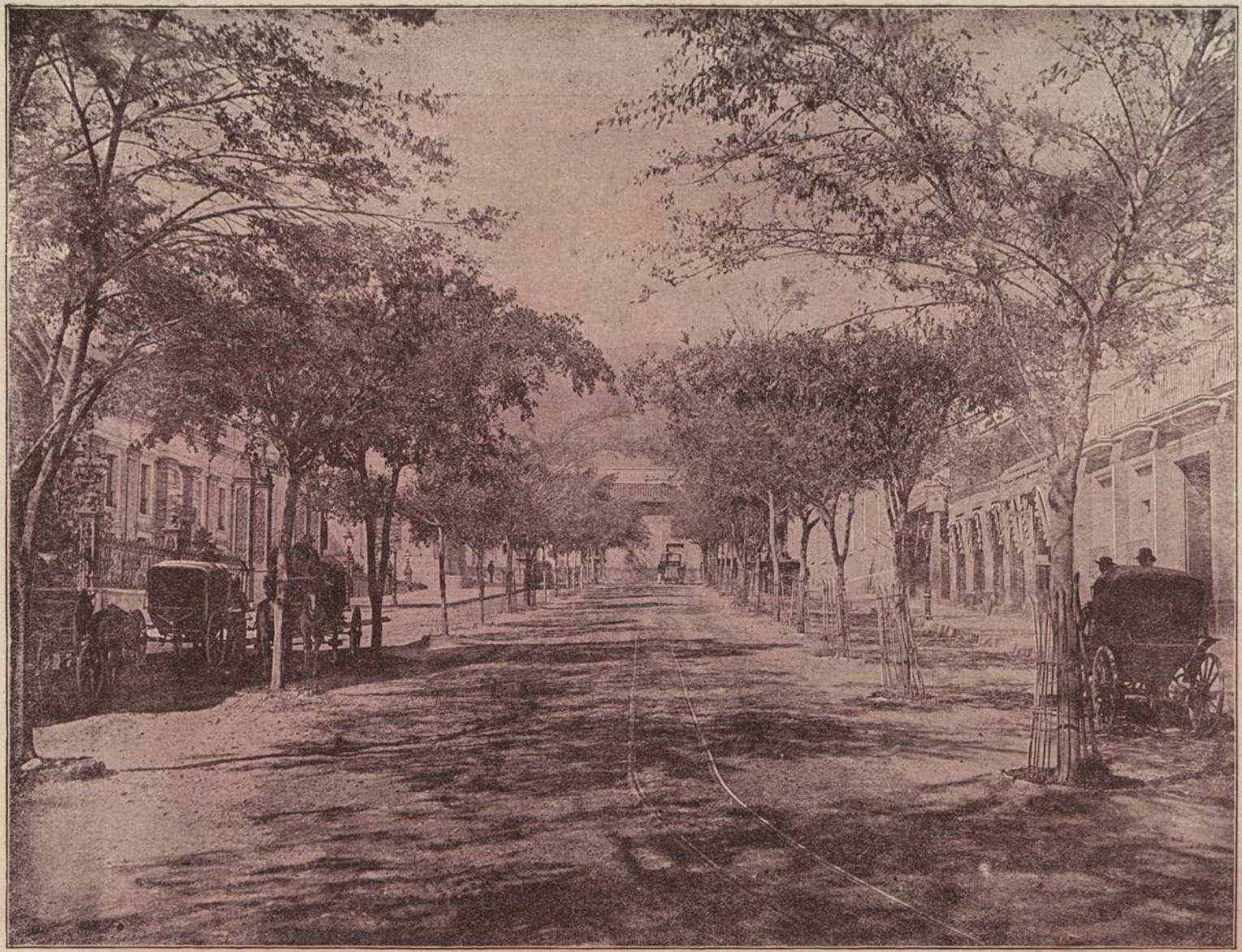


THE NAVAL PARADE ROUNDING THE BATTERY, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 11, 1892.—New York's greeting to Columbus culminated on October 12, 1892, the day on which was commemorated the discovery of America, but the celebration was in progress several days previous to that date. Not the least interesting of these preliminary doings was the naval parade of the 11th. It cannot be regarded as in itself a success, but the vast attendance and enthusiasm of the people made it a memorable occasion. New York Bay was crowded with craft carrying folks who kept holiday, the wharves of the great port were literally covered with sightseers, while every lofty building presenting coigns of vantage for witnessing the procession had its favored gathering. A few foreign vessels took part in the parade, which was more notable for what was not seen in it than for what was. Of American vessels the "Cushing," the "Miantonomah" and the "Atlanta" were the most notable of the participants.



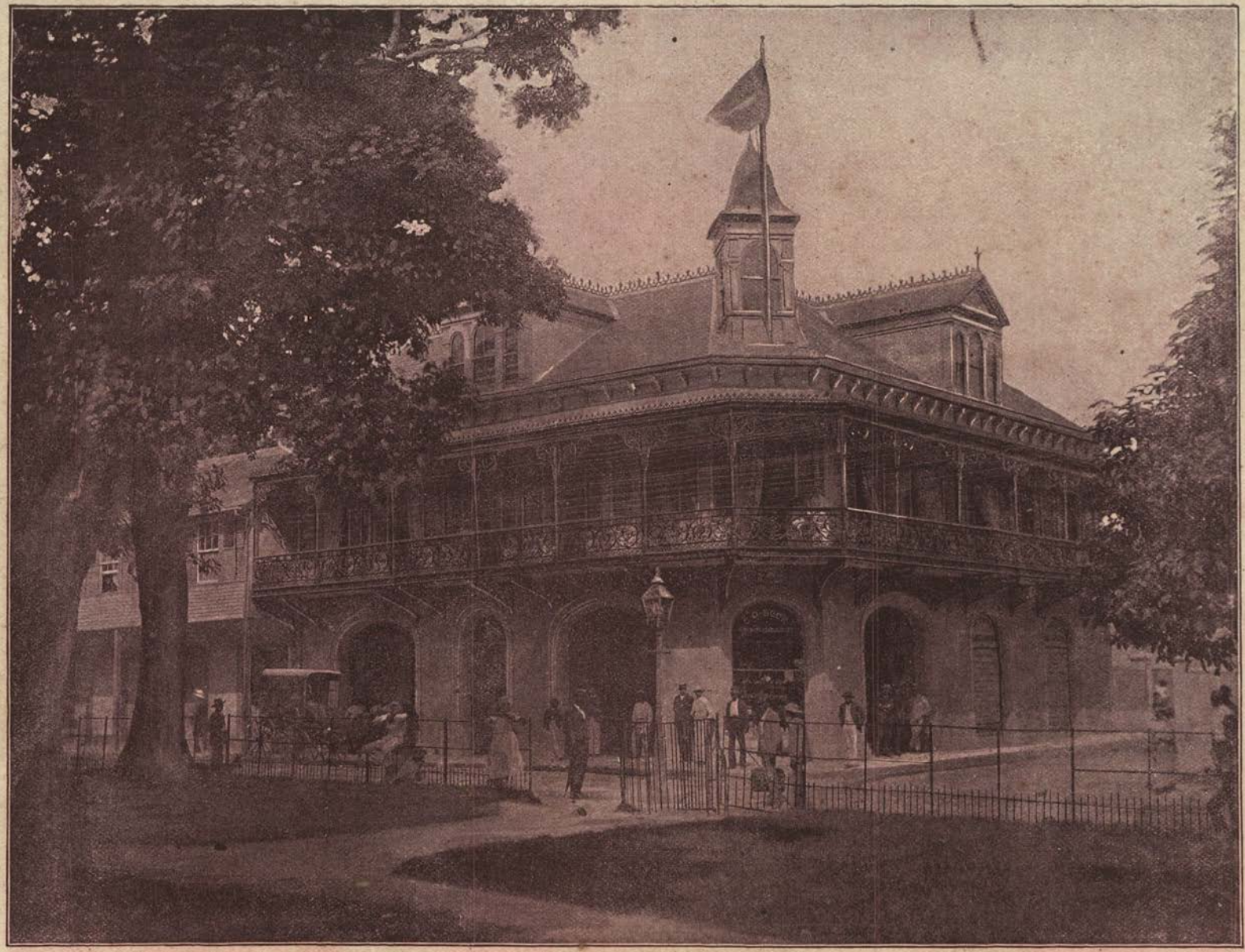
NEW YORK'S GREETING TO COLUMBUS: THE NIGHT PAGEANT.—After the military review on October 12, 1892, a great crowd witnessed the unveiling of the Columbus Monument. Then followed the night pageant, which, as the mirthful Artemus was wont to observe, was quite "2 mutch" after a fatiguing day. People went home to bed in many thousands long before it was over. The reviewing stand in Madison Square was packed by half-past eight, but it was midnight before 5000 bicyclers began the procession. Floats rolled past under streaming banners and brilliant illuminations, with few to admire and none to applaud. The night pageant was something of a failure in itself and almost an absolute one in the indifference with which it was regarded.

FORBIDDEN LONGINGS.—The old monk interprets on his mandolin the harmonies he finds within ; in him experience and patience have wrought their perfect work. The soul of the young man is distracted with thoughts prompted by the natural and noble impulses of youth. Through the open window, in the distance, are the scenes of those useful activities in which there might have been a share for him but for his vows. A balmy atmosphere, the songs of birds, the longings of his youth, turn this young man's fancy to thoughts of love. No wonder that the huge tome has been thrown neglected on the floor of the monastic cell. "Forbidden Longings" was painted in 1877, by Toby E. Rosenthal, an American artist born of German parents, at New Haven, Conn. He began his art studies in San Francisco and continued them at the Royal Academy, Munich. Most of his life has been spent in that city. Raupp and Piloty, as having been among his masters, share the triumphs of this very capable and conscientious artist.



BOULEVARD, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.—Venezuela is one of those so-called republics of South America, which, when not in a state of revolution, are under the power of a politician, in all probability an unscrupulous one. A portion of the capital city is shown in the picture. Caracas has a University, and a population deserving of better things in the way of political administration than is given it, as a rule. The city was the scene of a bloody conflict, lasting three days, at the commencement of the career of Dr. Raimundo Andueza Palacio, since President, who, as a young man, identified his fortunes with those of the liberal statesman, General Manuel Ezequiel Bruznal. The Liberals were defeated in the encounter, and remained out of office until 1870, when Palacio, who was elected President in March, 1890, resumed public life. Politics in Venezuela takes a tortuous course, but the country enjoys a degree of prosperity notwithstanding, being favored by nature with great advantages of soil and climate.

SILK-COTTON TREE, NASSAU, BAHAMAS.—This wonderful tree is described as the monarch of all trees in Nassau, not excepting the royal palm, which lifts its feathery top here and there on the island. It casts a comprehensive shadow and provides a superior loafing place, this a thing much appreciated by the inhabitants. Nature's engineering is seen in the flanges which project six or eight feet on every side, and so brace the huge trunk that the fiercest hurricanes cannot disturb its majestic strength. Nassau, in common with other West India islands, is subjected to appalling storms.



COMBINED RESIDENCE AND STORE, PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD.—Trinidad is 2000 miles from New York, is an island lying in the Caribbean Sea, one of the loveliest spots in the wide world, and offers, accordingly, an irresistible attraction to the person of means and leisure who has learned how to spend them to the best advantage. The United States Government has a representative there, and society a brilliant centre at the residence of the Governor, a Briton, Trinidad being a bright jewel in the crown of English sovereignty. Port of Spain is the capital, of which the illustration of a combined store and residence is a glimpse. Store clerks in the city are mostly young women, and an unpleasant sight in Port of Spain is the large number of men who seem to have nothing to do.

NASSAU, BAHAMAS.—Nassau, on the Island of New Providence, is the capital of the British Bahamas. Its harbor is the best found in the Bahama system of Islands. Owing to its contiguity to the coast of the United States, and to the salubrity of its climate, Nassau is a favorite resort for invalids. Tourists find it a never-failing source of attraction owing to its history, situation and quaint architecture. Streets and houses are built of the plastic limestone of which the island is composed. This material hardens on exposure to the sun and becomes as firm as rock. This beautiful view is from the top of the capitol building.

PORT OF SPAIN: QUEEN'S ROAD.—La Trinidad was so named by Columbus, in 1498, the three mountain peaks at Moruga surmounting a common base, suggesting the Trinity to his devout mind. Previously, the original inhabitants had called it Iëre, the land of humming-birds, which name is eminently suggestive of the glorious beauty of the island, and appropriate, seeing that there are twenty species of those beautiful little creatures flying in its gorgeous gardens and forests. Trinidad has lofty mountains, waterfalls, virgin forests, and valleys richly cultivated and watered by crystal streams. Its inhabitants are in the constant enjoyment of a pleasant climate, delicious fruits and vegetables, and superb and fragrant flowers. Port of Spain is the capital city of the island and its seaport. Nearly every language is spoken in this interesting place. The most beautiful part of the city is Queen's Park, adjacent to which is Queen's Road.

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Observer Research Foundation
on 17 May, 2019